

Numismatic
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PROPERTY
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OF
MISSOURI

Estimates

*Numismatic Fine Arts
International, Inc.*

AUCTION XX

March 9 & 10, 1988

ESTIMATES
(In US Dollars)

Lot	Estimate	Lot	Estimate	Lot	Estimate	Lot	Estimate
1	1000-1200	31	150-200	61	6000-8000	91	600-800
2	4000-4500	32	150-200	62	35000-40000	92	4000-5000
3	3500-4000	33	200-250	63	1250-1500	93	250-300
4	500-600	34	150-200	64	4000-5000	94	2500-3000
5	140-180	35	300-350	65	1200-1500	95	1800-2200
6	140-180	36	250-300	66	1800-2200	96	500-600
7	150-200	37	240-280	67	1250-1500	97	400-500
8	150-200	38	200-250	68	2500-3000	98	3500-4000
9	140-180	39	200-250	69	600-800	99	650-750
10	140-180	40	350-400	70	2000-2500	100	2400-2800
11	140-180	41	180-220	71	450-550	101	2500-3000
12	800-1000	42	500-600	72	1800-2200	102	6000-7000
13	2000-2500	43	200-250	73	1200-1500	103	3500-4000
14	2000-2500	44	250-300	74	3000-3500	104	5000-6000
15	150-200	45	240-280	75	2500-3000	105	7000-8000
16	150-200	46	280-320	76	800-1000	106	1200-1500
17	140-180	47	150-200	77	800-1000	107	1000-1500
18	200-250	48	140-180	78	200-250	108	1500-2000
19	100-140	49	200-250	79	5500-6500	109	1800-2200
20	150-200	50	200-240	80	2500-3000	110	7000-8000
21	150-200	51	350-400	81	1250-1500	111	1000-1200
22	150-200	52	350-400	82	500-600	112	2400-2800
23	500-600	53	400-500	83	500-600	113	3500-4000
24	180-220	54	600-700	84	700-800	114	600-700
25	250-300	55	500-600	85	12000-15000	115	8000-10000
26	500-600	56	1000-1250	86	800-1000	116	4000-5000
27	500-600	57	6000-7000	87	800-1000	117	5000-6000
28	400-500	58	7500-8500	88	5000-6000	118	5000-6000
29	200-250	59	1000-1250	89	3500-4000	119	4000-4500
30	600-700	60	1800-2400	90	800-1000	120	2000-2500

*An Auction
of*

ANCIENT GREEK
&
ROMAN COINS

*featuring
an
important collection
of
Roman portrait coinage*

Numismatic Fine Arts International, Inc.

Auction XX

ANCIENT GREEK & ROMAN COINS

*March 9th, 1988
Wednesday at 9:30 a.m.
Roman coins*

*March 10th, 1988
Thursday at 9:30 a.m.
Greek coins*

LE BEL AGE HOTEL

*Salons I and II, Main Floor
1020 North San Vicente
West Hollywood, California*

Auctioneer: Robert J. Myers



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SESSION I

March 9th, 1988

Wednesday

Morning Session

9:30 a.m. – 12 noon

Lots 1-185

Afternoon Session

2:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Lots 186-608

SESSION II

March 10th, 1988

Thursday

Morning Session

9:30 a.m. – 12 noon

Lots 609-829

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Los Angeles

Through Tuesday, March 8th

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or by appointment*

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10100 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, California

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Marble portrait bust of Hadrian
(courtesy of the Trustees, British Museum)



Silver denarius of Hadrian
(lot 193)

PORTRAITURE ON THE COINAGE OF IMPERIAL ROME

by

David R. Sear

The first living Roman to have his likeness portrayed on coinage was the general T. Quinctius Flaminius, who defeated King Philip V of Macedon at the battle of Cynoscephalae in 197 B.C. However, his bare-headed and bearded portrait appears not on the Roman coinage, but on a gold stater reminiscent of the money of Alexander the Great and his successors. Its place of mintage may have been Corinth, where Flaminius proclaimed the "freedom of Greece" at the Isthmian Games of 196 B.C.

Although this occurrence was so far ahead of its time, and meant little to the Romans of the early second century B.C., it was an ominous indication of things to come. For it was the great generals in the field—the "emperors"—who were to undermine the authority of the Senate and the annually elected magistrates of the Republic, thus paving the way for the establishment of an autocracy. The strict conventions of the second century Republican coinage were gradually relaxed to admit a great diversity of design in the final half century before Caesar's dictatorship. Many of these types related directly to the individual ancestry of the moneyer, and it was but a small step from recording the exploits of an ancestor to actually representing his effigy. Thus it was that portraiture made its first tentative appearance on the money of Republican Rome, with likenesses of illustrious historical characters such as L. Junius Brutus, Servilius Ahala, M. Claudius Marcellus, the dictator Sulla, and many others.

Ever since the Romans had expelled their king and established a Republic, at the end of the sixth century B.C., they had steadfastly refused to countenance any restoration of monarchical authority. This idea was so deeply ingrained in the Roman mind that even when Augustus was establishing his constitutional position as the first emperor, he did so by gradually gathering into his hands the powers and prerogatives of many of the familiar magistracies. He thereby claimed to be "restoring" the Republic rather than establishing a completely new order, a concept which would have been abhorrent to traditional Roman thinking.

It is difficult to believe that intelligent people of the time would have been deceived by this hypocrisy, for it was all too obvious what was happening in reality. Like most people they probably preferred to accept the inevitable, grateful at least that the strength of the new government allowed a return to peace and prosperity following the chaos and disruption of the preceding decades of civil war.

One of the obvious manifestations of the changes in the political order under Augustus was the regular appearance of his portrait on the precious metal denominations of the Roman coinage. The concept of contemporary portraiture on the currency of the state was something very new to Rome, and had occurred for the first time only thirteen years before Octavian achieved mastery of the empire through his defeat of Antony and Cleopatra at Actium. That the idea was accepted and became the norm so rapidly shows that it was the inevitable result of a long and inexorable process, rather than the megalomania of one individual—the dictator C. Julius Caesar.

Caesar's decision to place his own effigy on the silver denarii issued by the four moneyers of the year 44 B.C. undoubtedly came as a great shock to contemporary Rome. It must surely have been a powerful factor in the fateful decision of the Republican conspirators to strike down the dictator, who was clearly aiming at monarchy, only ten weeks into the new year. However, the seeds had now been sown, and the lure of personal aggrandizement affected even the principal conspirator, M. Junius



L. Junius Brutus, Servilius Ahala, and M. Claudius Marcellus
(lots 40 and 42)



Pompey the Great (lot 64)



C. Julius Caesar (lots 57 and 58)



M. Junius Brutus (lot 62)

Brutus, who placed his own portrait on both gold and silver issues of the year 42 B.C. Caesar's heirs, Antony and Octavian, had already followed their mentor's example, and the floodgates were now open. Between 44 B.C. and the battle of Actium in 31 B.C. at least ten individuals, in addition to Caesar himself, were represented on the Roman coinage, and the stage was now set for Octavian, soon to be named Augustus, to fully exploit the already well established concept of portraiture as a valuable tool in his subtle transformation of Republic to monarchy.

The coin portraits of the reign of Augustus (27 B.C.-A.D. 14) exhibit a considerable diversity of style, largely in consequence of the numerous minting establishments at work at various times during this long period. The Hellenistic tradition is clearly discernible in many of Augustus' eastern portraits, and in the areas where these coins circulated the emperor of Rome was certainly considered to be the successor of the Greek kings, whose portraits had for so long dominated the coins of the great Hellenistic monarchies. On his Antiochene tetradrachms Augustus looks every bit the Seleucid monarch that he was in the eyes of his Syrian subjects, and on bronzes of Alexandria he is depicted as the successor of the Ptolemies.

But the real traditions of the Roman coinage were in the West, and by midway through his reign Augustus had established the Gallic mint of Lugdunum (modern Lyons) as the principal minting center for his coinage in gold and silver. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the precious metal coin portraits of Augustus, and his successor Tiberius, take on a decidedly western "provincial" look, lacking much of the individuality and elegance of the earlier phase of Augustus' reign. The monotony of the designs for the Lugdunum aurei and denarii of Augustus and Tiberius did little to inspire the die engravers to rise to heights of artistic achievement, and the portraits take on an idealized look which pays little attention to the passage of time. For about forty years two types almost monopolized the output of the mint—standing figures of Caius and Lucius Caesars for Augustus, enthroned figure of Livia(?) for Tiberius.

Caligula's brief reign (A.D. 37-41) saw two important developments: the return to the capital of the minting establishment for gold and silver denominations, and the first appearance at Rome of the imperial portrait on the large brass sestertius. The first of these changes brought about a welcome improvement in the iconography of the coinage, which had been so stereotyped during the previous reign; the second gave the engravers much greater scope to develop the art of portraiture, an opportunity of which they were to take full advantage in the coming decades.

The highly individualistic portrait of Claudius (A.D. 41-54) was the direct result of the important changes which had taken place under his predecessor. The long thin neck, and slightly ludicrous features of the emperor, are very much in keeping with the image of the stammering invalid whose character was so vividly recreated in the pages of Robert Graves' *I, Claudius* and *Claudius the God*. Under the next emperor, Nero (A.D. 54-68), there was a temporary cessation of base metal coinage for the first decade of the reign, but on the gold and silver of this period we see the somewhat idealized features of the precocious young emperor, who was still in his mid-teens at the time of his accession. But the final years of the reign saw a complete change in the coinage, and in the emperor's numismatic portraiture. Gone was the fanciful image of the virtuous young prince, and in its place we see Nero as he truly was in his last years—vain, decadent, vicious and, of course, obese. The style of the portraiture, especially on the large brass sestertius, is truly magnificent. Whatever his faults, Nero certainly presided over, and perhaps even partly inspired, a considerable artistic revival, the results of which have come down to us through the medium of coinage. These achievements were carried over into the next reign, that of Galba (A.D. 68-69), whose sestertii display some of the most realistic portraiture to appear on the coinage of imperial Rome. The dour features of this elderly miser lent themselves well to the current vogue of brutal realism in numismatic iconography. Although his moment of



Mark Antony and Octavian (lot 66)



Augustus and Agrippa (lots 88 and 94)



Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius (lots 97, 102 and 115)



Nero and Galba (lots 117 and 126)

glory lasted a mere seven months, more than 1,900 years ago, the face of Servius Sulpicius Galba is as familiar to classical numismatists today as that of the current president of the United States. Such was the achievement of the die engravers of the mid-first century A.D. The civil wars of this period also threw up a number of temporary provincial minting centers, the portrait styles of which provide some interesting local variations on the effigies of the Rome mint, and its branch at Lugdunum. These issues continued until Vespasian restored the full authority of the central government.

Galba was but the first victim of the infamous "Year of the Four Emperors" (A.D. 69). The next, Otho, struck Roman coins only in gold and silver, their small flans not allowing the engravers the same artistic scope as the medallion sestertii. Nevertheless, the emperor's vain temperament and his famous wig are both recognizable in his portraiture. Vitellius' gluttony, a common vice of the times, is readily apparent from his almost grotesque effigy, with its rolls of fat clearly visible on the neck. Stability to the political situation was restored by Vespasian (A.D. 69-79), the founder of the Flavian dynasty. By no stretch of the imagination could this rough and ready, yet shrewd, soldier be regarded as a patron of the arts. Yet his numismatic portraiture exhibits much sensitivity and realism, thanks to the continuing effects of Nero's artistic revival. The strength of character and dry wit of Vespasian are readily apparent in his familiar heavy features, and the "screwed-up" expression which his face sometimes wears. After the brief reign of Vespasian's elder son, Titus (A.D. 79-81), whose portrait is a younger and somewhat more genial version of his father's, there is a noticeable deterioration in the degree of realism achieved by the artists of the mint. This was not so much due to the inevitable decline from the high levels of artistic achievement of the preceding decades, as to the actual policy of the Emperor Domitian. The younger son of Vespasian, he had been very much under the shadow of his father and elder brother, and when he eventually ascended the throne on the death of Titus in A.D. 81 he had a burning desire to assert his own authority and make a complete break with his repressed past. One manifestation of this desire was to change his official portrait to an idealized image, with slender and elegant features, quite unlike the heavy "Flavian" look of the coins struck in his name under Vespasian and Titus. This concept of an idealized rather than a lifelike imperial effigy, already encountered on the later coins of Augustus, Tiberius, and the early issues of Nero, was to become a normal feature of imperial iconography in the late Roman period.

Domitian's murderers placed on the throne the elderly lawyer Nerva, whose slender features, although full of character, clearly display his apprehensions at being so suddenly thrust into the imperial "hot seat." The portrait of his successor, the brilliant general Trajan, conveys at a glance his quiet strength and unchallengeable authority which led him to be named by the Senate as *Optimus Princeps*, "the Best Emperor." Interestingly, when Trajan succeeded to the throne he was on active campaign in Germany and did not return to Rome for some time. Accordingly, there was some uncertainty as to how he should be portrayed on the coinage, there being no reliable image of the absent emperor available to the die engravers. The problem was temporarily solved by adapting the portrait of his predecessor, Nerva, by giving it more youthful features. This expedient was to be adopted on several later occasions, notably for the third century emperors Macrinus and Maximinus I, neither of whom were ever seen in Rome after their accessions. To counter this problem an official portrait bust was normally sent to Rome as one of the first acts of an emperor who was proclaimed in the provinces.

The reign of Hadrian (A.D. 117-138) witnessed another cultural and artistic revival in the Graeco-Roman world, though it did not have the same dramatic effect on the coinage as that of Nero sixty years earlier. There are certain dies in Hadrian's coinage which exhibit exquisite style, but these are very much the exception, and the great bulk of the issues have portraits which are neatly rendered with great competence, rather



Vitellius and Vespasian (lots 137 and 146)



Titus and his daughter Julia (lots 155 and 157)



Nerva and Trajan (lots 170 and 178)

than being brilliant and original artistic creations. A novel feature was the emperor's beard, for Hadrian was the first Roman ruler not to be depicted clean-shaven, and in this he was to set a fashion followed by many of his successors. Hadrian's wife Sabina was the first empress to be accorded a significant share of the coinage, though many of the earlier empresses had brief issues made in their names. The portraits of the imperial ladies give a fascinating insight into the changing fashions in hair styles, which provides invaluable evidence for the accurate dating of anonymous sculpture. One of the rarest and most beautiful gold aurei of the reign of Hadrian depicts portraits of two of the empresses of the period—Plotina, widow of Trajan, and Matidia, mother-in-law of the emperor. The dies are engraved with a gemlike precision, and what is probably the finest surviving specimen of this remarkable issue is being offered for sale in this auction. Also to the reign of Hadrian belongs a short series honoring his original choice as heir, Aelius Caesar. Fatally consumptive, something of his ill-health is conveyed by Aelius' powerful portraiture in a series which was cut short by his death on New Year's Day, A.D. 138.

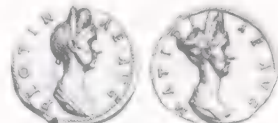
The reigns of the Antonine emperors, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus, and Commodus, covering the years A.D. 138-192, witnessed a gradual decline in the standards of numismatic portraiture at the mint of Rome. Possibly the sheer volume of the output was the true culprit, for this single mint was supplying the major currency needs for a vast empire encompassing the entire Mediterranean basin. There are numerous individual instances of exceptional work, such as some of the gold of Antoninus and Diva Faustina, some of the sestertii of Antoninus, the delightful girlish portraits of the young Faustina Junior, and noble renderings of the head of Lucius Verus, but in general much of the numismatic iconography is dull and lifeless, and has a weary look. One feature of special interest is the length of the series produced in the name of Marcus Aurelius. Appointed Caesar whilst still in his late teens, coinage was issued almost continuously in his name until his death at the age of sixty in A.D. 180. This provides a unique opportunity to observe a prince's gradual change in appearance as recorded by the mint artists over a period of some four decades. Although the level of artistic achievement may not always be very high, the engravers did faithfully reproduce the changes in Aurelius' visage as the cares of state began to take their toll on the handsome youth.

With the downfall of the Antonine dynasty (New Year's Eve, A.D. 192) a new era of civil war was ushered in. With the rapid succession of emperors in the year 193 the die engravers were shaken out of their complacency and forced to take more careful note of the features of the current ruler, no matter how ephemeral his regime might prove to be. Hence, the portraits of Pertinax, Didius Julianus and his family, Septimius Severus, and Clodius Albinus Caesar all show remarkable individuality, even if they lack the almost photographic realism of an earlier age. The civil wars also gave rise to new provincial minting centers, both in the East and in the West. Pescennius Niger's coinage was produced wholly in the East, mostly at Antioch, and displays a style quite distinct from the coinage of Rome. Eastern mints were to continue in operation for some time after Severus' final triumph in the civil wars, producing imperial portraits in what has become known as typical "Syrian" style. These are a little more caricaturish than the contemporary work of the Roman die engravers, but they have a definite appeal and charm of their own. When Clodius Albinus was proclaimed as rival emperor in the West (A.D. 195) he began issuing gold and silver at Lugdunum, the old imperial mint which had not seen service for more than a century. Its products, though competent enough, betray a lack of experience on the part of the engravers, and Albinus' portraits as Augustus do not bear much resemblance to his fine effigies produced at Rome whilst he was Caesar under Severus.

Numismatic portraiture under the Severan dynasty (A.D. 193-235) is generally carefully engraved and the coins are well executed, but with only occasional glimpses



Hadrian (lot 193)



Plotina and Matidia (lot 184)



Antoninus Pius (lot 201)



Marcus Aurelius, young and old
(lots 211 and 215)



Lucius Verus (lot 227)



Commodus (lot 232)



Didius Julianus and his family (lots 238-240)

of real artistic talent in capturing the mood and character of the subject. Caracalla, in his last years, seems to have captured the imagination of the Roman die engravers. Perhaps they were inwardly incensed at his fratricidal murder of Geta, giving them the passion to represent him as he truly was. In any event, Harold Mattingly, writing in the introduction to the fifth volume of the *British Museum Catalogue*, was moved to observe, "The mature portrait of Caracalla is rendered with a brutal realism which shocks the eye." Caracalla's murderer and successor, Macrinus, spent his entire reign in the East, and the Roman mint artists were quite ignorant of his appearance until the arrival of the official effigy. Accordingly, his coin portraits form two distinct groups—the first bearing merely a modified version of Caracalla's latest head, the second a true likeness with a much fuller beard. The difference is so striking that Harold Mattingly was misled into thinking them the products of two separate mints—Rome and Antioch—but in all respects the coins with the "true" effigy appear to be regular issues of Rome.

The occupation of the throne by Elagabalus (A.D. 218-222), the decadent young priest of the Emesan sun god, should have given rise to some interesting variants in portraiture. But his effigy is disappointingly conventional, the only peculiarity being the small horn which sometimes is shown above his forehead as a sign of priesthood. Empresses had always been prominent in the politics of the Severan dynasty, beginning with Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus, whose beauty and intellect are often apparent in her finer coin portraits. Under Elagabalus, no fewer than five empresses are honored—his mother, grandmother, and three wives. Severus Alexander (A.D. 222-235), last of the Severans, is accurately portrayed on his coins as the mild-mannered young emperor who was dominated by his mother, the strong-willed empress Julia Mamaea. His subservience to his mother's pacifist policies was to be his undoing, and that of his dynasty. The years A.D. 235-238 were particularly rich from the point of view of numismatic iconography, as eight individuals were portrayed on the coinage at this time. Maximinus I, like Macrinus, never set foot in Rome during his reign, and his earliest coin portraits are adaptations of the bust of Severus Alexander. The later portrait, with its typical prominent chin, followed the receipt of the official bust from the German frontier. The extent to which the Senate connived at the usurpation of Gordian I and his son in North Africa is demonstrated by the excellence of the portraiture of the Gordiani on their brief coinage issued in Rome. Although their "reign" lasted a mere three weeks, and the revolt was crushed where it had begun in North Africa, the dies had obviously been carefully prepared well in advance, using portrait busts sent from Carthage to Rome under the utmost secrecy. No such problem existed for the next emperors, Balbinus and Pupienus, both of whom were members of the Roman Senate, their likenesses being not only readily available but probably also familiar to the die engravers.

With the accession to power of the young Gordian III (A.D. 238-244) we enter upon a new phase of portraiture on the Roman imperial coinage. During this reign the silver denarius, mainstay of the currency system for 450 years, made its last regular appearance. The coinage, the entire economy, and the military and political stability of the empire were now all in steep decline, and this is reflected in the numismatic portraiture of the "Age of Military Anarchy." Even though the portraits of the later third century do not exhibit the anonymity of the fourth and fifth century coinage, they do display a sameness which was an ominous sign of things to come. Excellent portraiture still appeared from time to time, when exceptionally gifted engravers were allowed the opportunity to demonstrate their skill, usually on dies for medallions or gold denominations. But portraiture on the regular coinage of debased antoniniani began to sink to a very low level, though with something of a revival following Aurelian's currency reform of the early 270s. The attempt of the mid-third century die engravers to reproduce the likenesses of earlier emperors, in Trajan Decius' "Divi" series, shows



Clodius Albinus, Caesar and Augustus
(lots 244 and 245)



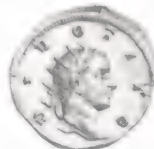
Julia Domna, Caracalla and "early" Macrinus
(lots 263, 280 and 288)



Elagabalus and two of his wives, Julia Paula
and Aquilia Severa (lots 302, 305 and 308)



Gordian I, Balbinus and Pupienus (lots 334, 338 and 340)



Three of the "Divi" of Trajan Decius
Titus, Trajan, and Antoninus (lots 373, 377 and 382)

that the artists still possessed some versatility at this time, though the portraits do have a somewhat stereotyped aspect. Under Probus (A.D. 276-282) there is a bewildering variety of portrait busts, including "military" effigies depicting the emperor clad in various items of armor, and "consular" busts showing him wearing the imperial mantle and holding an eagle-tipped sceptre. Such variety was now taking the place of true portraiture on the coinage of the Caesars. The emperor's actual appearance was ceasing to be of importance. It was *what* he was, not *who* he was, that was becoming paramount—*princeps*, the first citizen, was giving way to *dominus*, the master.

Under Diocletian (A.D. 284-305), a remoteness and an aloofness began to descend on the person of the emperor, a concept which was to be carried even further by Constantine the Great (A.D. 307-337) and his sons. This change is readily discernible on the coinage, for the emperor now appears not as an ordinary human being, with the frailties inherent in physical imperfections, but as a semi-divine being with the expressionless gaze of the gods. To all intents and purposes true portraiture on the coinage of imperial Rome ends at this point, and the subject becomes one of iconographic detail—whether this or that emperor is usually depicted helmeted or diademed, full-facing or in profile. But individuality in portraiture still occurs from time to time, usually when an emperor with unorthodox religious beliefs ascended the throne. From the time of Constantine the Great Christianity came to be accepted as the official religion of the state, but paganism still lingered on for many years, especially in Rome itself. The emperor Julian (A.D. 360-363) was an ardent pagan, and attempted to turn back the tide of history by restoring the old temples and removing all Christian symbolism from the coinage. His remarkable portraits from the final phase of his reign show him sporting a luxuriant beard, a feature of his appearance which was ridiculed by the citizens of Antioch when the emperor was in residence there. His reign was cut short by his death on campaign against the Persians, but in reality he probably fell victim to a conspiracy of his own Christian officers. The fashion of this time was to be clean-shaven, and after the reign of Julian the beard came to be associated with individuals who still retained pagan beliefs. Thus, the coin portraits of Eugenius (A.D. 392-394), who restored the statue of Victory to the Senate house in Rome, and of Honorius' secretary and successor Johannes (A.D. 423-425), both display beards indicative to the well-informed of their adherence to the lost cause.

After this, all semblance of individuality in imperial portraiture disappears from the Roman and, later, Byzantine coinage until the reign of Phocas in the early seventh century. The emperor was now a symbol, not a mortal man, and was God's representative on earth. As in the days of the Egyptian pharaohs, the personal characteristics of the man were deeply submerged beneath layers of religious ritual and magniloquence. The age of realism in art had, seemingly, departed forever, together with many other traditions of the classical world, only to be reawakened in the Renaissance a thousand years later.



Postumus and Quintillus (lots 413 and 421)



Late Roman period: Diocletian (lot 450),
Constantine (lot 506) and Vetrano (lot 547)



Theodosius II (lot 590), Licinia Eudoxia (lot 595)
and Majorian (lot 609)

ROMAN COINS

All enlargements are 3:1 unless otherwise indicated.

ROMAN REPUBLIC

Anonymous

1. 225-215 B.C., silver didrachm (6.53 gm). Rome. Laureate, janiform head of the Dioscuri, dotted border/Jupiter, holding thunderbolt and sceptre, in fast quadriga driven right by Victory, ROMA incuse on raised tablet below horses, linear border. Crawford 28/3. BMCRR Romano-Campanian 78. Sydenham 64.

Exceptionally large flan. Toned. Extremely fine

The quadrigatus-didrachm was introduced about seven years before the outbreak of the Second Punic War. It represented the major war coinage of the Romans in the earlier stages of the epic struggle with Hannibal, until it was superseded by the denarius in 212/11 B.C. This specimen, with its incuse legend on reverse, belongs to the first phase of the issue, lasting for about a decade. From circa 215 B.C. the legend was shown in relief, and in the final year of production the weight was reduced and the metal sometimes debased.

2. From 211 B.C., gold 60-as piece (3.33 gm). Rome. Helmeted head of Mars right, mark of value ↓X behind, dotted border/Eagle with spread wings standing three quarters right on thunderbolt. ROMA below. M. Bahrfeldt, *Die römische Goldmünzenprägung während der Republik und unter Augustus* (Halle, 1923), 4. Crawford 44/2. BMCRR Rome 185. Sydenham 226. *Toned. Very fine plus*

In addition to the introduction of the struck bronze as, on the sextantal standard, the currency reform of circa 211 B.C. brought into being a whole range of new precious metal denominations. The most important of these was the silver denarius, but the most valuable was a series of small gold pieces, tariffed as being the equivalent of 60, 40 and 20 asses in circulation. Each denomination bore the same types (Mars head/eagle), and each had its mark of value clearly displayed. As it was intended only as an emergency war coinage, the issue of these exquisitely engraved little gold coins was soon discontinued.

3. From 211 B.C., gold 20-as piece (1.11 gm). Rome. Helmeted head of Mars right, mark of value XX behind, small pellet under neck truncation, dotted border/Eagle with spread wings standing three quarters right on thunderbolt. [RO]MA below. Bahrfeldt 6. Crawford 44/4. BMCRR Rome 189. Sydenham 228.

Good extremely fine

4. After 211 B.C., bronze as (25.51 gm). Rome. Laureate head of Janus, mark of value I above, dotted border/Prow right, mark of value I above, ROMA below, dotted border. Crawford 56/2. BMCRR Rome 217.

A pleasing example. Dark tone. Slightly smoothed.

Good extremely fine

This belongs to the initial issue of struck bronze asses on the sextantal standard, introduced as part of the great currency reform of c. 211 B.C.

L. Cupiennius

5. 147 B.C., silver denarius (3.76 gm). Rome. Helmeted head of Roma right, cornucopiae symbol behind, mark of value X under chin, dotted border/Dioscuri on horseback right with couched spears, ↓CV? under horses, [R]OMA in exergue, linear border. Crawford 218/1. BMCRR Rome 852. Sydenham 404.

About extremely fine

L. Julius

6. 141 B.C., silver denarius (3.92 gm). Rome. Helmeted head of Roma right, mark of value XVI behind, dotted border/Dioscuri on horseback right with couched spears, L·I·V·I below, ROMA in exergue, linear border. Crawford 224/1. BMCRR Rome 899. Sydenham 443.

About extremely fine

Ti. Veturius

7. 137 B.C., silver denarius (4.00 gm). Rome. Helmeted and draped bust of Mars right, mark of value X behind neck, TI·VE behind crest of helmet, [dotted border]/Oath-taking scene: two warriors flank kneeling figure holding pig, which they touch with their swords, ROMA above, [linear border]. Crawford 234/1. BMCRR Italy 550. Sydenham 527.

About extremely fine

This unusual reverse type represents the mode of oath taking amongst the peoples of the Italian states, and may refer to the story of the Caudine Forks (321 B.C.), when a Roman army was trapped and taken prisoner during the course of the Second Samnite War. Similar types are encountered on Roman issues of the Second Punic War, and denarii of the Marsic Confederation during the Social War of 90-88 B.C.

M. Vargunteius

8. 130 B.C., silver denarius (3.94 gm). Rome. Helmeted head of Roma right, M·V·R·G behind, mark of value X under chin, dotted border/Jupiter in slow quadriga right, holding branch, ROMA in exergue, linear border. Crawford 257/1. BMCRR Rome 1068. Sydenham 507.

Extremely fine

M. Herennius

9. 108 or 107 B.C., silver denarius (3.86 gm). Rome. Diademed head of Pietas right, PI·E·X·S behind, linear border/One of the Catanean brothers running right, carrying his father, M·HERENNI on left, control ⚭ on right, dotted border. Crawford 308/1b. Cf. BMCRR Rome 1260 (). Sydenham 567a.

Extremely fine

The purpose of this type would seem to be to illustrate the concept of "Pietas." Amphinomus and Anapias, brothers who lived in the Sicilian city of Catana on the southern slopes of Mount Aetna, are supposed to have saved the lives of their parents, during a volcanic eruption, by carrying them to safety on their shoulders.



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P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus

10. 100 B.C., silver denarius (3.57 gm). Rome. Draped bust of Hercules right, viewed from behind, club over far shoulder, shield and control Q behind, ROM[A] in exergue, dotted border/Roma standing facing, wearing triple-crested helmet and holding spear, crowned from behind by male figure (Genius Populi Romani) holding cornucopiae, control Q between, LEN·[A]·F in exergue, dotted border. Crawford 329/1a. BMCRR Rome 1705. Sydenham 604.

Extremely fine

This moneyer was a son of M. Claudius Marcellus, and the obverse type of Hercules Respicens may allude to the Sabine origin of the Claudia gens. The reverse type is probably a reference to Marius' defeat of the Cimbri and the Teutones in 102-101 B.C.

L. Metellus

11. 96(?) B.C., silver denarius (3.90 gm). Rome. Laureate head of Apollo right, star below neck truncation, L·METEL behind, [A·ALB·S]·F in front, dotted border/Roma seated left on pile of shields, holding spear and sword, crowned from behind by Victory, C·MAL on left, ROMA in exergue, dotted border. Crawford 335/1b. BMCRR Italy 730. Sydenham 611a.

About extremely fine

The Social War (Coinage of the Marsic Confederation)

12. c. 90-88 B.C., silver denarius (3.55 gm). Corfinium (?) mint. Laureate head of Italia left, V[.]J[.]T[.]I[.] (Italia) behind, dotted border/Soldier standing facing, head right, holding inverted spear and resting left foot on Roman standard, bull kneeling facing on right, Oscan letter T in exergue, [dotted border]. BMCRR Social War 23. Sydenham 627. Sambon 225.

Rare. Flan crack. About extremely fine

The Social War erupted in Italy towards the close of the year 91 B.C. The result of longstanding grievances due to the Senate's inept handling of foreign relations, the revolt spread quickly throughout Italy, and Rome was in serious danger of defeat. After two years, however, the movement collapsed as suddenly as it had begun. This type commemorates the early successes of the confederate tribes in the struggle against Rome. The warrior tramples on a Roman standard in the presence of a bull, symbolizing Italia.

13. c. 90-88 B.C., silver denarius (4.03 gm). Uncertain Italian mint. Bust of Italia right in crested helmet and aegis, crowned from behind by Victory, dotted border/Two soldiers standing face to face with clasped hands, prow on right, II in exergue, dotted border. BMCRR Social War 49. Sydenham 632a. Ex Leu 17 (1977), lot 292.

Rare. Very fine

This intriguing reverse type may refer to the promise of Mithradates VI, king of Pontus and sworn enemy of Rome, to come to the aid of the confederates in their struggle against Roman imperialism. Unfortunately for the rebels this vital help, which could have extended or even changed the outcome of the war, never materialized, and the coin type has to be regarded as purely anticipatory.

14. In the name of C. Paapius C.f. Mutilus, c. 90-88 B.C., silver denarius (3.87 gm). Uncertain Italian mint. Helmeted head left, DVVTDVWVETVW (Mutilus Imperator) on left, dotted border/Oath-taking scene: two warriors flank kneeling figure holding pig, which they touch with their swords, S·[.]P·[.]N·[.]I·[.]T·[.]U·[.]M·[.]? in exergue, dotted border. BMCRR Social War 39. Sydenham 640. Sambon 220. Ex Leu 17 (1977), lot 294.

Rare. Good very fine

C. Paapius (or Papius) Mutilus held the rebel consulship at Corfinium with Q. Poppaedius Silo. After initial successes in Campania he was defeated by the Roman consul L. Julius Caesar (grandfather of Mark Antony) in 90 B.C., and by Sulla the following year. Retiring into private life following the collapse of the revolt, he was eventually proscribed by Sulla and committed suicide. Almost a century later a descendant of his held the consulship under Augustus, in A.D. 9.

M. Fannius and L. Critonius

15. 86 B.C., silver denarius (3.63 gm). Rome. Draped bust of Ceres right, crowned with grain ears, [AED·PL] behind, dotted border/Two male figures seated side by side on *subsellium*, P·A on left, grain ear on right, M·FA·N·I·CR in exergue, [dotted border]. Crawford 351. BMCRR Rome 2463. Sydenham 717.

Extremely fine

This type refers to the functions of the plebeian aediles with regard to the public distribution of corn in Rome. The temple of Ceres, goddess of agriculture, was a center of plebeian activities, and was under the supervision of the plebeian *aediles Cereis*. The letters P·A (*publico argento*) on the reverse indicate that this issue was struck from bullion specially withdrawn from the public treasury. In all likelihood, the silver came from the money bequeathed to the Roman people by King Ptolemy X of Egypt, a legacy which is known to have arrived in Rome in 86 B.C.

P. Crepusius

16. 82 B.C., silver denarius (4.02 gm). Rome. Laureate head of Apollo right, sceptre and control letter R behind, tortoise symbol under chin, dotted border/Horseman charging right, spearing downward, control number C·LXXXIII in upper left field, P·CREPVS[II] in exergue, dotted border. Crawford 361/1c. Cf. BMCRR Rome 2713(CCCC·LXX). Sydenham 738a.

About extremely fine

Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius

17. 81 B.C., silver denarius (3.92 gm). North Italian mint. Diademed head of Pietas right, stork right in front, dotted border/Jug and lituus, IMPER in exergue, laurel wreath border. Crawford 374/2. BMCRR Spain 47. Sydenham 751.

Toned. Extremely fine

One of the principal Roman commanders in the Social War, Metellus defeated the northern group of rebels who were under the command of Poppaedius Silo. Later, he served as a general of the dictator Sulla, in which capacity he issued this denarius in northern Italy. The obverse relates to his *cognomen*, acquired by virtue of his endeavors to secure the return of his father from exile.



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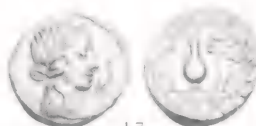
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C. Publicius Q.f.

18. 80 B.C., silver serrate denarius (3.89 gm). Rome. Helmeted and draped bust of Roma right, control letter X above, ROMA behind, dotted border/Hercules standing left, wrestling Nemean lion, club on ground between feet, bow and quiver on left, control letter X in upper left field, C·PUBLICI·Q·F on right, dotted border. Crawford 380/1. BMCRR Rome 2915. Sydenham 768.

Toned. Superb

M. Volteius M.f.

19. 78 B.C., silver denarius (3.92 gm). Rome. Laureate, helmeted and draped bust right, shield symbol behind, dotted border/Cybele right in biga of lions, control letters MQ above, M·VOLTEI·M·F in exergue, [dotted border]. Crawford 385/4. BMCRR Rome 3198. Sydenham 777.

Very fine plus

Cybele, the great mother goddess of Anatolia, was officially brought to Rome from Asia Minor about 205 B.C. This type probably refers to the *Ludi Megalenses*, a festival of literature, music, and dance held at the temple of the Magna Mater on the Palatine.

P. Satrienus

20. 77 B.C., silver denarius (3.94 gm). Rome. Helmeted head of Roma right, control number X·IV behind, dotted border/She-wolf standing left, raising right foreleg, ROMA above, P·SATRIE·NVS in exergue, dotted border. Crawford 388/1b. As BMCRR Rome 3209ff. Sydenham 781a.

Toned. Good extremely fine

The reverse type would appear to be a representation of the she-wolf of the Capitol, used here as an expression of Roman strength and domination in the aftermath of the Social War.

Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus

21. 76-75 B.C., silver denarius (3.91 gm). Spanish mint(?) Draped bust of the Genius of the Roman People right, wearing taenia, sceptre behind, G·P·R above, dotted border/Wreathed sceptre, globe and rudder flanked by EX—S·C, CN·LEN·Q in exergue, dotted border. Crawford 393/1a. BMCRR Spain 52. Sydenham 752.

Extremely fine

This moneyer was acting as paymaster to Pompey's troops in Spain at the time of this issue. A noted orator, he held the consulship in 56 B.C., and had a reputation for supporting Sicilian interests in Rome.

Mn. Aquillius Mn.f. Mn.n.

22. 71 B.C., silver serrate denarius (4.08 gm). Rome. Helmeted and draped bust of Virtus right, VIRTVS in front, III·VIR behind, dotted border/Warrior with shield raising fallen figure, M·AQVIL on right, F·M·N on left, SICIL in exergue, dotted border. Crawford 401/1. BMCRR Rome 3364. Sydenham 798.

Extremely fine

The grandfather of this moneyer, consul in 101 B.C. with Marius, was responsible for crushing the slave revolt in Sicily during which he personally killed the rebel leader Athenion. The episode is graphically commemorated by this attractive type.

Q. Fufius Calenus and Mucius Scaevola Cordus

23. 70 B.C., silver serrate denarius (4.02 gm). Rome. Jugate heads right of Honos, laureate, and Virtus, helmeted, HO behind, VIR in front, [KALENI] below, dotted border/Italia and Roma clasping hands, winged caduceus above I·A on left, RO on right, CORDI in exergue, dotted border. Crawford 403/1. BMCRR Rome 3358. Sydenham 797.

Superb

This attractive obverse type celebrates the virtues by which Calenus had risen to eminence despite his lack of illustrious ancestry. The reverse draws attention to the "reconciliation" between Rome and Italy following the great upheaval of the Social War, 90-88 B.C.

C. Hosidius C.f. Geta

24. 68 B.C., silver serrate denarius (3.93 gm). Rome. Bust of Diana right, with bow and quiver over shoulder, GETA behind, III·VIR in front, dotted border/Boar right, wounded by spear and attacked by hound, C·HOSIDI·C·F in exergue, dotted border. Crawford 407/1. BMCRR Rome 3386. Sydenham 904.

Superb

In this attractive composition the bust of Diana is complemented by the hunting scene on the reverse. The moneyer may be identical with the Hosidius Geta who was proscribed by Antony and Octavian in 43 B.C.

25. 68 B.C., silver denarius (3.76 gm). Rome. Bust of Diana right, smaller than on preceding, with bow and quiver over shoulder, GETA in front, III·VIR and tongs behind, dotted border/Boar right, wounded by spear and attacked by hound, C·HOSIDI [C·F] in exergue, dotted border. Cf. Crawford 407/2 (tongs omitted from description but shown on plate). BMCRR Rome 3388. Sydenham 903.

Superb

C. Calpurnius Piso L.f. Frugi

26. 67 B.C., silver denarius (4.08 gm). Rome. Head of Apollo right, wearing taenia, gourd symbol behind, dotted border/Horseman galloping right, inverted arrowhead symbol above, C·PISO·L·F·FRVG below, dotted border. C.A. Hersh, "A study of the coinage of the moneyer C. Calpurnius Piso L.f. Frugi," NC 1976, 169 (O213/R2006), same dies. Crawford 408/1b.

Obverse struck in high relief. Superb

This moneyer imitated the types used by his father, L. Piso Frugi, for his great war coinage of 90 B.C. C. Piso became the son-in-law of Cicero in 63 B.C. on his marriage to the famous orator's daughter, Tullia. Five years later he was appointed quaestor.

27. 67 B.C., silver denarius (3.95 gm). Rome. Laureate head of Apollo right, olive branch symbol behind, dotted border/Winged horseman galloping right, F in upper left field, C·PISO·L·F·FRVG below, dotted border. Hersh 18 (O6/R1003), same dies. Crawford 408/1b (obverse die 9/reverse die 9). BMCRR Rome 3814.

Extremely fine plus



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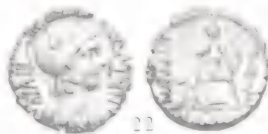
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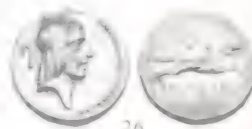
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28. 67 B.C., silver denarius (3.87 gm). Rome. Head of Apollo left, wearing taenia, ♂ behind, dotted border/Horseman galloping right, C PISO L F FRVG/VI below, dotted border. Hersh 450 (O806/R2041), same dies. Crawford 408/1b (obverse die 71/ reverse die 95). *Superb*

M. Plaetorius M.f. Cestianus

29. 67 B.C., silver denarius (4.00 gm). Rome. Helmeted and draped bust right with attributes of Isis, Minerva, Apollo, Diana and Victory, CESTIANVS behind, S.C in front, fillet border/Eagle with spread wings standing right on thunderbolt, head left, M. PLAETORIVS M F AED—CV[R] around, fillet border. Crawford 409/1. BMCRR Rome 3596. Sydenham 809. *Superb*

M. Plaetorius Cestianus had held the office of moneyer two years before, in 69 B.C., and was now striking in his capacity as curule aedile. The curious composite deity on the obverse may be intended to represent the Egyptian goddess Isis, in which case the reverse type may well be the bird of Zeus so familiar from the coinage of the Ptolemaic kings.

Q. Pomponius Musa

30. 66 B.C., silver denarius (3.83 gm). Rome. Laureate head of Apollo right, sandal behind, dotted border/Muse Thalia standing left, holding comic mask and resting left elbow on column, Q-POMPONI on right, MVSA on left, dotted border. Crawford 410/9b. BMCRR Rome 3624. Sydenham 821.

Scarce. Extremely fine

Hercules Musagetes and the nine muses are all depicted in this attractive series, the choice of types deriving from the obvious pun on the moneyer's *cognomen*. The figures appearing on the coins may well represent the statues in the Temple of the Muses, erected by M. Fulvius Nobilior in the Circus Flaminius. This reverse depicts Thalia, the muse of comedy. The head of Apollo, in his role as patron deity of music and the arts, is the constant obverse type for the entire series.

L. Roscius Fabatus

31. 64 B.C., silver serrate denarius (3.85 gm). Rome. Head of Juno Sospita right, wearing goatskin headdress, phaleræ symbol behind, [L]ROS[CI] below, dotted border/Virgin standing right, confronting coiled serpent, horse bit(?) symbol in left field, FABAT[II] in exergue, [dotted border]. Crawford 412/1. BMCRR Rome 3466. Sydenham 915. *Toned. Extremely fine*

This type clearly reveals the Lanuvine origin of the moneyer. At the annual festival of Juno Sospita in Lanuvium a virgin was required to descend into the grotto beneath the temple in order to feed the serpent which dwelt there. Her safe return from this ordeal was taken as a sign that she was truly chaste, and was the occasion for much rejoicing.

L. Furius Cn.f. Brocchus

32. 63 B.C., silver denarius (3.96 gm). Rome. Head of Ceres right, crowned with grain, flanked by grain ear on left and barley grain on right, III in upper left field, VIR in upper right field, BROCCHI under neck truncation, dotted border/Curule chair flanked by fasces on either side, L-FVRI/CN-F above, dotted border. Crawford 414/1. BMCRR Rome 3896. Sydenham 902. *Superb*

L. Aemilius Lepidus Paullus

33. 62 B.C., silver denarius (4.02 gm). Rome. Veiled and diademed head of Concordia right, PAVLLVS LEPIDVS—CONCORDIA around, dotted border/Trophy flanked by L. Aemilius Paullus on right and the captive King Perseus of Macedon and his two sons on the left, TER above, PAVLLVS in exergue, dotted border. Crawford 415/1. BMCRR Rome 3373. Sydenham 926. *Extremely fine*

This moneyer was an ardent supporter of Cicero who, during his consulship in 63 B.C., had exposed the Catiline conspiracy and thus saved Rome from catastrophe. The obverse type symbolizes Cicero's policy of harmony and order, whilst the reverse alludes to the moneyer's spurious claim of descent from L. Aemilius Paullus, the victor of Pydna in 168 B.C.

L. Scribonius Libo

34. 62 B.C., silver denarius (3.95 gm). Rome. Head of Bonus Eventus right, wearing headband, LIBO behind, BONVS EVENT in front, dotted border/Puteal Scribonianum decorated with garland and two lyres, hammer at base, PVTEAL above, SCRIBON below, dotted border. Crawford 416/1a. BMCRR Rome 3377. Sydenham 928. *Superb*

The *Puteal Scribonianum* was a famous well-head in the Roman Forum, the form of which resembled an altar. Its commemoration here is, presumably, related to an ancestor's involvement in its erection or restoration. The foundations of this structure were uncovered as recently as 1950.

C. Memmius C.f.

35. 56 B.C., silver denarius (4.13 gm). Rome. Laureate head of Quirinus right, QVIRINVS behind, C-MEMMI-C-F in front, dotted border/Ceres enthroned right, holding grain ears and torch, serpent in front, MEMMIVS-AED-CERIALIA-PREIMVS-FECIT around, dotted border. Crawford 427/2. BMCRR Rome 3940. Sydenham 921. *Extremely fine*

This reverse type refers to the first celebration of the *Ludi Ceriales* which took place about 211 B.C. Quirinus, whose heavily bearded head appears on the obverse, was an ancient Sabine deity whose worship, on the Quirinal, probably predates the foundation of Rome. The type is probably indicative of the Sabine origin of this moneyer.



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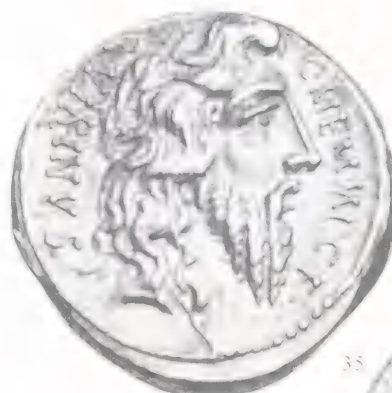
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Q. Cassius Longinus

36. 55 B.C., silver denarius (4.06 gm). Rome. Head of Libertas right, LIBERT behind, Q CASSIVS in front, dotted border/Curule chair in temple of Vesta, urn on left, tablet inscribed A/C on right, dotted border. Crawford 428/2. BMCRR Rome 3873. Sydenham 918.

About extremely fine

In 113 B.C. an ancestor of this moneyer, L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla, headed a special commission appointed to investigate three delinquent Vestal Virgins. The letters on the voting tablet represent *absolvo* and *condemno*.

P. Licinius Crassus M.f.

37. 55 B.C., silver denarius (3.88 gm). Rome. Diademed and laureate head of Venus right, S-C behind, dotted border/Female figure standing facing, holding horse by bridle with right hand and spear in left, cuirass and shield at feet, P-CRASSVS—M-F around, dotted border. Crawford 430/1. BMCRR Rome 3901. Sydenham 929.

Extremely fine

This moneyer was the younger son of the triumvir M. Licinius Crassus, and accompanied Caesar to Gaul in 58 B.C. where he played a leading role in the conquest of the coastal tribes. In 53 B.C. he commanded a body of Gallic cavalry in his father's ill-fated Parthian War. He distinguished himself by his bravery in action, but did not survive the disastrous finale of the campaign.

A. Plautius

38. 55 B.C., silver denarius (3.78 gm). Rome. Turreted head of Cybele right, A PLAVTIVS in front, AED-CVR-S-C behind, dotted border/Camel standing right with kneeling figure holding olive branch, BACCHIVS in exergue, IVDAEVS in front, dotted border. Crawford 431/1. BMCRR Rome 3916. Sydenham 932.

Extremely fine

The obverse type of Cybele clearly relates to the *Ludi Megalenses*, a festival under the direction of the curule aediles, in which capacity A. Plautius was responsible for this issue. The intriguing reverse refers to the surrender of some potentate during Pompey's eastern campaigns, possibly that of Aristobulus the High Priest following the fall of Jerusalem in 63 B.C.

Cn. Plancius

39. 55 B.C., silver denarius (3.95 gm). Rome. Female head right, wearing causia, CN-PLANCIVS in front, AED-CVR-S-C behind, dotted border/Cretan goat standing right, bow and quiver behind, dotted border. Crawford 432/1. BMCRR Rome 3920. Sydenham 933.

Extremely fine

The distinctive head on the obverse would appear to symbolize Macedonia, whilst the reverse is an unequivocal reference to the island of Crete. Plancius had served in both places, and was here celebrating the highlights of his own career.

Q. Servilius Caepio Brutus (M. Junius Brutus)

40. 54 B.C., silver denarius (4.17 gm). Rome. Bare head of L. Junius Brutus right, BRVTV[S] behind, dotted border/Bare head of C. Servilius Ahala right, AHALA behind, dotted border. Crawford 433/2. BMCRR Rome 3864. Sydenham 907.

Toned. Extremely fine

A decade prior to his participation in the assassination of Julius Caesar, Marcus Junius Brutus held the office of moneyer. He produced an interesting coinage clearly illustrating his admiration for those of his ancestors who had distinguished themselves in the defense of liberty against the forces of tyranny. The head of L. Junius Brutus recalls the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome and the establishment of the Republic in 509 B.C., whilst that of Servilius Ahala commemorates the deeds of another ancestor who, as master of horse in 439 B.C., saved the state by his assassination (with a concealed dagger!) of the traitor Spurius Maelius. At the time this coin was struck rumors were circulating that Pompey was aiming at a dictatorship.

Q. Pompeius Rufus

41. 54 B.C., silver denarius (4.14 gm). Rome. Curule chair flanked by arrow on left and laurel branch on right, Q-POMPEI-Q-F/RVFVS above, COS on tablet below, [dotted border]/Curule chair flanked by lituus on left and wreath on right, SVLLA-COS above, Q-POMPEI-RVF on tablet below, dotted border. Crawford 434/2. BMCRR Rome 3885. Sydenham 909.

Extremely fine

This moneyer was the grandson of both the distinguished Romans referred to on this type—the dictator Sulla and Q. Pompeius Rufus, who were colleagues in the consulship in 88 B.C. The moneyer himself was a partisan of Pompey the Great.

P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus

42. 50 B.C., silver denarius (4.05 gm). Rome. Head of M. Claudius Marcellus right, triskeles behind, [MARCELLINVS] in front, dotted border/M. Claudius Marcellus carrying trophy into temple, MARCELLV[S] on right, COS-QVINQ on left, dotted border. Crawford 439/1. BMCRR Rome 4206. Sydenham 1147.

About extremely fine

This attractive type records the exploits of the moneyer's most illustrious ancestor, M. Claudius Marcellus, five times consul, who captured Syracuse in 211 B.C. despite the ingenuity of Archimedes. The reverse refers to Marcellus' dedication in the Temple of Jupiter Feretrius of the *spolia opima* captured from the Gaulish chieftain Britomartus, whom he had slain with his own hands (222 B.C.).



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Mn. Acilius Glabrio

43. 49 B.C., silver denarius (3.74 gm). Rome. Laureate head of Salus right, SALVTIS reading upward behind, [dotted border]/[M]·ACILIVS—III·VIR·VALETV. Valetudo standing left, holding snake and resting left elbow on column, dotted border. Crawford 442/1a. BMCRR Rome 3944. Sydenham 922.

Extremely fine

The Acilia gens claimed the distinction of having been responsible for the introduction of the first Greek physician into Rome. Salus was the goddess of health, whilst Valetudo was directly associated with care of the sick—the hospital in a Roman military camp was termed *valetudinarium*.

Q. Sicinius and C. Coponius

44. 49 B.C., silver denarius (3.86 gm). Mint moving with Pompey. Head of Apollo right, wearing taenia, star below neck truncation. Q·SICINIVS in front, III·VIR behind, [dotted border]/Club draped with lion skin, lion's head facing, arrow on left, bow in right, C·COPONIVS on right, ·PR·S·C on left, dotted border. Crawford 444/1b. BMCRR East 29. Sydenham 939b.

Superb

This was one of the principal war coinages of Pompey the Great in the period leading up to the final trial of strength with Caesar. Coponius was striking in his capacity as praetor, whilst Sicinius held the office of moneyer.

45. 49 B.C., silver denarius (3.83 gm). Mint moving with Pompey. Head of Apollo right, wearing taenia, star below neck truncation. Q·SICINIVS in front, III·VIR behind, dotted border/Club draped with lion skin, lion's head in profile, arrow on left, bow in right, C·COPONIVS on right, ·PR·S·C on left, dotted border. Crawford 444/1a. BMCRR East 24. Sydenham 939. *About extremely fine*

L. Hostilius Saserna

46. 48 B.C., silver denarius (3.72 gm). Rome. Head of Gallia right, carnyx behind, dotted border/Artemis standing facing, resting right hand on head of stag and holding spear in left, L·HOSTILIV[S] on right, SASERNA on left, dotted border. Crawford 448/3. BMCRR Rome 3996. Sydenham 953.

Extremely fine plus

Hostilius Saserna was one of three brothers, all of whom were partisans of Caesar. His coins refer exclusively to the Gallic Wars: the representation of Artemis on this type relates to the siege of Massalia (49 B.C.), where she was regarded as the principal deity.

C. Vibius C.f. C.n. Pansa

47. 48 B.C., silver denarius (4.04 gm). Rome. Mask of Pan right, PANSA below, [dotted border]/Jupiter Anxurus enthroned left, holding patera and sceptre, C·VIBIVS·C·F·C·N on right, IOVIS AXVR on left, dotted border. Crawford 449/1a. BMCRR Rome 3978. Sydenham 947.

About extremely fine

The obverse type of this issue is merely a punning allusion to the name of the moneyer. More significant is the appearance of Jupiter Anxurus, suggesting that Pansa had some association with Tarracina (originally Anxur), a coastal town about 65 miles south of Rome.

D. Junius Brutus Albinus

48. 48 B.C., silver denarius (4.02 gm). Rome. Head of Pietas right, PIETAS behind, dotted border/Two clasped hands holding caduceus, ALBINVS·BRVTI·F below, dotted border. Crawford 450/2. BMCRR Rome 3964. Sydenham 942.

Die flaws on obverse. Otherwise extremely fine

This moneyer had served with distinction under Julius Caesar in Gaul, and in 49 B.C. commanded the Caesarian fleet at the siege of Massalia. The types of this denarius, combining Pietas with the emblems of *felicitas* and *concordia*, emphasize the desire of the Caesarians to foster a mood of reconciliation following the civil war with Pompey. Despite the many marks of favor shown him by Caesar, Decimus Brutus took part in the conspiracy which resulted in the dictator's assassination in 44 B.C.

A. Licinius Nerva

49. 47 B.C., silver denarius (3.59 gm). Rome. Laureate head of Fides right, FIDES in front, NERVA behind, dotted border/Horseman right dragging fallen enemy, A·LICINIV below, III—VIR across field, dotted border. Crawford 454/1. Cf. BMCRR Rome 3999 (LICINI). Sydenham 954b.

Extremely fine

L. Mussidius T.f. Longus

50. 42 B.C., silver denarius (3.84 gm). Rome. Diademed and veiled head of Concordia right, CONCORDIA behind, dotted border/Shrine of Venus Cloacina, inscribed CLOACIN·L·MVSSIDIVS·LONGVS above, dotted border. Crawford 494/42a. BMCRR Rome 3999. Sydenham 1093.

Toned. About extremely fine

This issue belongs to the period following the establishment of the triumvirate of Antony, Octavian and Lepidus. The head of Concordia represents the harmony of the triumvirs, whilst the shrine of Venus Cloacina is symbolic of civil peace. The platform of this shrine is still visible on the north side of the Forum, in front of the Basilica Aemilia.



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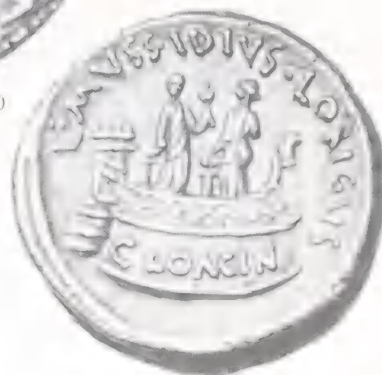
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C. Julius Caesar

51. 49-48 B.C., silver denarius (4.08 gm). Mint moving with Caesar. Elephant right, trampling serpent, CAESAR in exergue, dotted border/Pontifical emblems: culullus, aspergillum, axe and apex, dotted border. Crawford 443/1. BMCRR Gaul 27. Sydenham 1006. Cohen 49. Ex NFA XII (1983), lot 125.

Toned. Extremely fine

This, the earliest coinage bearing Caesar's name, was issued in the aftermath of his fateful crossing of the Rubicon in defiance of the Senate's order to relinquish his military command in Gaul. Rapidly overrunning Italy, the great general then turned his attention to Spain where he outmaneuvered the Pompeian lieutenants Afranius and Petreius. Payment for his troops during these extensive military activities necessitated a large output of coinage, hence the famous "elephant" denarius of Caesar. The choice of obverse type has given rise to much speculation, but probably is symbolic of the triumph of good over evil. The reverse alludes, of course, to Caesar's possession of the office of pontifex maximus, held since 63 B.C.

52. 49-48 B.C., silver denarius (3.78 gm). Mint moving with Caesar. Elephant right, trampling serpent, CAESAR in exergue, dotted border/Pontifical emblems: culullus, aspergillum, axe and apex, dotted border. Crawford 443/1. BMCRR Gaul 27. Sydenham 1006. Cohen 49.

Extremely fine

53. 13 July 48-47 B.C., silver denarius (3.92 gm). Mint moving with Caesar. Female head right, wearing oak wreath and diadem. LII behind, [dotted border]/Trophy with Gallic shield and carnyx, on right Gallic axe ornamented with animal's head, [CA]E—SAR across lower field, dotted border. Crawford 452/2. BMCRR Rome 3953. Sydenham 1009.

Extremely fine plus

This is the second great issue in the name of Caesar. Its production began just prior to his victory over Pompey at Pharsalus, and continued during the time of his visit to Egypt, when he first met Cleopatra, and his campaign in Asia Minor where he defeated Pharnaces of Bosphorus. The female head on the obverse has not been satisfactorily identified, though Pietas and Venus have been suggested. The numeral (= 52) probably represents Caesar's age at the time these coins were struck. The reverse type refers, of course, to Caesar's famous Gallic Wars which occupied a period of nine years, 58-49 B.C.

54. 47-46 B.C., silver denarius (3.82 gm). African mint. Diademed head of Venus right, dotted border/Aeneas running left, carrying Palladium in right hand and his father Anchises over left shoulder, CAESAR in right field, dotted border. Crawford 458/1. BMCRR East 31. Sydenham 1013. Cohen 12. Same obverse die as MMAG 61, lot 375.

Fleur de coin

This type is associated with Caesar's African campaign of 47-46 B.C., culminating in the battle of Thapsus in which he overcame the Pompeian forces under Scipio. "Venus Victrix" was the watchword of the Caesarians at the battle of Pharsalus in 48 B.C., thus inspiring the choice of obverse type for this issue. The Trojan reverse relates to the mythical descent of the Julia gens from Iulus, son of Aeneas.

55. 47-46 B.C., silver denarius (3.92 gm). African mint. Diademed head of Venus right, dotted border/Aeneas running left, carrying Palladium in right hand and his father Anchises over left shoulder, CAESAR in right field, dotted border. Crawford 458/1. BMCRR East 31. Sydenham 1013. Cohen 12. Same obverse die as MMAG 61, lot 375.

Lightly toned. Extremely fine plus

56. 44 B.C., silver denarius (3.71 gm). Rome. Moneyer: P. Sepullius Macer. Laureate head of Caesar right, CAESAR in front, [D]ICT PERPETVO behind, dotted border/Venus standing left, holding Victoriola and sceptre, P-SEPVL[IVS] on right, MACER on left, [dotted border]. A. Alföldi, *Caesar in 44 v. Chr.*, Antiquitas 3 (Bonn, 1974), Type VI, 49, 50, 53 and 54 (A22/R6), same dies. A. Alföldi, "Die Massenemission des Macer und des Buca mit Caesar—Dict. Perpetvo vor Caesar's Ermordung," SNR XLVII (1968), VI23/VI6. Crawford 480/10. Ex NFA V (1978), lot 375.

Slight striking weakness. Extremely fine

The year 44 B.C. marked a turning point in the history of the Roman coinage. The dictator Caesar ordered his effigy to be placed on the silver denarii struck by the four moneyers Aemilius Buca, M. Mettius, Sepullius Macer and Cossutius Maridianus. This was the first occurrence of contemporary portraiture on the Roman coinage, and it marked a major step towards the popular acceptance of the monarchical concept in the Roman state. Although the issue was cut short by Caesar's assassination on the Ides of March, coins bearing his portrait continued to be struck by the Caesarians. It was but a short step to the appearance of more portraits, of the triumvirs and other contenders for power, and within less than two decades the effigy of Rome's first emperor was established as the regular obverse type on the imperial coinage. The type of Venus refers to the claim of the Julia gens to be descended from the goddess of love.



51



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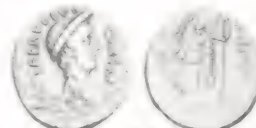
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57. 42 B.C., silver denarius (4.00 gm). Rome, posthumous issue. Moneyer: L. Livineius Regulus. Laureate head of Caesar right, winged caduceus in front, laurel branch behind, dotted border/ Bull charging right, L-LIVINEIVS above, REGVLVS at ground line, dotted border. Crawford 494/24. BMCRR Rome 4274. Sydenham 1106. Cohen 27. Ex NFA XII (1983), lot 134.

*A magnificent portrait of the recently assassinated dictator.
Extremely fine plus*

The portrait of the late dictator appeared sporadically on the Roman coinage for some years following his assassination on the Ides of March, 44 B.C. This moneyer may have been the son of Cicero's friend L. Livineius Regulus, sometime prefect of the city. The reverse type would seem to refer to the public spectacles, including combats with wild beasts, which were under the direction of the prefects.

58. 40 B.C. or later, silver denarius (3.63 gm). Rome, posthumous issue. Moneyer: Ti. Sempronius Gracchus. Laureate head of Caesar right, dotted border/Symbols of veterans' colonization: vexillum, aquila, plow and *decempeda*. TI-SEM[PRON] above, GRACCV[S] below, [III-VIR] on right, Q-DESIG on left, dotted border. Crawford 525/3. BMCRR Rome 4316. Sydenham 1128. Cohen 48. Ex Vinchon sale, 9-10 December 1983, lot 254.

*Splendid posthumous portrait of Caesar.
Good extremely fine*

This issue was made by the moneyer Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, quaestor designatus, who is otherwise unknown to history. The reverse type refers to Caesar's promise to his veterans of monetary payments and gifts of land, promises made good by his heir Octavian out of his patrimony. The letters SC on the reverse show that the issue was a special one sanctioned by the Roman Senate.

M. Junius Brutus

59. 43-42 B.C., silver denarius (3.94 gm). Mint moving with Brutus. Moneyer: Pedanius Costa. Laureate head of Apollo right, COSTA in front, LEG behind, dotted border/Trophy, BRVTVS on right, IMP on left, dotted border. Crawford 506/2. BMCRR East 59. Sydenham 1296. Cohen 4. Ex Hennessy collection, Paris; John Work Garrett collection 688; Johns Hopkins University 44.6.190; and Garrett sale I (1984), lot 684. *Lightly toned. Extremely fine*

In February, 43 B.C., the Senate bestowed on Brutus the supreme military command in Illyricum, Macedonia and Achaia. He campaigned successfully against the Bessi in Thrace, and the bullion from which this issue of denarii was produced was obtained from Polemocratia, the widow of the Thracian prince Sadala.

60. 43-42 B.C., silver denarius (3.92 gm). Mint moving with Brutus. Moneyer: P. Servilius Casca Longus. Laureate head of Neptune right, trident under neck truncation, CASCA behind, LONGVS in front, dotted border/Victory advancing right, rending diadem and trampling sceptre, BRVTVS behind, IMP in front, dotted border. Crawford 507/3. BMCRR East 63. Sydenham 1298. Cohen 3.

*A handsome specimen struck on a broad flan.
Toned. Extremely fine*

The head of Neptune, god of the sea, alludes to the notable naval victory of the "Liberators" over the forces of the maritime state of Rhodes (43 B.C.), which had refused to support their cause. The symbolism of the reverse type is also quite clear. By trampling on a broken sceptre and breaking the royal diadem held in her hands, Victory is championing the Republican cause, led by Brutus and Cassius, over the forces of tyranny. P. Servilius Casca Longus, whose name appears on the obverse of this issue, was one of two brothers both of whom joined the conspiracy against Caesar in 44 B.C. Publius was the first to plunge his dagger into the dictator on the Ides of March.

61. 43-42 B.C., gold aureus (7.32 gm). Mint moving with Brutus. Moneyer: P. Servilius Casca Longus. Bare head of Brutus right, BRVTVS behind, IMP in front, laurel wreath border/Naval trophy with tiny L by prow on left, CASCA on left, LONGVS on right, dotted border. Bahrfeldt 65b. Crawford 507/1b. BMCRR East 62. Sydenham 1297a.

*Extremely rare. Slight edge abrasions and
double striking on obverse. Otherwise about very fine.*

This extraordinary gold issue, bearing the portrait of Caesar's most celebrated assassin, belongs to the same series as the previous lot, commemorating the great naval victory over the Rhodians in 43 B.C. In view of the contention of the "Liberators" that they were motivated in their act of violence by Caesar's monarchical ambitions, it would seem to be a decision of extraordinary hypocrisy on the part of Brutus to place his own portrait on the coinage, representing himself as a "ruler" in exactly the same way as Caesar. Another portrait aureus of Brutus struck at this time represents an even greater betrayal of his supposed ideals, for it depicts the head of his illustrious ancestor, L. Junius Brutus, consul in 509 B.C. and the founder of the Roman Republic.



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6 : 1



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6:1



62. 43-42 B.C., silver denarius (3.82 gm). Mint moving with Brutus. Moneyer: M. Plaetorius Cestianus. Bare head of Brutus right, bearded; BRVT—IMP above and in front, L-PLAET.CEST behind and below, dotted border/Pileus (cap of liberty) between two daggers, EID-MAR below, dotted border. Crawford 508/3, BMCRR East 68, Sydenham 1301, Cohen 15, Ex Fred Baldwin collection, Glendining sale, 20 November 1969, lot 9; and NFA XIV (1984), lot 294.

One of the classic rarities and most evocative types of the entire Roman series. Without question one of the finest specimens extant. Dark tone. Extremely fine

This extraordinary type probably belongs to the period immediately preceding the fateful battle of Philippi (23 October 42 B.C.), which signalled the downfall of the Republican cause and the triumph of the Caesarian party. Its greatest interest lies in the amazingly unequivocal message conveyed by the reverse design, unashamedly celebrating the brutal murder of the dictator Julius Caesar two and a half years earlier. The two daggers represent the weapons of the assassins. Between them is a pileus, the cap of Liberty. This was the particular headgear of the divine twins Castor and Pollux, patrons of Rome, who were believed to have taken the battlefield in one of the direst military crises in Roman history (Lake Regillus, 496 B.C.). Thus the pileus serves to characterize the assassination of Caesar as a profoundly patriotic act, perhaps even divinely authorized. The symbolism of the design is doubly rich because all Romans knew that Brutus was a descendant of Lucius Junius Brutus, founder and first consul of the Roman Republic, who in 509 B.C. swore on a bloody dagger to expel the Tarquin kings from Rome. The implied parallel is not merely legendary window-dressing but an essential part of Brutus' justification for his act: violence against a fellow citizen was a capital crime, but the right of regicide might cancel the offense. However, so direct an allusion to an act of questionable morality was probably imprudent at best, and is arguably unique in the history of the Roman coinage. The appearance of Brutus' portrait on his coinage is of notable significance. Caesar had been the first living Roman to place his portrait on the Republican coinage, less than three years before, and though he had done so by special dispensation of the Senate, the action was bitterly criticized as "monarchical" by his opponents. After his death the Caesarian party eagerly embraced the notion of portraiture. Thus, Brutus' coin portraits represent both a betrayal of the stated position of his own party and a contradiction of his claimed personal devotion to the ancient Republican traditions. Iconographically the portrait coinage of Brutus is also of great importance. There are no surviving portrait sculptures identifiable by inscriptions, a circumstance hardly to be wondered at in view of the outcome of the civil war. But the evidence of the numismatic portraiture permits the identification of a probable marble head of Brutus in the Prado, Madrid, which would appear to be a copy, of Hadrianic date, of a contemporary original.

C. Cassius Longinus

63. 43-42 B.C., silver denarius (3.90 gm). Mint moving with Brutus and Cassius. Moneyer: P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther. Diademed head of Libertas right, LEIBERTAS in front, C.CASSIMP behind, dotted border/Jug and lituus, LENTVLVS/SPINT below. Crawford 500/3, BMCRR East 77, Sydenham 1307, Cohen 4.

Extremely fine plus

Caius Cassius Longinus, a veteran of Crassus' disastrous Parthian campaign of 53 B.C., played a prominent role in the conspiracy which led to Caesar's assassination on 15 March 44 B.C. Subsequently appointed to various inconsequential provincial posts by the Senate, he eventually took matters into his own hands and joined forces with the other principal "Liberator" Marcus Junius Brutus. Their struggle against the Caesarian leaders Antony and Octavian ended in defeat and suicide for the tyrannicides at Philippi, 42 B.C. This issue was made by P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, one of Cassius' principal lieutenants.

Sextus Pompey

64. 44-43 B.C., silver denarius (3.97 gm). Mint moving with Sextus Pompey, possibly at Massalia. Moneyer: Q. Nasidius. Bare head of Pompey the Great right, trident in front, NEPTVNI behind, dolphin right below neck truncation, dotted border/Galley right, star in upper left field, Q.NASIDIVS in exergue, dotted border. Crawford 483/2, BMCRR Sicily 21, Sydenham 1350, Cohen (Pompey the Great) 20, Ex NFA XII (1983), lot 131.

Rare. Extremely fine

The younger son of Pompey the Great and Mucia, Sextus Pompeius Magnus Pius survived Caesar's devastating Spanish victory over the Pompeians at Munda in 45 B.C. In the period following the dictator's assassination Sextus resided at Massalia, awaiting developments, and eventually in April of 43 B.C. the Senate appointed him its fleet commander. It was during this time that the attractive silver denarii with a strong naval theme were issued by Quintus Nasidius, one of Sextus' principal lieutenants.

65. 42-40 B.C., silver denarius (3.67 gm). Sicilian mint. Bare head of Pompey the Great right, lituus in front, jug behind, MAG-PIVS. IMP.ITER around top, [dotted border]/Neptune standing left, resting left foot on prow and holding aplustre in right hand, flanked by the Catanean brothers carrying their parents, PRÆF above, CLAS.ET.ORÆ/ARIT. EX.S.C in exergue, [dotted border]. Crawford 511/3a, BMCRR Sicily 7, Sydenham 1344, Cohen (Pompey the Great) 17.

About extremely fine

Sextus Pompey was outlawed in August, 43 B.C., only four months after being appointed by the Senate to the command of the fleet. Undeterred by this political setback, he utilized his naval strength to seize Sicily, and in 42 B.C. repelled an attempt by Octavian's general Salvidienus Rufus to regain control of the island. Sextus was recognized by the triumvirs in return for lifting his blockade of Italy. Now at the height of his political influence, Sextus produced an extensive coinage in his island stronghold, including this attractive type honoring his father on the obverse, whilst making specific reference to Sicily in the reverse type.



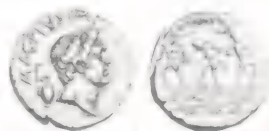
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Mark Antony

66. 41 B.C., silver denarius (4.01 gm). Mint moving with Antony. Moneyer: M. Barbatius Pollio. Bare head of Antony right, M. ANT·IMP·AVG·III·VIR·R·P·C·M·BARBAT·Q·P around, dotted border/ Bare head of Octavian right, CAESAR·IMP·PONT·III·VIR·R·P·C around, dotted border. Crawford 517/2. BMCRR East 100. Sydenham 1181.

Charming style. Superb

Although produced only three years after the introduction of contemporary portraiture on the Roman coinage, this issue displays a very developed style, with encircling inscription, upon which all later imperial numismatic iconography was based. The coins were produced by Antony, honoring his colleague in the triumvirate, Octavian. The issue was made in the name of M. Barbatius Pollio, a friend of Julius Caesar and *quaestor pro praetore* to Antony in the East. The year 41 B.C. saw the first meeting of Antony with Cleopatra, at Tarsus, and he spent the following winter with her in Egypt.

67. 41 B.C., silver denarius (3.69 gm). Mint moving with Antony. Moneyer: M. Barbatius Pollio. Bare head of Antony right, M. ANT·IMP·AVG·III·VIR·R·P·C·M·BARBAT·Q·P around, [dotted border]/Bare head of Octavian right, CAESAR·IMP·PONT·III·VIR·R·P·C around, dotted border. Crawford 517/2. BMCRR East 100. Sydenham 1181.

Beautifully toned. Superb

68. 41 B.C., silver denarius (3.60 gm). Mint moving with Antony. Moneyer: M. Nerva. Bare head of M. Antony right, [M]·ANT·IMP·AVG·III·VIR·R·P·C·M·NERVA·PROQ·P around, dotted border/ Bare head of Lucius Antony right, L·ANTONIVS behind, COS in front, dotted border. Crawford 517/5a. BMCRR East 107. Sydenham 1185. Cohen (Lucius and Marc Antony) 2.

Rare. Extremely fine

This type celebrates the consulship of Marcus' younger brother, Lucius. During his period of office he quarrelled with Octavian over the latter's settlement of veterans in Italy, and in the ensuing civil war he was captured at Perusia (40 B.C.). Pardon by Octavian, he was later given a military command in Spain. M. Cocceius Nerva, the officer responsible for this issue, was an ancestor of the emperor Nerva, and was himself consul in 36 B.C.

69. 38 B.C., silver denarius (3.82 gm). Mint moving with Antony. Antony, veiled and togate, standing right, holding lituus, M·ANTONIVS·M·F·M·N·AVGV·IMP·TER around, dotted border/ Radiate head of Sol right, III·VIR·R·P·C·COS·DESIG·ITER·ET·TERT around, dotted border. Crawford 533/2. BMCRR East 141. Sydenham 1199 (Greece?).

Extremely fine

The triumvir is here depicted in his role as augur, a member of the *collegium* of official Roman diviners. The head of the sun god Sol is symbolic of the East, Antony's designated area of dominion.

70. 33 B.C., silver denarius (3.80 gm). Mint moving with Antony. Moneyer: M. Silanus. Bare head of Antony right (artist's signature P concealed in the hair behind the ear), ANTON·AVG·IMP·III·COS·DES·III·III·V·R·P·C around, dotted border/M·SILANVS·AVG/Q·PRO·COS in two lines across central field, dotted border. Crawford 542/1. BMCRR East 175. Sydenham 1208. Cohen 71. Ex Fred Baldwin collection. Glendinning sale, 20 November 1969, lot 15.

Forceful portrait. Beautifully toned. Extremely fine plus

M. Junius Silanus, one of Antony's principal lieutenants in the East, produced this coinage in his capacity as *quaestor pro consule*. This is the sole instance of an engraver's signature appearing on the die of a Roman Republican coin. Although clearly visible on this exceptionally well preserved example, the letter would soon blend into the hair given normal circulation wear. It was first noticed in 1920 on a specimen catalogued in a Santamaria auction.

71. 32-31 B.C., silver denarius (3.80 gm). Mint moving with Antony. Galley right, ANT·AVG above, III·VIR·R·P·C below, dotted border/Aquila between two standards, LEG—V across lower field, dotted border. Crawford 544/18. BMCRR East 196. Sydenham 1221.

Extremely fine

The well-known series of aurei and denarii honoring the legions of the Roman army was produced by Antony in the period immediately preceding the fateful battle of Actium (2 September 31 B.C.). The enormous military force gathered to do battle with Octavian for mastery of the Roman world was camped on a flat sandy promontory at the entrance to the Ambracian Gulf. This coinage was produced to pay the assembled host, though Antony never fully utilized his numerical superiority, the outcome being decided in a naval engagement.

Antony and Octavia

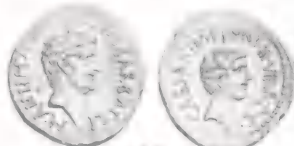
72. 39 B.C., silver cistophorus (11.96 gm). Ephesus(?). Head of Antony right, wearing ivy wreath, lituus below, M·ANTONIVS·IMP·COS·DESIG·ITER·ET·TERT around, the whole within Dionysiac wreath of ivy and berries/Bust of Octavia right atop cista mystica flanked by two serpents, III·VIR on left, R·P·C on right. BMCRR East 133. Sydenham 1197.

Toned. Superb

Octavia, sister of Octavian, was originally married to C. Marcellus. On her husband's death in 40 B.C. she was promptly wedded to Octavian's principal colleague in the triumvirate, Mark Antony, in order to seal the Pact of Brundisium, by which the two Caesarian leaders were reconciled. The marriage was not a happy one, as Antony was already enamored of Cleopatra, queen of Egypt. However, the union did result in a daughter, Antonia, mother of the future emperor Claudius and grandmother of Caligula. To celebrate the wedding and the political alliance a handsome series of silver cistophori were struck in Asia, both varieties of which are represented here. The types are derived from the traditional cistophoric coinage of the Kingdom of Pergamum, and its successor the Roman province of Asia.



66



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73. 39 B.C., silver cistophorus (12.03 gm). Ephesus(?). Jugate busts right of Antony as Bacchus, wearing ivy wreath, and Octavia, draped, M-ANTONIVS IMP-COS-DESIG-ITER-ET-TERT around, dotted border/Female statue atop cista mystica flanked by two serpents, III-VIR on left, R.P.C on right, BMCRR East 135. Sydenham 1198. *Extremely fine*

Antony and Cleopatra

74. 32 B.C., silver denarius (3.91 gm). Mint moving with Antony. Bare head of Antony right, Armenian tiara behind, ANTONI ARMENIA DEVIC[ITA] around, dotted border/Diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra VII right, CLEOPATRAE—REGINAE REGVM FILIORVM REGVM around, dotted border, Crawford 543/1, BMCRR East 179, Sydenham 1210.

*Slight weakness in obverse striking,
but a splendid portrait of Cleopatra on a full flan.
About extremely fine*

Cleopatra VII, queen of Egypt, was the daughter of Ptolemy XII "Auletes" and Cleopatra VI. She played a leading role in the political intrigues of the 40s and 30s of the first century B.C., being the lover of Julius Caesar, who restored her to her throne, and the wife of Mark Antony, whose downfall she was destined to share. In the year 34 B.C. the city of Alexandria witnessed the extraordinary ceremony of the "Donations," whereby all the lands ruled by Alexander the Great were nominally apportioned between the Egyptian queen and her children. At this time Cleopatra took the title of "Queen of Kings," and her son Ptolemy Caesar was styled "King of Kings," extravagant honors which are recorded on this coin type. These antics provided Octavian with exactly the ammunition which he needed to inflame Roman public opinion against his adversary, and the final trial of strength between the two former colleagues was now only a matter of time.

Cleopatra Selene, Queen of Mauretania

75. c. 20 B.C., silver denarius (3.24 gm). Mint of Iol (= Caesarea). Diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra Selene left, ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ—ΒΑΣΙ around, dotted border/Bull standing right, [crescent on head?], dotted border. Cf. Müller, *Numismatique de l'Ancienne Afrique* vol. III (Copenhagen, 1863), p. 110, 103.

Very rare. Dark tone. Reverse slightly off center. Very fine plus

Cleopatra Selene, queen of Mauretania, was the daughter of Mark Antony and Cleopatra VII of Egypt. In 25 B.C. Augustus restored the North African kingdom of Mauretania which had been annexed by the Romans on the death of Bocchus III eight years before. He placed on the throne Juba II, the son of Juba I of Numidia who had lost his throne in 46 B.C. at the battle of Thapsus. About 20 B.C. Juba married the young princess Cleopatra, whose parents had both perished a decade before. She bore him a son, Ptolemy, who eventually succeeded to the Mauretanian throne. The coins depicting Cleopatra alone are of considerable rarity. Those which combine her portrait with that of her husband are less rare. The significance of the bull on the reverse is not clear, but many of her types are in honor of Egyptian deities, and the representation here may be that of Apis, the sacred bull associated with Osiris.

Octavian

76. Silver denarius (3.78 gm). Italian mint, c. 29-27 B.C. Bare head of Octavian right, linear border/IMP CAESAR on architrave of triumphal arch surmounted by facing quadriga bearing Octavian, linear border. RIC 267. BMCRR Rome 4348. BMCRE 624. CBN 66 (Rome, 29 B.C.). Cohen 123. *Extremely fine*

Two triumphal arches in honor of Octavian were erected in the year 30 B.C., one at Brundisium, the other in the Roman Forum. Either could be intended here, though the latter seems the more likely candidate.

77. Silver denarius (3.83 gm). Italian mint, c. 29-27 B.C. Bare head of Octavian right, linear border/IMP—CAESAR flanking laureate terminal figure of Octavian set on winged thunderbolt, linear border. RIC 269a. BMCRR Rome 4360. BMCRE 628. CBN 49-51 (Rome, 29 B.C.). Cohen 114. *Toned. About extremely fine*

The god Terminus presided over the sacred boundary markers of religious precincts, cities, and kingdoms. The significance of this type in the period following the defeat of Antony and Cleopatra was the commemoration of the recovery of the full extent of Rome's dominions.

78. Silver quinarius (1.84 gm). Italian mint, c. 29-27 B.C. CAESAR—[M[P VII]], bare head of Octavian right, linear border/A[SIA] on right, RECEPTA on left, Victory, holding wreath and palm, standing left atop cista mystica flanked by two serpents, linear border. RIC 276. BMCRR East 240. BMCRE 647 (eastern mint). CBN 899 (Ephesus, August 29 B.C.). Cohen 14. *Toned. Extremely fine*

This type, based on the cistophoric coinage of *Provincia Asia*, commemorates the return of the Eastern provinces to the rule of Rome, following the recent unfortunate episode during which the area had fallen under the influence of the ambitious queen of Egypt.

79. Silver denarius (3.65 gm). Italian mint, 28 B.C. CAESAR—COS-VI, bare head of Octavian right, lituus behind, linear border/AEGVPTO/CAPTA above and below crocodile right, linear border. RIC 275a. BMCRE 650. CBN 905-906 (Ephesus). Cohen 2. Ex NFA XII (1983), lot 146.

*An outstanding specimen of this historically important coin.
Struck on a full flan. Lightly toned. Superb.*

The battle of Actium, 2 September 31 B.C., sealed not only the personal fates of Mark Antony and Cleopatra, but also that of the Ptolemaic kingdom itself, the last surviving major Hellenistic state. Octavian formally took possession of Egypt in 30 B.C., an event commemorated by this rare and attractive coin type, and he was probably relieved by Cleopatra's decision to take her own life rather than appear as a captive in the Roman triumph. Henceforth the country was organized and administered as a private imperial estate.



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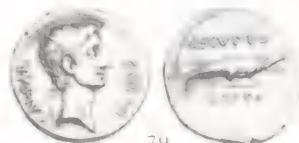
76



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73

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74



75



74
6:1





79
6.1



Octavian and Divus Julius

80. Æ 31 mm (21.18 gm). Italian mint, 38 (?) B.C. Bare head of Octavian right, bearded, CAESAR in front, DIVI-F behind, dotted border/Wreathed head of Divus Julius right, DIVOS in front, IVLIVS behind, dotted border. Crawford 535/1. BMCRR Gaul 105. Sydenham 1335.

An outstanding specimen. Brown-green patina. Extremely fine

This type places emphasis on Octavian's status as the adopted son and designated heir of the deified Julius Caesar, at a time when relations with Mark Antony were becoming increasingly strained.

81. Æ 31 mm (18.98 gm). Italian mint, 38(?) B.C. Bare head of Octavian right, bearded, CAESAR in front, DIVI-F behind, dotted border/Wreathed head of Divus Julius right, DIVOS in front, IVLIVS behind, dotted border. Crawford 535/1. BMCRR Gaul 105. Sydenham 1335.

Green patina. About extremely fine

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE

THE JULIO-CLAUDIAN DYNASTY

Augustus 27 B.C.-A.D. 14

82. Silver denarius (3.89 gm). Uncertain Spanish mint (Colonia Patricia?), c. 19 B.C. CAESAR—AVGVSTVS, bare head of Augustus right, [dotted border]/OB/CIVIS/SERVATOS within oak wreath, linear border. RIC 77a. BMCRE 378. CBN 1154-1161. Cohen 208. Ex E. P. Nicolas sale, 9-10 March 1982, lot 83.

Toned. About extremely fine

The reverse type refers to the *corona civica* (civic crown), one of the many honors awarded to Augustus in 27 B.C. A decoration for valor, the *corona civica* took the form of a wreath composed of oak leaves, and was originally granted for saving the life of a fellow soldier. One of the few high awards theoretically open to all ranks in the imperial period, there is no evidence for its conferment later than the reign of Claudius.

83. Silver denarius (3.80 gm). Uncertain Spanish mint (Colonia Patricia?), c. 19 B.C. CAESAR—AVGVSTVS, bare head of Augustus right, dotted border/[SI]GNIS/RECEPTIS above and below round shield inscribed CL-V and framed by letters S—P—Q—R arranged in square, the whole design flanked by aquila on left and standard on right, linear border. RIC 86a. BMCRE 418. CBN 1132. Cohen 265.

Extremely fine

This type records one of the greatest diplomatic achievements of Augustus' reign—the settlement with Parthia, in 20 B.C., by which the Romans recovered possession of the military standards lost by Crassus 33 years before. The emperor is justly celebrated as the savior of Rome, his prowess being emphasized by the depiction of the *clipeus virtutis* (shield of valor), awarded to him in 27 B.C., in addition to the standards themselves.

84. Silver denarius (3.79 gm). Uncertain Spanish mint (Colonia Patricia?), c. 18 B.C. CAESAR—AVGVSTO, laureate head of Augustus right, dotted border/S.P.Q.R., domed tetrastyle temple within which triumphal chariot containing aquila, dotted border. RIC 115. BMCRE 389. CBN 1219. Cohen 280.

Toned. About extremely fine

On his return from the East in 19 B.C., following his diplomatic coup, Augustus was voted a triumphal chariot by a grateful Senate. On the evidence of this coin type it would seem that the vehicle was housed in the Temple of Mars Ultor on the Capitol, together with the recovered standards.

85. Gold aureus (7.86 gm). Lyons, 11-10 B.C., 2nd issue. AVGVSTVS—DIVI-F, laureate head of Augustus right, dotted border/IMP—XII flanking figure of Apollo Citharoedus standing right, holding lyre and plectrum, ACT in exergue, dotted border. Giard, *Monnayage de Lyon*, 59/7 (D244/R259), same dies. RIC 179. BMCRE 481. CBN 1417. Cohen 162.

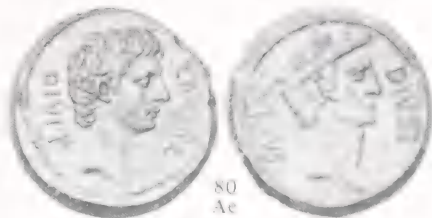
Rare. Exquisite style. Almost superb

This type refers to the battle of Actium, twenty years before, in which the power of Antony and Cleopatra was broken. The naval engagement took place just outside the Ambracian Gulf, near the entrance to which was an ancient temple of Apollo dating from the fifth century B.C. Octavian commemorated his victory by founding the city of Nicopolis nearby, and by promoting the Actian Games in honor of Apollo. This is one of the earlier issues from Lyons, which was to become the exclusive mint for precious metal coinage until the reign of Caligula. Augustus' twelfth imperial acclamation was awarded in 11 B.C. for the German victories of Nero Claudius Drusus, younger brother of Tiberius.

86. Silver denarius (3.58 gm). Rome, c. 19 B.C. Moneyer: P. Petronius Turpilianus, CAESAR—AVGVSTVS, bare head of Augustus right, linear border/P[ETRON]TVR[PILI]AN[VS]VIR, Pegasus right, dotted border. RIC 297. BMCRE 23. CBN 147, pl. vii, 151, same reverse die. Cohen 491. Ex MMAG 52 (1975), lot 531.

Rare. Toned. About extremely fine

The moneyer P. Petronius Turpilianus produced an extensive coinage with many interesting types, some of which refer to the Sabine ancestry of his family. One group, to which the Pegasus reverse belongs, would seem to relate to the second century dramatist Sextus Turpilius, and it is tempting to speculate on a possible indirect reference to the famous poet Virgil (P. Vergilius Maro) who died at Brundisium in the very year of this issue.



87. Silver denarius (3.51 gm). Rome, c. 19 B.C. Moneyer: Q. Rustius. Q RVSTIVS—FORTVNÆ around, [ANTIA]T in exergue, jugate busts right of Fortuna Victrix, helmeted and holding patera, and Fortuna Felix, diademed, on bar with ram's head finials, [dotted border]/CAESARI AVGVSTO around top, EX.S.C in exergue, altar inscribed FOR.RE, dotted border. RIC 322. BMCRE 4. CBN 221.

Extremely fine plus

The coinage of this moneyer is exceptional in that he is not named as one of the *triumviri monetales*, and the EX S.C. on reverse would indicate that the issue was a special one, probably commissioned by the Senate to celebrate Augustus' return from the East in 19 B.C. On the occasion of the restoration of the standards by the Parthians an altar to "Fortuna Redux" was dedicated, specific reference to which is made by this coin type. The interesting obverse depicts the goddess Fortuna in her two aspects, Victrix and Felix, as worshipped at Antium.

88. Silver denarius (3.81 gm). Rome, c. 17 B.C. Moneyer: M. Sanquinius. AVGVSTVS—DIVI.F, bare head of Augustus right, [dotted border]/M.SANQVI—NIVS.III.VIR, laureate head of Divus Julius right, rejuvenated, comet above, dotted border. RIC 338. BMCRE 71. CBN 278-280. Cohen (Julius and Octavian) 1. Ex NFA XII (1983), lot 156.

A magnificent specimen of this rare and interesting type. Toned.

Centrally struck on a full flan. Extremely fine

The coinage of this year was devoted to commemorating the celebration of the Secular Games, marking the inauguration of a new age. Originally intended to be staged every hundred years, the first games were held c. 348 B.C., the second in 249 B.C., and the third in 146 B.C. The next celebration appears to have been indefinitely postponed because of the confused political situation, but eventually Augustus requested the *quindecimviri* to calculate an auspicious time for new games to be held. They also fixed the length of the *saeculum* at 110 years, an optimistic figure for what was supposed to represent the longest span of human life. The Secular Games of 17 B.C. were celebrated with great magnificence, the occasion being made even more auspicious by the appearance of the *Sidus Iulium*, the comet which had been seen previously at the time of Caesar's assassination. Attention is graphically drawn to this circumstance by the representation of a rejuvenated "Divus Julius," complete with flaming comet above his head.

89. Silver denarius (3.74 gm). Rome, c. 17 B.C. Moneyer: M. Sanquinius. AVGVSTVS—DIVI.F, bare head of Augustus right, dotted border/M.SANQVI—NIVS.III.VIR, laureate head of Divus Julius right, rejuvenated, comet above, dotted border. RIC 338. BMCRE 71. CBN 278-280. Cohen (Julius and Octavian) 1.

Banker's mark on obverse. Very fine plus

90. Silver denarius (3.85 gm). Rome, 13 B.C. Moneyer: C. Antistius Reginus. CAESAR—[AVGVSTVS], bare head of Augustus right, dotted border/C.ANTISTIVS.REGINVS around, III.VIR in exergue, pontifical emblems (simpulum, lituus, tripod and patera), [dotted border]. RIC 410. BMCRE 120. CBN 542. Cohen 347. Ex Sternberg XIII (1983), lot 546.

About extremely fine

The Republican practice of placing the moneyer's name on the coinage was temporarily revived by Augustus c. 19 B.C., though the experiment was discontinued on the precious metal denominations after only seven years. The reverse type refers to Augustus' membership in the four great priestly colleges—pontifices, represented by the simpulum; augurs, by the lituus; *quindecimviri s.f.*, by the tripod; and *septimviri epulones*, by the patera. In the year following this issue Augustus was elected pontifex maximus as a result of the death of the former triumvir Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, who had held the office since shortly after Caesar's assassination in 44 B.C.

91. Silver denarius (3.91 gm). Rome, 13 B.C. Moneyer: C. Sulpicius Platorinus. CAESAR—AVGVSTVS, bare head of Augustus right, [dotted border]/C.SVLPICI[VS—PLATORIN], Augustus and Agrippa, bare-headed and togate, seated three quarters left on *bisellum* on platform ornamented with rostra, upright staff or spear on left, dotted border. RIC 407. BMCRE 115. CBN 537. Cohen 529.

About extremely fine

In 13 B.C. Augustus and his old friend and trusted advisor Marcus Agrippa were associated for a second time in the tribunician power. Agrippa had become the son-in-law of the emperor in 21 B.C. when he married Julia, the union resulting in three sons and two daughters. The precious metal issues of this year dwell on the theme of the imperial family, with representations of Julia, and Caius and Lucius Caesars, as well as Agrippa and, of course, Augustus himself. This rare and attractive denarius depicts the colleagues in the tribunician power seated on a platform adorned with prows, commemorative of their great victory at Actium eighteen years before. Tragically, Agrippa was to die the following year at the early age of 52, following a visit to Pannonia.

92. Silver denarius (3.76 gm). Uncertain mint, c. 17 B.C. CA—ES—AR, youthful male head right, bare, within oak wreath/AVG—VST., candelabrum ornamented with rams' heads and surmounted by crescent, within wreath entwined with bucrania and paterae. RIC 540. BMCRE 684. CBN 1013. Cohen (Caius) 2.

A very rare and enigmatic type. Beautiful dark tone.

About superb

Traditionally attributed to Augustus' eldest grandson, Caius Caesar, this type is now generally regarded as depicting a rejuvenated head of the emperor himself, similar in concept to the portrait of Divus Julius on the Secular Games issue of M. Sanquinius, 17 B.C. The legend reads only CAESAR AVGVST (not *Augusti filius*) which makes it very difficult to assign the issue to anyone other than Augustus himself. The mint attribution is equally problematic. An eastern origin has usually been suggested, but there is little in the style of the coins to support this idea. The reverse type would certainly seem to connect the issue with the Secular Games of 17 B.C. and the issue is, perhaps, best regarded as a provincial equivalent of the output of the Rome mint for this year.



87



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93. Æ 19 mm (5.88 gm). Philippi, VIC—AVG, statue of Victory standing left atop cippus, holding wreath and palm/COHOR—PRAE—PHIL, three standards, dotted border. BMC *Macedonia* p. 98, 23. *Light chocolate tone. Superb*

The Macedonian city of Philippi, named in honor of the father of Alexander the Great, was the site of the famous battle in which Mark Antony defeated the Republican leaders Brutus and Cassius (42 B.C.). Thereafter, a colony was founded there for Roman veterans, an establishment which was enlarged by Octavian following the battle of Actium (31 B.C.). In the middle of the first century A.D. Philippi was to become the first European city to hear Christian missionaries, when Paul and Silas preached there.

Augustus and Agrippa

94. Silver denarius (3.88 gm). Rome, 13 B.C. Moneyer: C. Sulpicius Platorinus. [CAESA]R—AVGVSTVS, bare head of Augustus right, dotted border/·M·AGRIPPA—PLATORINVS·III·VIR, bare head of Agrippa right, dotted border. RIC 408. BMCRE 112. CBN 533. Cohen (Augustus and Agrippa) 3.

*Very rare and interesting. Banker's mark on reverse.
About extremely fine*

This belongs to the "family" series of precious metal coins produced by two of the three moneyers who held office in the year 13 B.C. It depicts a fine portrait bust of Augustus' son-in-law, his lifelong friend and supporter Marcus Agrippa, in the year preceding his death. Agrippa was certainly regarded by Augustus as his heir: the emperor actually handed him his signet ring during a serious illness in 23 B.C. However, the delicate Augustus was destined to outlive the robust general and admiral by more than a quarter of a century. Even Agrippa's sons, Caius and Lucius Caesars, both predeceased Augustus, though his grandson, Caligula, eventually ascended the throne as Rome's third emperor.

Tiberius A.D. 14-37

95. Silver denarius (3.82 gm). Lyons, A.D. 15-16. TI CAESAR DIVI—AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius right, [dotted border]/IMP VII—TR POT XVII, Tiberius in triumphal quadriga right, holding eagle-tipped sceptre, [dotted border]. RIC 4. BMCRE 7. Giard, *Monnayage de Lyon*, 122. Cohen 48. Ex Mazzini collection 48, pl. xxxi, and E.P. Nicolas sale, 9-10 March 1983, lot 120.

*Rare. A portrait of the most unusual style and quality.
Extremely fine*

The precious metal coinage of Rome's second emperor was extraordinarily conservative, a single type (seated Livia as Pax) dominating almost the entire output of gold aurei and silver denarii. The only exceptions to this were the "Divus Augustus" aurei, and the Tiberius in triumphal quadriga type, struck in both metals. The latter was actually initiated by Augustus, in his final years, to celebrate his heir's victories in Germany, and the type was continued by Tiberius himself for the first two years of his own reign.

96. Silver denarius (3.75 gm). Lyons, A.D. 15-16. TI CAESAR DIVI—[AVG] F AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius right, [dotted border]/IMP VII—[TR POT] XVII, Tiberius in triumphal quadriga right, holding eagle-tipped sceptre, nearest horse with head reverted, [dotted border]. RIC 4. BMCRE 7. Giard, *Monnayage de Lyon*, 124. CNR vol. IX, 239. *Scarce and interesting. Good very fine*

The variant of the quadriga reverse in which the nearest horse has its head reverted was commonly used for Augustus but was not employed at all for Tiberius on the coinage of A.D. 14-15. It makes a reappearance on the coinage dated TR POT XVII, but is very scarce. Giard recorded a single aureus but no denarii, although he allotted a catalogue number for the denarius type. Banti and Simonetti record three denarii of this type.

97. Silver denarius (3.83 gm). Lyons, early issue. TI CAESAR DIVI—AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius right, dotted border/PONTIF—MAXIM, female figure enthroned right on chair with plain legs, holding branch and sceptre, double exergual line, dotted border. RIC 26. BMCRE 34, pl. 22, 22. Giard, *Monnayage de Lyon*, 144. Cohen 16. *Small, neat portrait. Extremely fine*

This, the principal precious metal type of the reign of Tiberius, was also derived from the coinage of Augustus, who employed the design on aurei and denarii issued from the Lyons mint in his final years. The reverse legend is a continuation of the obverse, and thus does not refer directly to the type. The unnamed seated female figure has been variously identified, but it seems likely that she represents the empress Livia. Such a type would have been appropriate both to Augustus, husband of Livia, and to Tiberius, her son. She certainly wielded enormous political influence during both reigns. Half a century later the emperor Galba, who had been befriended by Livia in his youth, honored the late empress with coins inscribed DIVA AVGVSTA on the reverse (see lot 127).

98. Gold aureus (7.72 gm). Lyons, after July A.D. 33. TI CAESAR DIVI—AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius right, dotted border/PONTIF—MAXIM, female figure enthroned right on chair with ornamented legs, holding branch and sceptre, single exergual line and dotted border. RIC 29. BMCRE 46. Giard, *Monnayage de Lyon*, 151. Cohen 15. *Good extremely fine*

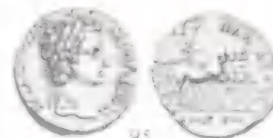
99. Silver denarius (3.70 gm). Lyons, TI CAESAR DIVI—AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius right, dotted border/PONTIF—MAXIM, female figure enthroned right, holding branch and sceptre, dotted border. RIC 30. BMCRE 48. Giard, *Monnayage de Lyon*, 154. Cohen 16. *Superb*



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100. Silver drachm (3.76 gm). Caesarea in Cappadocia, A.D. 33-34. TI·CAES·AVG·P·M—R·P·XXXV, laureate head of Tiberius right, dotted border/DRVSVS·CAES·TI·AVG·COS·II·R·P., bare head of Drusus left, dotted border. RIC 87. BMCRE 173. Sydenham, *Caesarea*, 46. *Rare, and with splendid portraits. Extremely fine*

This attractive type, with portraits of considerable sensitivity, bears eloquent testimony to the tragedy which overtook the imperial family a decade prior to its issue. Sejanus, the trusted praetorian prefect of Tiberius, was a man of boundless ambition, with his sights set ultimately on the throne itself. One of his earliest victims in his quest for power was Tiberius' own son, Drusus Caesar, who was poisoned in A.D. 23 on the secret orders of the prefect. The truth of this conspiracy only came to light eight years later, following the downfall and execution of Sejanus. This issue posthumously honors the prince who, had he lived, would have spared Rome the horrors of Caligula's reign.

Antonia mother of Claudius and grandmother of Caligula

101. Silver denarius (3.68 gm). Rome, struck under Claudius, A.D. 41-42. ANTONIA—AVGVSTA, draped bust of Antonia, crowned with grain ears, dotted border/CONSTANTIAE—AVGVSTI, Constantia standing facing, head right, holding long torch and cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 66. BMCRE 111. M. von Kaenel, *Münzprägung und Münzbildnis des Claudius*, AMuGS IX (1986), Type 16, 417 (O267/R275), same dies. Cohen 2. Ex Hennessy collection, Paris; John Work Garrett collection 722; Johns Hopkins University 44.6.223; Garrett sale I (1984), lot 732.

Very rare. Dark tone. Very fine plus

Antonia, whose coinage was all issued posthumously under her son, the emperor Claudius, was the younger daughter of Mark Antony and Octavia, and was born in 36 B.C. At the age of twenty she was married to Nero Claudius Drusus, brother of Tiberius, but was widowed seven years later. Their elder son, Germanicus, died mysteriously at Antioch in A.D. 19, but his son Gaius (Caligula) survived to ascend the imperial throne in A.D. 37. Antonia lived to see her grandson's accession, but committed suicide soon afterwards, aware, perhaps, of the horrors to come. Her memory was honored by her younger son, Claudius, who had never been considered a serious candidate for the throne because of his physical disabilities. Coins were struck in gold, silver and brass, the aurei and denarii depicting her as the goddess Ceres, wreathed with grain ears, a possible reference to the grain shortage of A.D. 41 and the measures taken by Claudius to secure adequate future supplies.

Caligula A.D. 37-41

102. Silver denarius (3.78 gm). Lyons, issue 1, 18 March-end A.D. 37. C·CAESAR·AVG·GERM·P·M·TR·POT·COS., bare head of Caligula right, dotted border/Radiate head of Divus Augustus right, flanked by two stars, dotted border. RIC 2. BMCRE 4. Giard, *Monnayage de Lyon*, 157/7, same reverse die (R21). Cohen (Caligula and Augustus) 11. Ex NFA X (1981), lot 314, and Swiss Credit New York Auction.

Superb

Being the youngest of the sons of Germanicus and Agrippina Senior, Gaius (Caligula) only became emperor through the prior deaths of a considerable number of family members who would otherwise have taken precedence over him in the line of succession. Being only 25 at the time of his accession, and lacking the prestige of previous high military command, he had to rely on the principle of dynastic loyalty for the popular acceptance and security of his regime. Accordingly, many of his coin issues concentrate on the dynastic theme, and first and foremost he wished to draw attention to his relationship to the empire's founder, his great-grandfather Augustus. The features of Divus Augustus were so familiar to the Roman people that it was not considered necessary to name him on this coin, and the radiate crown and the stars add emphasis to his divine status.

103. Silver denarius (3.74 gm). Lyons, issue 1, 18 March-end A.D. 37. C·CAESAR·AVG·GERM·P·M·TR·POT·COS., bare head of Caligula right, dotted border/Radiate head of Divus Augustus right, flanked by two stars, dotted border. RIC 2. BMCRE 4. Giard, *Monnayage de Lyon*, 157. Cohen (Caligula and Augustus) 11.

Dark tone. About extremely fine

104. Orichalcum sestertius (27.21 gm). Rome, A.D. 37-38. C·CAESAR·AVG·GERMANICVS·PON·M·TR·POT., laureate head of Caligula left, dotted border/AGRIPPINA—DRVSILLA—IVLIA, the three sisters of Caligula standing facing, with attributes of Securitas, Concordia, and Fortuna respectively, large S·C in exergue, dotted border. RIC 33. BMCRE 37. Cohen 4.

A pleasing example of a scarce and interesting coin.

Very fine plus

After his accession Caligula decreed that it would henceforth be compulsory for the names of his three sisters to be included in all vows and oaths. Drusilla, born in A.D. 17, was his favorite, and it was rumored that their relationship was incestuous. Julia Livilla, the youngest, was banished in A.D. 39 for committing adultery. The eldest, Agrippina Junior, was the mother of the future emperor Nero (born A.D. 37). She survived to marry her uncle, the emperor Claudius, in A.D. 49, and to become the *de facto* ruler in the early part of her son's reign. Caligula was the first emperor to place his portrait head on sestertii minted in Rome.



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103



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Ae



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105. Silver denarius (3.73 gm). Rome, A.D. 40. C CAESAR AVG [POM] TR[POT] III COS III, laureate head of Caligula right, dotted border/GERMANICVS CAES[P] CAES AVG GERM, bare head of Germanicus right, dotted border. RIC 26. BMCRE 28. Giard, *Monnayage de Lyon*, 181 (issue 4, 1 January-March A.D. 40). Cohen (Caligula and Germanicus) 5.

Slight edge chip. Extremely fine

Caligula's father, Germanicus Caesar, had at one time been the darling of Roman society. His adoption by his uncle Tiberius, in A.D. 4, had placed him in direct line of succession to the throne, and his military exploits in Germany early in Tiberius' reign further enhanced his reputation and popularity. In A.D. 18 Tiberius despatched him to the East, with authority over all the eastern provinces, but the following year he died under mysterious circumstances at Antioch. The governor of Syria, Cn. Piso, with whom Germanicus had openly quarrelled, was suspected of being implicated in the affair and later committed suicide, though he always protested his innocence.

106. Silver drachm (3.69 gm). Caesarea in Cappadocia, A.D. 37-38. C CAESAR AVG—GERMANICVS, bare head of Caligula right, dotted border/[I]MPERATOR TONT (sic) MAX AVG TR [POT], simpulum and lituus, dotted border. RIC 63. BMCRE 102. Sydenham, *Caesarea*, 48. Cohen 12. *Scarce. Dark tone. Very fine*

Caesarea in Cappadocia had been established as a minting center for silver drachms, bearing Latin legends, under Tiberius in A.D. 32. The purpose of these issues was to supply the requirements of the military establishment in the province, and the practice was continued by Caligula. The priestly emblems on the reverse refer to the emperor's possession of the rank of pontifex maximus, a title now automatically assumed by emperors immediately on their accession.

Claudius A.D. 41-54

107. Silver denarius (3.37 gm). Rome, A.D. 41-42. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG PM TR P, laureate head of Claudius right, [dotted border]/CONSTANTIAE—AVGVSTI, Constantia seated left on curule chair, her right hand raised to her face, feet resting on stool, dotted border. M. von Kaenel, *Münzprägung und Münzbildnis des Claudius*, AMuGS IX (Berlin, 1986), 112. Banti and Simonetti, CNR XIV, 227. Cf. RIC 2, BMCRE 1, and Cohen 4 (aurei).

Extremely rare variant. Toned. About extremely fine

Severely disabled by a childhood attack of poliomyelitis, Claudius, the younger brother of Germanicus, devoted himself to scholarly studies and was never considered a political threat by the more ambitious members of his family. Accordingly, he survived the intrigues and infighting of the reigns of Tiberius and Caligula, and reluctantly accepted the imperial crown when he was discovered by the imperial guard hiding in the palace following the murder of his nephew Caligula. One of the most significant achievements of his reign was the invasion and conquest of Britain, a campaign in which the emperor himself participated. The story of his life and reign have been immortalized in Robert Graves' famous historical novels *I, Claudius* and *Claudius the God*. His coinage in silver is scarce, and notoriously difficult to find in the higher grades. The unusual type of Constantia is one which was

peculiarly appropriate to Claudius, and refers to his resolution in bearing the trials and tribulations of his earlier years. The hand raised to the mouth is suggestive of the secrecy and self-restraint which Claudius needed to exercise in order to survive in the dangerous times through which he had lived.

108. Silver denarius (3.73 gm). Rome, A.D. 41-42. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P, laureate head of Claudius right, dotted border/CONSTANTIAE—AVGVSTI, Constantia seated left on curule chair, her right hand raised to her face, feet resting on stool, dotted border. RIC 14. BMCRE 13. Kaenel Type 9, obverse die 124, reverse die 130. Cohen 6.

About extremely fine

109. Silver denarius (3.77 gm). Rome, A.D. 41-42. [TI CL]AVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P, head of Claudius right, wearing oak wreath, dotted border/EX S C/OB CIVES/SERVATOS within oak wreath, dotted border. RIC 16. BMCRE 18. Kaenel 163 (O102/R103), same dies. Cohen 35. Ex E.P. Nicolas sale, 9-10 March 1982, lot 151.

Some edge flatness. An excellent portrait piece. Lightly toned. Extremely fine

This type, belonging to the first year of the reign, refers to the Senate's reluctant ratification of the praetorians' choice of a successor to the murdered Caligula.

110. Silver denarius (3.86 gm). Rome, A.D. 46-47. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P VI IMP XI, laureate head of Claudius right, dotted border/S P Q R/P P/OB C S within oak wreath, dotted border. RIC 41. BMCRE 46. Kaenel obverse die 516 (used with Type 27, arch, but not recorded with Type 26 as here). Cohen 87. Ex Leu 38 (1986), lot 234.

An exceptionally fine specimen. Rare thus. Superb

The *corona civica* (civic crown), an award for valor, is here displayed to record the gratitude of the Senate and the people of Rome to their emperor for his great military achievement in invading Britain and adding yet another province to the empire. Claudius returned to Rome from the newly conquered territory in A.D. 44, and in the following year lavish games were staged to celebrate his triumph.

111. Silver denarius (3.63 gm). Rome, A.D. 50-51. [TI CL]AVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P X P P [IMP XVIII], laureate head of Claudius right, dotted border/PACI—[AVGVSTAE], Pax-Nemesis, winged, walking right, lifting fold of drapery under chin and pointing downward with caduceus to serpent which moves before her, dotted border. RIC 58. BMCRE 59. Kaenel Type 36.

Extremely fine

This intriguing and recondite type—Pax, with the attributes of Victory, Felicitas, Salus and Pudor—appears to carry the message that the emperor, though triumphant, will exercise a wise self-restraint. This policy was to find practical expression in Claudius' amnesty for political opponents (cf. Dio Cassius, ix, 3). First used in A.D. 41-2, the type recurs regularly for the following decade.



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112. Silver denarius (3.73 gm). Rome, A.D. 51. [TI] CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TRIB POT [P P], laureate head of Claudius right, dotted border/AGRIPPINAE—AVGVSTAE, draped bust of Agrippina Junior right, wearing wreath of grain, dotted border. PIC 81. BMCRE 75. Kaenel Type 50, cf. 966 (O682/R703), same obverse die. Cohen (Claudius and Agrippina) 4.

*Rare. Neatly engraved portraits of pleasing style.
Smooth dark tone. About extremely fine*

Agrippina Junior, sister of the late emperor Caligula and niece of Claudius, was in her mid-thirties when her uncle married her as his fourth wife in A.D. 49. A woman of great political ambition, her aim was to supplant the rightful heir to the throne, Claudius' son Britannicus, with her own son Nero, the child of a previous marriage. In this she achieved total success, the final act in the drama being Claudius' murder by poisoning. This left the way clear for Agrippina's political supremacy to be exercised through the new emperor, the seventeen-year-old Nero. This attractive coin type celebrates the somewhat incestuous union between the sixty-year-old emperor and his niece, his junior by a quarter of a century.

113. Orichalcum sestertius (30.13 gm). Rome, c. A.D. 50(?)–54. TI-CLAVDIVS-CAESAR AVG-P M TR P-IMP-P P., laureate head of Claudius right, dotted border/SPES—AVGVSTA, Spes walking left, holding flower and lifting skirt, S-C in exergue, dotted border. RIC 115. BMCRE 192. Kaenel Type 70, obverse die 394. Cohen 85.

Some tooling. About extremely fine

Spes, the personification of hope, makes her first appearance on the coinage of imperial Rome in the reign of Claudius. The type was doubly appropriate at this time. Britannicus, son of Claudius by his third wife Messalina, was born shortly after the emperor's accession, and represented the "hope" of the future in perpetuating the Julio-Claudian dynasty. This dynastic concept of Spes was to be employed repeatedly on the Roman coinage in the coming centuries. Furthermore, Claudius was born on 1 August, the day on which annual vows were paid to Spes.

114. Copper as (11.03 gm). Rome, c. A.D. 50(?)–54. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP P P, bare head of Claudius left, dotted border/LIBERTAS—AVGVSTA, Libertas standing facing, head right, holding pileus and extending left hand, large S—C across field, dotted border. RIC 113. BMCRE 204. Cohen 47. *Extremely fine*

Libertas, the personification of liberty and freedom, is used here to convey the emperor's promise that constitutional government will henceforth prevail, in contrast to the unbridled despotism of the previous regime.

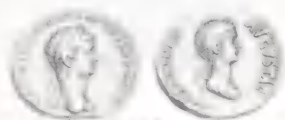
115. Silver didrachm (7.49 gm). Caesarea in Cappadocia, A.D. 46–50. TI CLAVD CAESAR—AVG-GERM P M TR P, laureate head of Claudius left, dotted border/DE BRITANNIS, Claudius in triumphal quadriga right, holding eagle-tipped sceptre, dotted border. RIC 122. BMCRE 237. Sydenham, *Caesarea*, 55. Cf. Cohen 15 (GER).

*An outstanding example of this historical coin.
Extremely fine plus*

The year A.D. 43 witnessed the commencement of the Roman conquest of Britain. The island had remained independent of direct Roman authority for almost a century following Julius Caesar's expeditions of 55 and 54 B.C., but the Romans took advantage of tribal dissension following the death of the powerful British king Cunobelinus to launch a full-scale invasion. Four legions were utilized for the initial attack, one of which (Legio II Augusta) was under the command of the future emperor Vespasian. The lowland areas, occupied by a predominantly Celtic population, were quickly overrun (A.D. 43–48), but conquest of the highland regions of the northwest was to require decades of hard campaigning. Claudius himself participated in the early stages of the invasion, and visited Cunobelinus' capital of Camulodunum (modern Colchester) where a colony was founded in A.D. 49. On his return to Rome the emperor staged a magnificent triumph in celebration of his British victory, an event which is graphically commemorated on this rare and attractive didrachm issue from distant Cappadocia in Asia Minor.

116. Silver cistophorus (11.38 gm). Ephesus, TI CLAVD—CAES AVG, bare head of Claudius left, dotted border/DIAN—EPHE flanking tetrastyle temple containing cult statue of Ephesian Diana, dotted border. RIC 118. BMCRE 229. Cohen 30. *Extremely fine*

This handsome type depicts the famous Temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus, the ancient Ionian city which was the residence of the Roman proconsular governor of Asia. At this time the temple treasury acted as a bank, accepting deposits not only from private individuals, but also from cities and princes. Contemporary Ephesian life was witnessed by St. Paul, who was in the city c. A.D. 55, and wrote his celebrated *Letter to the Ephesians* from Rome about five years later. The portraiture on the Claudian cistophoric tetradrachms from Asia is of remarkable strength and realism, suggesting that that there was an artist of exceptional ability working on the die engraving at this time.



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117. Silver denarius (3.80 gm). Rome, December A.D. 60-December A.D. 61. NERO · CAESAR · AVG · IMP ·, bare head of Nero right, dotted border/PONTIF · MAX · TR · P · VII · [COS III] · P · P ·, around oak wreath within which EX S C. RIC 22. BMCRE 24. Cohen 216.

Beautifully toned. An outstanding example of Nero's pre-reform silver coinage. Rare thus. Superb

During the first decade of Nero's reign the output of imperial coinage was restricted to precious metal issues, mostly aurei and denarii. The emperor's mother, Agrippina Junior, was ousted from power in A.D. 55, and for the following seven years government was in the capable hands of the young emperor's advisors, Seneca and Burrus. The formula EX S(enatus) C(onsulto), which appears on all the aurei and denarii of this period, would seem to imply that at this time the Roman Senate was exercising a very real control over the withdrawal of gold and silver bullion from the treasury for the purpose of conversion into coinage. This temporary reassertion of senatorial authority soon came to an end with the death of Burrus in A.D. 62 followed by Seneca's retirement from public life. The year of issue of this coin witnessed the bloody rebellion in Britain of Boudicca, queen of the Iceni tribe, which resulted in the destruction of the newly established Roman cities of Londinium (London), Camulodunum (Colchester), and Verulamium (St. Albans).

118. Silver denarius (3.34 gm). Rome, c. A.D. 64-65. NERO—CAESAR, laureate head of Nero right, dotted border/AVGVSTVS—GERMAN ICVS. Nero, radiate and togate, standing facing, holding branch and Victoriola on globe, dotted border. RIC 47. BMCRE 60. Cohen 45. Ex NFA XII (1983), lot 191.

Rare. Lightly toned, with a neatly engraved portrait of considerable sensitivity. Extremely fine

Nero's coinage reform of A.D. 64 saw a reduction in the weight standard of both the aureus and denarius denominations. A whole new range of reverse types was introduced with an unmistakably imperial flavor, in marked contrast to the senatorial types of the pre-reform coinage. This coin depicts a standing figure of the emperor, wearing the radiate crown of the sun god Sol, holding a branch of peace and a small figure of Victory. An allusion to the settlement of the Parthian question, following Corbulo's successes in Armenia in A.D. 63, seems unmistakable. It is tempting to identify this reverse type with the colossal statue of the sun god, with the facial features of the emperor, erected by Nero in front of his *Domus Aurea* (Golden House), which was one of the principal features of the reconstruction following the Great Fire of Rome in A.D. 64. The Flavian Amphitheatre (Colosseum) was later erected on the site of the *Domus Aurea*'s ornamental lake, and received its popular name from its close proximity to Nero's statue.

119. Silver denarius (3.48 gm). Rome, c. A.D. 65. NERO CAESAR—AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Nero right, dotted border/IVPPITER—CVSTOS, Jupiter enthroned left, holding thunderbolt and sceptre, dotted border. RIC 53. BMCRE 74. Cohen 119. Ex E.P. Nicolas sale, 9-10 March 1982, lot 173. *Lightly toned. Extremely fine*

The chief of the gods is here invoked as "Custos" (Guardian) of the emperor, a singularly appropriate sentiment in the aftermath of the discovery of the Pisonian conspiracy (April, A.D. 65). Tacitus records that Nero dedicated a dagger intended for use against him to Jupiter Vindex. The elderly Seneca, formerly tutor to the emperor, who had been living in peaceful retirement since A.D. 62, was obliged to commit suicide at this time for his alleged participation in the unsuccessful conspiracy.

120. Silver denarius (3.41 gm). Rome, c. A.D. 65. NERO CAESAR—AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Nero right, dotted border/IVPPITER—CVSTOS, Jupiter enthroned left, holding thunderbolt and sceptre, dotted border. RIC 53. BMCRE 74. Cohen 119. *Extremely fine*

121. Gold aureus (7.28 gm). Rome, c. A.D. 65-66. NERO CAESAR—AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Nero right, dotted border/SALVS in exergue, Salus enthroned left, holding patera, dotted border. RIC 59. BMCRE 87. Cohen 313. Ex Montagu, Yates-Thompson and Ryan collections (Glendining sale, 20 February 1951, lot 1663).

About extremely fine

The type of Salus (health and safety) appears here in connection with Nero's escape from the conspiracy of C. Calpurnius Piso in A.D. 65. The same year also witnessed the construction of a temple dedicated to Salus, thus making the coin type doubly appropriate.

122. Silver denarius (3.61 gm). Rome, c. A.D. 65-66. NERO CAESAR—AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Nero right, dotted border/VESTA, cult figure within domed hexastyle temple, dotted border. RIC 62. BMCRE 104. Cohen 335.

Attractive wide flan. Good extremely fine

One of the casualties of the Great Fire of Rome in A.D. 64 was the *Atrium Vestae*, a holy precinct east of the *Forum Romanum*, containing buildings sacred to the worship of the Roman hearth goddess Vesta. As part of his reconstruction program Nero built a new Temple of Vesta, an event commemorated by this attractive architectural coin type. This temple also appears on coins of later reigns, notably on gold of Vespasian and Titus, and *aes* of Julia Domna.



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123. Orichalcum sestertius (27.44 gm). Rome, issue 5, c. A.D. 66. IMP NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P P P, laureate head of Nero right, dotted border/PACE P R TERRA MARIQ PARTA IANVM CLVSIT, temple of Janus with closed door on right, S—C across field, [dotted border]. RIC 323. BMCRE 162. MacDowall 162. Cohen 161.

Exceptional portrait. Slight weakness on edge. Extremely fine

The achievements of the great general Cn. Domitius Corbulo, and the resulting settlement with Parthia over the vexed Armenian question, occasioned the formal closing of the doors of the Temple of Janus in Rome, signifying peace throughout the empire (A.D. 65). The following year Tiridates of Armenia visited Rome and received his royal diadem from the hands of Nero himself.

124. Gold aureus (7.46 gm). Rome, c. A.D. 66-67. IMP NERO CAESAR —AV[GVS]TVS, laureate head of Nero right, dotted border/IVPPITER—CVSTOS, Jupiter enthroned left, holding thunderbolt and sceptre, dotted border. RIC 63. BMCRE 77. Cohen 120.

Good extremely fine

THE YEAR OF THE FOUR EMPERORS

Civil Wars: Revolt of Vindex A.D. 68

125. Silver denarius (3.29 gm). Gaul (Vienne?), early March-May A.D. 68. M[ARS—VL]TOR, helmeted and draped bust of Mars right, linear border/[S]IGNA in exergue, P—R flanking field, aquila between two standards, altar to right of aquila. H.-P. Martin, *Die anonymen Münzen des Jahres 68 nach Christus* (Mainz, 1974), 60. RIC 51. BMCRE 40.

Very rare. About extremely fine

The growing unpopularity of Nero's regime ultimately found expression in the revolt of C. Julius Vindex, legate of Gallia Lugdunensis, at the beginning of March, A.D. 68. The rebellion quickly spread to Spain where Sulpicius Galba, governor of Hispania Tarraconensis, associated himself with Vindex's cause and was hailed as *imperator*. Although the uprising in Gaul was crushed in little more than two months, with the victory of Verginius Rufus over Vindex, Nero felt that his authority had been irreparably compromised. Accordingly, he took his own life on 9 June, leaving the Senate little choice but to accept Galba as the new emperor. Vindex produced a substantial coinage during the two months of his revolt, evidence of the considerable military force which he had under his command. His name and portrait never appear, but the most significant reverse type of his coinage—SIGNA P R with eagle and standards—conveys the clear message that his revolt was a Roman uprising against the tyranny of its emperor rather than a Gallic nationalist movement.

Galba A.D. 68-69

126. Orichalcum sestertius (26.19 gm). Rome, c. June-August A.D. 68. SER GALBA IMP—CAES AVG, draped bust of Galba right, wreathed with oak, dotted border/S P Q R/OB/CIV SER in three lines in oak wreath, dotted border. RIC 267. C.M. Kraay, *The Aes Coinage of Galba*, NNM 133 (New York, 1956), 235 (A43/P77), same obverse die. BMCRE p. 327, † (Hall collection). Cf. Cohen 289. Ex NFA XII (1983), lot 208.

Splendid portrait. About extremely fine

The *corona civica* is here bestowed upon Galba by the Senate and the people of Rome in recognition of his services in ridding the state of the hated tyrant Nero. Despite the brevity of his reign, Galba produced an extensive series of *aes* coinage in direct continuation of the large-scale issues of Nero's final years. Some of these coins, especially the sestertii, exhibit a very high artistic standard in their die engraving, with portraits rendered with remarkable realism.

127. Silver denarius (3.53 gm). Rome, c. July A.D. 68-January A.D. 69. IMP SER GALBA—CAESAR AVG, laureate head of Galba right, dotted border/DIVA—AVGVSTA, Livia standing left, holding patera and sceptre, dotted border. Cf. RIC 184 (aureus) and 186 (denarius with unbroken obverse legend). BMCRE 8. Cohen 54. Ex Sternberg XI (1981), lot 595.

About extremely fine

The empress Livia, who died four decades before this issue, is here honored by virtue of her friendship with Galba in the early stages of his career. As the first emperor not related to the Julio-Claudian house, Galba would have been especially anxious to publicize his acquaintance with the wife of Augustus and mother of Tiberius in order to strengthen his somewhat questionable constitutional position.

128. Silver denarius (3.27 gm). Rome, c. July A.D. 68-January A.D. 69. IMP SER GALBA CAESAR AVG P M, laureate head of Galba right, [dotted border]/IMP, Galba on horseback right, bare-headed and in military attire, raising right hand, [dotted border]. RIC 228. BMCRE 23. Cohen 97.

Rare. Extremely fine

At the time of his espousal of the cause of Vindex, Galba had accepted from his troops only the salutation as *imperator* and legate of the Senate and Roman people. This reverse type clearly commemorates this initial phase in his rise to imperial power. His earlier career had been a brilliant one, including several governorships and a consulship in A.D. 33. Following Nero's suicide he was accepted as emperor by the Senate and assumed the titles of Caesar and Augustus, which henceforth ceased to be merely personal names associated exclusively with the Julio-Claudian house, becoming instead indications of imperial rank.



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Ae



124
A



125



126
Ae



127



128



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Ae
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116
4:1



102
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119
6:1



128
6 1



134
6 1

129. Gold aureus (7.26 gm). Rome, c. July A.D. 68-January A.D. 69. IMP SER GALBA AVG, bare head of Galba right, dotted border/S P Q R/•OB CS in oak wreath, dotted border. RIC 164. BMCRE 29. Cohen 286. *Some original luster. Very fine plus*

The head of Galba is sometimes shown wearing the civic crown of oak. This type, with a bare-headed portrait of the emperor, is probably used because of the appearance of the oak wreath on the reverse.

130. Silver denarius (3.54 gm). Rome, c. July A.D. 68-January A.D. 69. IMP SER—GALBA AVG, bare head of Galba right, dotted border/S P Q R/•OB/C S within oak wreath, dotted border. RIC 167. BMCRE 35.

A particularly strong portrait on a full flan. Extremely fine

131. Silver denarius (3.37 gm). Rome, c. July A.D. 68-January A.D. 69. IMP SER—GALBA AVG, bare head of Galba right, dotted border/S P Q R/•OB/C S within oak wreath, dotted border. RIC 167. BMCRE 35. Ex Harwood sale, part 2, Glendining, 1975, cover coin. *Dark tone. Extremely fine*

132. Orichalcum sestertius (27.13 gm). Rome, c. late summer A.D. 68. IMP SER SVLPIC GALBA—CAES AVG TR P, laureate and draped bust of Galba right, dotted border/LIBERTAS—PVBICA. Libertas standing left, holding pileus and sceptre, S—C across field, dotted border. RIC 310. Kraay, ACG 312. Cohen 131. *Very fine plus*

Libertas was the principal type of Galba's *aes* coinage, and was symbolic of the restoration of constitutional rule following the overthrow of Nero's tyrannical regime. Galba had made his initial proclamation against Nero on the day designated for the granting of freedom to slaves.

133. Orichalcum sestertius (26.86 gm). Rome, c. December A.D. 68. SER SVLPI GALBA IMP CAESAR AVG P M TR P, laureate head of Galba right, wearing aegis, dotted border/ADLOCVTIO (in exergue), Galba in military attire standing right on platform, accompanied by officer, addressing four soldiers who stand before him, holding standards and weapons, S—C across field, dotted border. RIC 464. Kraay, ACG 378 (A125/P188), same obverse die. BMCRE p. 356, * (Walters collection). Ex NFA XII (1983), lot 205.

Very rare. Some tooling. Brown patina. About extremely fine

In the final phase of Galba's short reign there was a complete break with the conventions of his earlier coinage, and several novel and pictorially attractive types were introduced. To this group belongs this splendid "Adlocutio" type, in which the emperor is depicted addressing a group of soldiers in a scene which is full of animation and detail. Galba's parsimony was notorious, and he had even failed to pay the donative which had been promised to his troops. His popularity was at a very low ebb at the end of the year 68, and this type may record a desperate attempt to regain the vitally important support of the praetorian guard. The issue, for which only two reverse dies have been recorded, was cut short by Galba's assassination on 15 January A.D. 69.

Otho 15 January-middle April A.D. 69

134. Silver denarius (3.48 gm). Rome, 15 January to mid-April A.D. 69. IMP M OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P, bare head of Otho right, [dotted border]/PAX ORB—IS—TERRARVM, Pax standing left, holding branch and caduceus, dotted border. RIC 4. BMCRE 3. Cohen 3. Ex Nicolas sale, Paris, 9-10 March 1982, lot 236.

Extremely fine

The reign of Marcus Salvius Otho lasted a mere three months, between the assassination of Galba and his own suicide in the face of the superior forces of the rival emperor Vitellius. Governor of Lusitania at the time of Nero's downfall, Otho had traveled to Rome with Galba and had hoped to be adopted as heir to the throne. Disappointed in this ambition, he organized a successful conspiracy against Galba and was proclaimed emperor by the praetorian guard. The high-sounding sentiment of the reverse legend—PAX ORBIS TERRARVM (world peace)—was an expression of hope rather than reality. The Roman world would have to wait a little longer for the reestablishment of the *Pax Romana* under the Flavian Dynasty.

135. Silver denarius (3.48 gm). Rome, 15 January to mid-April A.D. 69. IMP OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P, bare head of Otho right, [dotted border]/SECV—RI—TAS P R, Securitas standing facing, head left, holding wreath and sceptre, dotted border. RIC 10. BMCRE 19. Cohen 15.

A pleasing specimen. Struck on a broad flan. Extremely fine

"Securitas" was first introduced to the Roman coinage by Nero, who used the type to give thanks for his personal deliverance from the conspiracy of Piso. Otho's interpretation is a little different, being applied to the Roman people as a whole—"Securitas Populi Romani"—rather than to the emperor himself. Once again this was a sentiment of hope, which was destined not to be realized in the lifetime of Otho whose regime ended in the flames of civil war.

136. Silver denarius (3.09 gm). Rome, 9 March-middle April A.D. 69. IMP-OTHO-CAESAR-AVG TR-P, bare head of Otho right, [dotted border]/[PO]NT—MAX, Aequitas standing left, holding scales and sceptre, dotted border. RIC 19. BMCRE 6. Cohen 9.

Very fine plus

This denarius belongs to the final five weeks of Otho's reign, after he had assumed the title of pontifex maximus, which forms the reverse legend. The type of Aequitas (fair dealing), which had only recently been introduced on the imperial coinage by Galba, was destined henceforth to become one of the most commonly depicted of the allegorical personifications.



137. Silver denarius (3.57 gm). Rome, c. late April-20 December A.D. 69. A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG TR P, laureate head of Vitellius right, [dotted border]/LIBERTAS—RESTITVTA, Libertas standing left, holding pileus and sceptre, dotted border. RIC 105. BMCRE 31, Cohen 47.

Beautifully struck on a full flan. Extremely fine plus

Libertas had been one of the major themes of Galba's coinage, and is here revived by Vitellius in the face of yet another threat to imperial stability, the rebellion of Vespasian in the East. Vitellius clearly wished to quench the fires of revolt by posing as the true champion of liberty, and the restorer of personal freedoms which had been threatened during the tyranny of Nero and in the civil conflicts following his downfall. Aulus Vitellius, son of the great Lucius Vitellius, the emperor Claudius' most trusted advisor, was given command of the legions of Lower Germany by Galba. Proclaimed emperor by his troops shortly before the assassination of Galba, Vitellius marched against Otho and defeated him in northern Italy. His position was soon threatened by the rebellion of the popular Vespasian, and Vitellius ultimately met a horrible end at the hands of the Roman mob.

138. Silver denarius (3.39 gm). Rome, c. late April-20 December A.D. 69. A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG TR P, laureate head of Vitellius right, [dotted border]/XV VIR—SACR FAC, tripod-lebes with dolphin right across top and raven right below, dotted border. RIC 109. BMCRE 39, Cohen 111.

Toned. Extremely fine

Vitellius' special honoring of the *quindecimviri sacris faciundis* is one of the enigmas of his coinage. An emperor was automatically elected into all the chief priestly colleges, and it is curious that Vitellius should have singled out this one, which was responsible for the care of the Sibylline prophecies, for such prominent publicity on the imperial coinage. The answer may lie in the emperor's proverbial gluttony. He had belonged to this college as a private citizen, and had no doubt enjoyed many happy hours at the lavish banquets for which it was famous.

139. Silver denarius (3.44 gm). Rome, c. late April-20 December A.D. 69. A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG TR P, laureate head of Vitellius right, dotted border/XV VIR—[SACR FAC, tripod-lebes with dolphin right across top and raven right below, dotted border. RIC 109. BMCRE 39, Cohen 111.

Portrait of exceptionally fine style. About extremely fine

140. Silver denarius (3.39 gm). Rome, A.D. 70. IMP CAE[SA]R VESPA SIANVS A[VG], laureate head of Vespasian right, dotted border/CAESAR AVG F COS CAESAR AVG F P R, confronted heads of Titus on left and Domitian on right, dotted border. RIC 2. BMCRE 2. Cohen (Vespasian, Titus and Domitian) 5.

Rare. About extremely fine

After almost two years of political upheaval, which had witnessed the violent downfall of the first great imperial family, the Julio-Claudians, the new emperor Vespasian quickly addressed the pressing need to establish a climate of normalcy within the empire, and to restore public confidence in the stability of the imperial government. Accordingly, he lost no time in publicizing on the coinage that he had two sons, both of whom were being granted the imperial rank of Caesar, and that stable government was thus assured for many years to come through the establishment of a new dynasty.

141. Silver denarius (3.55 gm). Rome, A.D. 70-71. IMP CAESAR VESPA[SIA]NVS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian right, dotted border/IVDAEA in exergue, Jewess seated right in mourning, trophy behind, dotted border. RIC 15. BMCRE 35, Cohen 226.

Rare. Lightly toned. Extremely fine

In A.D. 67 Nero had appointed Vespasian special commander to suppress the Jewish rebellion. This placed him in a very powerful position to press his own claims to the throne in the confused period following the violent deaths of Galba and Otho in A.D. 69. His elder son Titus was given the task of completing the conquest of the Jews, whilst Vespasian himself turned his attention to wresting the throne from Vitellius. Both father and son were successful in their separate endeavors, and a joint triumph was celebrated in Rome in June of A.D. 71. Full publicity was given to the Jewish victory on the imperial coinage, its enormous value in enhancing the prestige of the newly established dynasty being clearly recognized.

142. Orichalcum dupondius (14.20 gm). Rome, A.D. 71. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS III, radiate head of Vespasian right, dotted border/ROMA on left, Roma seated left on cuirass, holding wreath and parazonium, S C in exergue, dotted border. RIC 476. Cf. Cohen 412 (VESPASIANVS).

An outstanding specimen. Dark green patina. Extremely fine

The year A.D. 71 witnessed the magnificent spectacle of the joint triumph of Vespasian and Titus in commemoration of their victory in the Jewish War. This type, with its military representation of Rome's city goddess, symbolizes the revival of the authority of the imperial capital, which had successfully withstood the threats to its supremacy posed by provincial revolt and civil war.



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143. Orichalcum sestertius (24.15 gm). Rome, A.D. 72-73. IMP CAES VESPAS AVG P M TR P P P COS IIII. laureate head of Vespasian right, dotted border/P—AX—AVGVSTI. Pax standing left, holding branch and cornucopiae. S—C across lower field, dotted border. RIC 517. BMCRE 793. Cohen 332.

Bold, expressive portrait. Dark tone. Superb

This type celebrates the longed-for peace which had been restored to the empire through the military prowess of the emperor and his elder son, Titus. By quelling the protracted Jewish revolt, and giving political stability to Rome after the disastrous "Year of the Four Emperors," Vespasian could justly claim that he had reestablished the *Pax Romana*.

144. Silver denarius (3.29 gm). Rome, A.D. 77-78. [CAESAR V]ESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian right, dotted border/IMP XIX in exergue, sow walking left with piglets, dotted border. RIC 109. BMCRE 212. Cohen 213. Ex Leu 33 (1983), lot 38 (obverse switched with lot 39 on plate).

An outstanding specimen of this appealing type.

Rare thus. Extremely fine

As part of his program of reforms, designed to make good the devastations of the civil wars, Vespasian introduced measures to restore the agricultural prosperity of Italy, the heartland of the empire. An attractive series of coin types issued in the latter part of Vespasian's reign draws its inspiration from country life, such as the typical farmyard scene of this denarius. These were obviously designed to give publicity to the emperor's concern for all aspects of life within his empire.

145. Silver denarius (3.17 gm). Rome, January-June A.D. 79. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian left, dotted border/TR—POT X—COS VIII, capricorn left, globe below, dotted border. RIC 117. BMCRE 252. Cohen 556. Ex Sternberg XVII (1986), lot 563. *Light toning. Extremely fine plus*

Vespasian was most anxious to promote public confidence in his new regime and many of his coin types look back to Augustan, or even pre-Augustan, prototypes in order to emphasize the continuity of governmental authority. This particular type, the zodiacal sign of capricorn (the goat), appeared frequently on the coinage of Augustus, being the horoscopic sign of that emperor's conception. For a full discussion of the significance of Vespasian's restitution of earlier coin types see T.V. Buttrey, "Vespasian as moneyer," NC 1972, p. 89-109.

146. Silver denarius (3.41 gm). Rome, January-June A.D. 79. [IMP] CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian right, dotted border/TR—POT X—COS VIII, capricorn left, globe below, dotted border. RIC 118. BMCRE 251. Cohen 554. Ex NFA XII (1983), lot 224. *Scarce. Extremely fine plus*

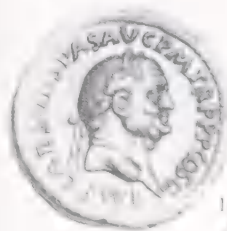
147. Silver denarius (3.41 gm). Rome, January-June A.D. 79. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian right, dotted border/TR POT X—COS VIII, radiate figure, holding spear and parazonium, atop rostral column ornamented with anchor, dotted border. RIC 119. BMCRE 254. Cohen 559. *Extremely fine*

The rostral column surmounted by a statue is another type which draws its inspiration from the coinage of Augustus, in this case an issue of c. 29-27 B.C. The original type had commemorated the naval battle of Actium, several years before Vespasian's issue, if not purely imitative probably made reference to the colossus (statue of Sol with features of Nero) which was set up on a column in A.D. 75 or 77, and after which the Colosseum was popularly named.

Divus Vespasian died A.D. 79

148. Gold aureus (7.21 gm). Rome, restoration by Trajan, A.D. 107. DIVVS VESPASIANVS, laureate head of Divus Vespasian right, dotted border/IMP CAES TRAIAN AVG GER DAC P P REST, thunderbolt on draped throne, dotted border. RIC (Trajan) 829. BMCRE (Trajan) 703. Hill 429-448. Cf. Cohen (Vespasian) 650 (DIVVS VESPASIANVS AVG). *Very rare. Extremely fine*

In A.D. 107, the year following his great victory over Decebalus of Dacia, "the emperor Trajan melted down all the worn-out coinage" (Dio Cassius, lxxviii, 15). We do not know the full implications of this statement, but it would seem that the emperor decided at this point to demonetize the precious metal coinage issued prior to Nero's reform of A.D. 64. Many of these pieces would by now have become too worn to be acceptable in general circulation, and in any case it would have been a profitable exercise for the government to melt down and recoin the heavier issues of pre-Neronian date. In connection with this official withdrawal of coinage from circulation, Trajan issued a fascinating series of "restorations" of some of the principal Republican denarius types, adding his own name and titles on the reverse. Also, he struck a splendid series of gold aurei honoring Julius Caesar, Augustus, Tiberius, Claudius, Galba, the Civil War coinage, Vespasian, Titus, and Nerva—an interesting selection which contrasts sharply with the choices of Trajan Decius a century and a half later. These aurei are not true restorations of earlier coin types, but rather a commentary on the significance of each ruler's contribution to the story of Rome's imperial past. The thunderbolt on throne of this type honoring the memory of Vespasian, a design which originally was only used on the coinage of Titus, represents the *pulvinar* of Jupiter—a concept appropriate to the emperor who, through his great strength and wisdom, had delivered Rome from the horrors of civil conflict.



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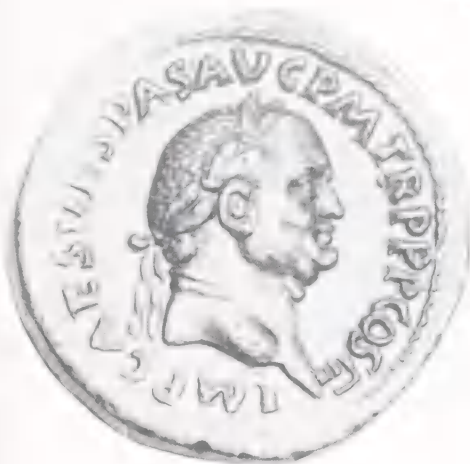
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Titus A.D. 79-81

149. As Caesar under Vespasian, A.D. 69-79, copper as (11.17 gm). Rome, A.D. 77-78. T CAESAR VESPASIANVS TR P COS VI, laureate head of Titus right, dotted border/VICTORIA—AVGVST. Victory standing right on prow, holding wreath and palm, S—C across lower field, dotted border. RIC (Vespasian) 686. BMCRE (Vespasian) 742. Cohen 364. Ex NFA XII (1983), lot 227.

Scarce. Attractive dark green patina. Extremely fine

Titus Flavius Vespasianus, the elder son of Vespasian and the conqueror of Jerusalem, participated fully in imperial responsibilities during his father's reign, and was even granted the tribunician power as early as A.D. 71. In consequence, his coinage as heir to the throne is unusually extensive. Many Flavian coin types refer back to the Augustan age, and this reverse may be symbolic of the battle of Actium, the centennial of which fell in the first year of Vespasian's reign.

150. —, gold aureus (7.37 gm). Rome, A.D. 78-79. T CAESAR—VESPASIANVS, laureate head of Titus right, dotted border/ANNONA—AVG, Annona enthroned left, feet resting on footstool, holding sack of grain ears on her lap, its long ties in each hand, dotted border. RIC (Vespasian) 218. BMCRE (Vespasian) 316. Cohen 16.

A brilliant coin. Superb

"Annona" represents the annual produce of grain, and her appearance at this time is in line with the theme of celebrating country life, prominent on the coinage of Vespasian's later years. The restoration of agricultural prosperity in Italy, following the disruption of the recent civil war, was one of the Flavian government's principal aims.

151. —, silver denarius (3.21 gm). Rome, A.D. 79. T CAESAR IMP VESPASIANVS, laureate head of Titus right, [dotted border]/TR POT VIII COS VII, grain ears in slow quadriga left, dotted border. Cf. RIC 207 (Titus? in quadriga). BMCRE 256. Cf. Cohen 336 (grain ears described as flower).

Rare. Superb

This unusual type, depicting a basket of grain ears borne by a slow-moving chariot, represents the procession of the *calathus* of Ceres (Demeter), as described by Callimachus of Cyrene in his Sixth Hymn. Once again, the type is obviously linked with the general theme of country life and agricultural prosperity.

152. —, Æ 29 mm (13.89 gm). Bithynian koinon, under the proconsul M. Maecius Rufus, c. A.D. 70-71. ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ ΤΙΤΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣ ΤΙΟΣ, laureate head of Titus right, dotted border/ΕΠΙ Μ ΜΑΙΚΙΟΥ ΡΟΥΦΟΥ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ, palm tree flanked by armor and weapons, dotted border. Rec. gen. 16, pl. xxxv, 10.

A splendid specimen of an extremely rare coin.

Dark green patina. Extremely fine

The date and reverse type of this remarkable issue make it certain that it was struck in commemoration of Titus' victory in the Jewish War. The great highway to the East passed through the province of Bithynia-and-Pontus, and the precise occasion for this issue would have been Titus' arrival in the area on his way back to Rome from

Judaea. He finally reached the capital in June, A.D. 71, to celebrate a magnificent joint triumph with Vespasian. The reverse inscription gives the name of the proconsular governor of Bithynia-and-Pontus, by whose authority this coin would have been struck. The mint name does not appear, but undoubtedly it was issued from the provincial capital of Nicomedia.

153. As Augustus, silver denarius (3.53 gm). Rome, 1 January-1 July A.D. 80. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M., laureate head of Titus right, dotted border/TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P, elephant walking left, dotted border. RIC 22a. BMCRE 43. Cohen 301.

Scarce. Good extremely fine

This issue can probably be accurately dated to the month of June, A.D. 80, at which time games lasting two days were held to celebrate the dedication of the great *Amphitheatrum Flavium*, better known by its medieval name of Colosseum. The elephant is symbolic of the exotic animals which would have been exhibited in the enormous arena at this time—the first event to be staged in this, one of the world's most famous stadiums, which is estimated to have had an audience capacity of 50,000.

154. Silver denarius (3.64 gm). Rome, 1 January-1 July A.D. 80. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M, laureate head of Titus right, dotted border/TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P, draped throne with rounded back, dotted border. RIC 24a. BMCRE 58. Cohen 313.

Extremely fine

This is one of a series of types issued by Titus in connection with the services of prayer and propitiation which were held following the disaster of the eruption of Vesuvius on 23-24 August A.D. 79. These services were initiated by senatorial vote, and were under the direction of the *quindecimviri sacris faciundis*. Thrones were laid out in pairs, for the gods and goddesses, each surmounted not by an image of the deity, but by an emblem. These were displayed for the approval of the gods, representing an act of atonement, and by such means it was hoped that further natural disasters could be averted. The *pulvinar* (sacred couch) represented on this coin, with its crescent-like symbols around the back, was probably sacred to Apollo and Diana.

155. Silver denarius (3.62 gm). Rome, 1 January-1 July A.D. 80. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M, laureate head of Titus right, dotted border/TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P, wreath on curule chair, dotted border. RIC 25a. BMCRE 66. Cohen 318. Ex TNA 1 (1982), lot 313.

Lightly toned. Extremely fine plus

This type also belongs to the series of "atonement" coins issued in the nervous period following the catastrophic eruption of Vesuvius which destroyed the towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum. The *pulvinar* is here surmounted by a wreath, which is probably symbolic of Mars and Venus and also, perhaps, of the *divi*.



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156. Silver denarius (3.55 gm). Rome, 1 January-1 July A.D. 80. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M., laureate head of Titus right, dotted border/TR P $\overline{\text{IX}}$ IMP $\overline{\text{XV}}$ -COS $\overline{\text{VIII}}$ P P, dolphin twined around anchor, dotted border. RIC 26a. BMCRE 72. Cohen 309.

Extremely fine

The dolphin and anchor are symbolic of Neptune, god of the sea, and may be regarded as belonging to the series of types relating to the eruption of Vesuvius. It seems reasonable to conjecture that these were the emblems of the god which were placed on the *pulvinar* during the services of atonement. Many people used the sea as a route of escape from the stricken city of Pompeii, and would have felt a special gratitude to Neptune for their deliverance. Pliny the Elder sailed from Misenum on 24 August A.D. 79, to witness the eruption from the neighborhood of Stabiae, but perished when he was overcome by the choking fumes. His nephew, Pliny the Younger, who was himself an eyewitness, gave a graphic account of the destruction of Pompeii in letters written to the historian Tacitus.

Julia Titi daughter of Titus

157. Silver denarius (3.11 gm). Rome, A.D. 80-81(?). IVLIA AVGVSTA T AVG F, diademed and draped bust of Julia Titi right, dotted border/VENVS—AVG, Venus, seminate and viewed from behind, standing right, holding helmet and transverse sceptre, resting left elbow on column, dotted border. RIC 55a. BMCRE 140. Cohen 12.

An outstanding specimen of this rare coin. Superb

The daughter of Titus and Marcia Furnilla, Julia Sabina was about sixteen years of age at the time this coin was struck in her honor. The type of Venus Victrix, another inheritance from the Julio-Claudian tradition, was appropriate to the beautiful young princess who was the daughter of the victor in the Jewish War. Later, following her father's death, she lived for some time with her uncle Domitian as his wife. Following her early death, in A.D. 91, sestertii were issued by Domitian commemorating "Diva Julia Augusta."

Domitian A.D. 81-96

158. As Caesar under Vespasian, A.D. 69-79, silver denarius (3.51 gm). Rome, A.D. 77-78. CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS, laureate head of Domitian right, dotted border/COS $\overline{\text{V}}$, she-wolf standing left, suckling twins, boat in exergue, dotted border. RIC 241. BMCRE 240. Cohen 51.

Extremely fine

The famous type of the she-wolf suckling the twins Romulus and Remus, the principal emblem of Rome and her empire, is here employed to publicize the new era of peace and prosperity brought about by the establishment of a strong new dynasty. The representation of the boat refers to the legend wherein the twin sons of Rhea Silvia and Mars were ordered to be drowned in the Tiber by King Amulius of Alba Longa, but instead were set adrift in a small boat, or basket. Eventually they drifted ashore and were suckled by a she-wolf until found by Faustulus, the royal herdsman, and his wife Acca Larentia who brought them up. Later, the twins founded the city of Rome, and Romulus became its first king.

159. As Caesar under Titus, A.D. 79-81, silver denarius (3.46 gm). Rome, later A.D. 80. CAESAR DIVI F DOMITIANVS COS VII, laureate head of Domitian right, dotted border/PRINCEPS—IVVENTVTIS, garlanded, flaming altar with horns, dotted border. RIC 50. BMCRE 92.

Extremely fine

The type of flaming altar is part of the "atonement" series commemorating the services of prayer and propitiation following the eruption of Vesuvius. The altar itself is probably symbolic of the deities Vesta and Vulcan. The reverse legend describes Domitian as "Prince of the Youth," and on the obverse he is "Son of the Divus," Vespasian having recently been deified. With the death of his father, Domitian was now one step closer to inheriting the imperial throne, and some think his impatience may have hastened Titus' early demise.

160. —, copper as (10.64 gm). Rome, A.D. 80-81. CAES DIVI VESP F DOMITIAN COS VII, laureate head of Domitian left, [dotted border]/Minerva standing left, holding thunderbolt and spear, shield propped against her legs, large S—C across field, dotted border. RIC 169(b). Cf. BMCRE 246 (DOMITIANVS). Cohen 443.

Black patina. Extremely fine plus

Minerva, goddess of war, was the patron deity of Domitian, and appears here on his coinage as Caesar issued during the reign of his elder brother, Titus. Later, during his own reign, Minerva, in various poses, was to virtually monopolize the reverse types of Domitian's precious metal coinage.

161. As Augustus, silver denarius (3.43 gm). Rome, A.D. 81, 2nd issue. IMP CAES DOMITIANVS AVG PONT, laureate head of Domitian right, dotted border/COS $\overline{\text{VII}}$ —DES VIII P P, dolphin twined around anchor, dotted border. *Unpublished in all the major works of reference.*

Very rare. About extremely fine

This rare issue belongs to the opening weeks of the new reign (September-October, A.D. 81). Curiously, Domitian still bears the title PONT(یفex) in the obverse legend, although it was normal for an emperor to become chief pontiff (pontifex maximus) immediately on his accession. This probably only represents some initial confusion on the part of the mint officials, and was quickly corrected in the succeeding issue. The imperial mint had been out of commission in the latter part of Titus' reign because of damage sustained during a great fire in the city in A.D. 80. This disaster resulted in another great service of propitiation to the gods, similar to the one which had followed the eruption of Vesuvius. This type is symbolic of Neptune, god of the sea, and probably represents the image placed on the *pulvinar* during the ceremonies of atonement.

162. Silver denarius (3.38 gm). Rome, A.D. 81, 3rd issue. IMP CAES DOMITIANVS AVG P M, laureate head of Domitian right, dotted border/TR P COS VII—DES VIII P P, dolphin atop tripod, dotted border. Cf. RIC 21 (raven under tripod). BMCRE 22.

Scarce. Light toning. Extremely fine

In this issue, the final one of A.D. 81 (probably November-December), the theme of propitiation to the gods is continued, the tripod and dolphin being symbolic of Apollo. In the obverse inscription Domitian now receives rightful recognition of his status as pontifex maximus.



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163. Orichalcum sestertius (27.83 gm). Rome, A.D. 81, 3rd issue. IMP CAES DIVI VESP F DOMITIAN AVG P M, laureate head of Domitian right, dotted border/TR P COS VII—DES VIII P P, Minerva standing left, holding spear and resting left hand on hip, large S—C across field, dotted border. RIC 233a. BMCRE 262. Cohen 555. Ex NFA XII (1983), lot 237.

Lovely green-brown patina. Extremely fine

On this handsome sestertius, also belonging to the closing weeks of the year A.D. 81, the new emperor still retains the heavy "Flavian" look which had characterized the effigies of his father and brother and, indeed, his own portraits as Caesar. This was soon to be replaced by the more slender "idealized" head which was to become the norm for the coinage of Domitian's own reign. The goddess of war here stands at ease: Agricola was still active in northern Britain, but the emperor's own involvement in military operations did not begin until A.D. 83.

164. Silver denarius (3.42 gm). Rome, A.D. 86, 1st issue. IM[P] CAES DOMIT AVG—GERM P M TR P V, laureate head of Domitian right, dotted border/IMP XI COS II—CENS P P P, Minerva standing left, holding spear, dotted border. RIC 76. BMCRE p. 318, *. Cohen 192. Ex TNA I (1982), lot 317; Sternberg sale, 30 November-1 December 1973, lot 96.

Exceptional portrait. Attractive dark tone. Extremely fine plus

Domitian adopted Minerva as his patron deity, and the warlike goddess already appears on his coinage as Caesar under Vespasian and Titus. In the latter part of his own reign she dominates the precious metal coinage, almost to the total exclusion of all other types. This piece belongs to the first issue of A.D. 86, the year which saw the attack on Moesia by King Decebalus of Dacia, who was to be such a thorn in the side of the Romans for the following two decades.

165. Silver quinarius (1.67 gm). Rome, A.D. 87, 1st issue. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG—GERM P M TR P VI, laureate head of Domitian right, dotted border/IMP XIII COS XIII—CENS P P P, Victory enthroned left, holding wreath and palm, dotted border. RIC 97. BMCRE 109. Cohen 220.

Rare. Extremely fine

The scarce half-denarius denomination was probably issued for distribution purposes on state occasions, such as an imperial consulship. This type, belonging to the beginning of A.D. 87, may be connected with Domitian's thirteenth consulship which was celebrated on 1 January. The type of Victory had been traditional for the quinarius since the reintroduction of the denomination at the close of the second century B.C. It had been inherited from the long defunct victoriatas coin dating from the days of the Second Punic War.

166. Silver denarius (3.51 gm). Rome, A.D. 88, 1st issue. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG—GERM P M TR P VII, laureate head of Domitian right, dotted border/IMP XIII COS XIII CENS P P P, Minerva standing right on prow, brandishing javelin and holding round shield, owl at feet, dotted border. RIC 108a. BMCRE 117. Cohen 236.

About extremely fine

There were four main varieties of the Minerva type which were employed regularly on the precious metal coinage of Domitian from A.D. 83 until his downfall in 96. This one symbolizes her role as goddess

of the fleets, and probably was inspired by a popular sculptural image. The regular issues of the year 88 were superseded by a special series commemorating the *Ludi Saeculares* (Secular Games), the first such to be held in Rome since Claudius' games of A.D. 47 celebrating the city's 800th anniversary.

167. Silver denarius (3.62 gm). Rome, A.D. 88, 3rd issue. [IMP] CAES DOMIT AVG—GERM P M TR P [VIII], laureate head of Domitian right, dotted border/COS XIII—LVD SAEC FEC, herald running left, holding staff and round shield, dotted border. RIC 117. BMCRE 131. Cohen 76 and 77.

A pleasing example of a scarce and interesting type.

Superb

The principal types commemorating the Secular Games of A.D. 88 were reserved for the *aes* denominations on which, in any case, there was generally more diversity of design. This rare and interesting denarius type features the herald of the games, wearing regalia modelled on that of the Salian priests. When Augustus decided to stage Secular Games, the length of the *sacculum* was fixed at 110 years. The fact that Domitian celebrated his *Ludi Saeculares* in A.D. 88 rather than 93 would suggest that Augustus' games of 17 B.C. had been postponed from an originally intended date of 22 B.C. However, Severus' games of A.D. 204 seem to have been calculated from the actual date of celebration of the Augustan festival.

168. Gold aureus (7.58 gm). Rome, A.D. 88-89. DOMITIANVS—AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Domitian right, dotted border/GERMANICVS COS XIII, Germania seated right in attitude of mourning upon shield, broken spear in exergue, dotted border. RIC 127. BMCRE 143. Cohen 148.

Rare. Minor deposits on obverse. Extremely fine

The year A.D. 88 witnessed the revolt of L. Antonius Saturninus, governor of Upper Germany. Two legions were involved in the rebellion, and to add to the gravity of the situation the usurper also had allies amongst the German tribes, a state of affairs which could have had been disastrous for the security of the northern frontier. Fortunately, a sudden thaw set in and the tribesmen were unable to cross the Rhine and come to the aid of Saturninus who was attacked and defeated by the loyal governor of Lower Germany, Lappius Maximus. The emperor himself then visited the German frontier area, exacting a brutal revenge on anyone suspected of having been implicated in the revolt. The whole incident was a turning point in Domitian's reign, for henceforth he became increasingly suspicious of the senatorial nobility, and his rule ultimately degenerated into a reign of terror. The type of Germany in mourning originally appeared on the coinage of A.D. 85, following the emperor's success in extending the frontier on the Upper Rhine and Main. Here, it must refer to the defeat of Saturninus and the frustration of his would-be German allies.



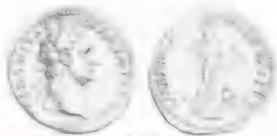
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Domitia wife of Domitian

169. Silver denarius (3.38 gm). Rome, A.D. 82-83. DOMITIA AVGVSTA IMP DOMIT, draped bust of Domitia right, dotted border/DIVVS CAESAR IMP DOMITIANI F, infant Caesar seated three quarters left on globe, surrounded by seven stars, dotted border. RIC 213. BMCRE 63. Cohen 11. Ex Sotheby sale ("Astronomer") 1906, lot 409, and Leu 30 (1982), lot 345.

An outstanding specimen of a very rare coin. Good extremely fine

Domitia Longina was the daughter of the famous general Cn. Domitius Corbulo, the victor of Nero's Parthian War. She was married to the nineteen-year-old Domitian in A.D. 70, an alliance which Vespasian undoubtedly considered beneficial to the prestige of his new dynasty. Domitia was granted the title of Augusta in A.D. 82, not long after her husband's elevation to the imperial throne. Later, she fell from favor and was divorced, though Domitian eventually returned to her, c. A.D. 91. Ultimately, she was involved in the conspiracy which led to her husband's assassination and the elevation of Nerva (A.D. 96). Subsequently she retired into private life and survived to a very advanced age, until the reign of Antoninus Pius. This attractive type honors the little son of the imperial couple who died in infancy and was accorded divine status. Like a baby Jupiter he sits on the terrestrial globe stretching out his hands to the stars.

THE ADOPTIVE AND ANTONINE EMPERORS

Nerva A.D. 96-98

170. Silver denarius (3.30 gm). Rome, 19 September-31 December A.D. 96, 1st issue. IMP NERVA CAES AVG—P M TR P COS II P P, laureate head of Nerva right, dotted border/LIBERTAS—PVBLICA, Libertas standing left, holding pileus and sceptre, dotted border. RIC 7. BMCRE 17. Cohen 106. *A stunning portrait. Superb*

M. Cocceius Nerva, a distinguished lawyer and onetime friend of the emperor Nero (who admired his verses) was, in all probability, implicated in the plot which led to the assassination of the tyrant Domitian. In any case his elevation to the vacant throne followed immediately, and during his brief tenure of power he endeavored to remedy the ills of the previous one-and-a-half decades of misrule. The principal weakness of his regime lay in the animosity of the military to their new commander-in-chief, and this situation he brilliantly countered by his adoption as heir to the throne of the popular general Trajan. The type of Libertas Publica, which features prominently on the coinage of this reign, was most appropriate in the light of the recent liberation of the state from the tyranny of its previous ruler.

171. Silver denarius (2.94 gm). Rome, 1-25 January A.D. 98. IMP NERVA CAES AVG—GERM P M TR P II, laureate head of Nerva right, dotted border/IMP II—COS IIII P P, priestly implements, dotted border. RIC 47. BMCRE 72. Cohen 95. *Extremely fine*

This issue belongs to the final three-and-a-half weeks of the reign, just prior to the smooth transition of power to Nerva's nominee, Ulpius Traianus. The exact significance of the type of priestly emblems is not immediately apparent. It occurs regularly on issues throughout this

brief reign, and in all probability is merely broadly symbolic of the Roman state religion. The second imperial acclamation would seem to be connected with the adoption (on 27 October A.D. 97) of Trajan, who was governor of Upper Germany.

172. Silver quinarius (1.53 gm). Rome, 1-25 January A.D. 98. [IMP] NERVA CAES AVG GERM P M [TR P II], laureate head of Nerva right, dotted border/IMP II—[COS II]II P P, Victory advancing right, holding wreath and palm, [dotted border]. RIC 45. BMCRE 68. Cohen 93. Ex Sternberg XIV (1984), lot 304.

Very rare. Some metal flaked from reverse.

Otherwise about extremely fine

The silver quinarius was issued on only two occasions during the reign of Nerva. This, the second, is probably related to the celebration of the emperor's fourth consulship, on 1 January A.D. 98, at which time a distribution of money would have taken place. Nerva's first two consulships had been held in A.D. 71 and 90, with Vespasian and Domitian respectively. The reverse type of Victory had, of course, been traditional for the half-denarius since c. 100 B.C.

Trajan A.D. 98-117

173. Silver denarius (3.19 gm). Rome, issue 2, A.D. 99. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM, laureate head of Trajan right, dotted border/PONT MAX TR POT COS II, Concordia enthroned left, holding patera and cornucopiae, lighted altar by feet, dotted border. RIC 12. BMCRE 4. Hill 23. Cohen 302.

Rare. Iridescent tone. Extremely fine

The new emperor, who was in Upper Germany at the time of his accession, spent the first year of his reign reviewing the defenses of the Rhine and Danube frontiers. He did not return to his capital until early in 99. Accordingly, his earliest coin portraiture shows distinct signs of having been adapted from the effigy of Nerva, a feature clearly exhibited on this specimen. Concordia was a sentiment appropriate to the new spirit of the times. The dissensions resulting from Nerva's unpopularity with the army had been resolved through the accession to supreme power of the general Trajan.

174. Silver denarius (3.53 gm). Rome, issue 13, A.D. 107. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, laureate bust of Trajan left, viewed from front, drapery on left shoulder, dotted border/S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, Pax, nude to waist, enthroned left, holding branch and transverse sceptre, Dacian kneeling right at her feet, [dotted border]. RIC 190. Hill 349. Cf. Cohen 417-418 (busts right).

Handsome portrait. Scarce. Very fine plus

This type celebrates Trajan's spectacular victories in his Dacian campaigns, resulting in the defeat and death of Decebalus and the annexation of the country as a Roman province (A.D. 106). Pax symbolizes the new era of peace ushered in by the emperor's military prowess and his consequent triumph over the enemies of the empire. The magnificent column of Trajan, which still stands to this day in Rome, was constructed to commemorate this same achievement.



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175. Gold quinarius (3.64 gm). Rome, third largesse, A.D. 107. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trajan right, viewed from behind, dotted border/COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC. Victory advancing right, holding wreath and palm, dotted border. Cf. RIC 132 (cuirassed bust). BMCRE 325. Hill 458. Cohen 78. *Very rare. Extremely fine*

Trajan's victory over Decebalus and the creation of the new province of Dacia was followed by a period of great rejoicing in Rome, including a magnificent imperial triumph, sumptuous public games, and the implementation of grandiose building projects financed, no doubt, by the 5 million pounds of gold and 10 million of silver which were the spoils of the Second Dacian War. The triumphal procession of Trajan, as conqueror of the Dacians, could well have been the occasion for the special production of this rare gold half-aureus denomination, doubtless intended for distribution to high officials. The traditional reverse type of Victory would have been especially appropriate at this time.

176. Silver quinarius (1.79 gm). Rome, third largesse, A.D. 107. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, laureate bust of Trajan right, drapery on left shoulder, front and back, [dotted border]/COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC. Victory enthroned left, holding wreath and palm, dotted border. RIC 134. BMCRE 345. Hill 462. Cohen 72. Ex Brand sale 3 (1983), lot 311.

Rare. An outstanding specimen. Superb

Belonging to the same special issue as the previous lot, this silver half-denarius would have been produced for distribution to the crowd during Trajan's triumphal procession.

177. Silver denarius (3.40 gm). Rome, issue 15, A.D. 108. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, laureate bust of Trajan right, drapery on left shoulder, front and back, dotted border/COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC. Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 199. BMCRE 281. Hill 481. Cohen 86. *Extremely fine*

178. Gold aureus (7.15 gm). Rome, quindecennialian issue (I), A.D. 111. IMP TRAIANO AVG—GER DAC P M TR P, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trajan right, viewed from behind, dotted border/ALIM ITAL in exergue, COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC around, Trajan, togate, standing left, extending right hand to two suppliant children, dotted border. Cf. RIC 93 (laureate and draped bust). BMCRE 378. Hill 508. Cohen 15. *Rare. Extremely fine*

The system of *alimenta* in the Roman empire provided for the sustenance of poor children through the interest earned on capital invested in land mortgage. The idea seems to have evolved originally in late Julio-Claudian times, as an act of private philanthropy, but Nerva and Trajan enhanced its impact on social conditions in Italy by making it official government policy. This attractive coin type publicizes this humanitarian act, and is in sharp contrast to the military nature of so many of Trajan's commemorative issues.

179. Silver denarius (2.95 gm). Rome, issue 19, A.D. 113. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P, laureate bust of Trajan right, drapery on left shoulder, front and back, [dotted border]/S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI around, ARAB ADQ in exergue, Arabia standing left, holding branch and bundle of cinnamon sticks, camel standing left at her feet, dotted border. RIC 245. BMCRE 474. Hill 579. Cf. Cohen 26 (ostrich).

Scarce. Extremely fine

Arabia Nabataea was annexed and reduced to provincial status by Cornelius Palma, governor of Syria, in A.D. 106. This issue, made seven years later, was intended to reawaken public awareness of eastern affairs after the long period of euphoria following Trajan's Dacian victories. The reason was the emperor's imminent departure for the East in order to conduct a campaign against Rome's ancient enemy, the Parthian empire. Trajan left the capital in late October of A.D. 113. Although he reigned for another four years he was destined never to return from the East.

180. Silver denarius (3.14 gm). Rome, issue 19, A.D. 113. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P, laureate bust of Trajan right, drapery on left shoulder, front and back, dotted border/S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI around, VIA TRAIANA in exergue, female figure reclining left, head right, holding wheel and branch, dotted border. RIC 266. BMCRE 487. Hill 582. Cohen 648.

Scarce. Extremely fine

Trajan constructed, at his own expense, a road connecting Beneventum with the important harbor city of Brundisium, the regular port of embarkation for Roman armies crossing over to Greece. The wheel is, of course, symbolic of the traffic using the road, whilst the branch and the rocks upon which the female figure rests represent the countryside through which the highway was constructed.

181. Gold aureus (7.28 gm). Rome, special vicennialian issue (II), A.D. 115. IMP TRAIANVS AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trajan right, viewed from behind, dotted border/FORVM TRAIAN, the Forum of Trajan, dotted border. RIC 257. BMCRE 509. Hill 654. Cf. Cohen 168 (laureate head).

Rare. A pleasing example of this important architectural type.

Very fine

The magnificent Forum of Trajan, one of the emperor's grandiose building projects financed by the spoils of the Dacian War, was completed in A.D. 113. It was the work of the architect Apollodorus of Damascus, and lay between the Capitol and the Quirinal. The north side of the immense colonnaded square was occupied by the Basilica Ulpia.



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182. Silver denarius (3.54 gm). Rome, issue 22, A.D. 116. IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC, laureate, draped and cuirasséd bust of Trajan right, viewed from front, dotted border/P M TR P CO—S VLP P S P Q R around, FORT RED in exergue, Fortuna enthroned left, holding rudder and cornucopiae, dotted border. Cf. RIC 319 (aureus), BMCRE 581, Hill 709. *Extremely fine*

Trajan had overstretched the resources of the state through his ambitious military programs, and his successor inherited the problem of consolidating the territorial expansion achieved under the great soldier-emperor. The year 116 witnessed the coronation in Ctesiphon of Parthamaspatēs, the Roman nominee for the Parthian throne. This type invokes the goddess Fortuna to protect the emperor on his return journey and bring him safely back to Rome.

183. Silver denarius (3.29 gm). Rome, special issue for Parthian victory (II), A.D. 117. IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIM AVG GERM DAC, laureate head of Trajan right, drapery on left shoulder, [dotted border]/PARTHICO [P M TR P] COS VI P P S P Q R, radiate and draped bust of Sol right, viewed from behind, dotted border. Cf. RIC 329 (draped and cuirasséd bust of Trajan), BMCRE 624, Hill 758. Cf. Cohen 188 (GER). *Scarce. Extremely fine*

The radiate bust of the sun god Sol, symbolic of the East and eastern affairs, is here used to celebrate the successful conclusion of Trajan's war with Parthia. The emperor, now in his 65th year and in failing health, and exhausted by several years of hard campaigning, resolved to return to Rome. However, he only got as far as Selinus in Cilicia where he was taken seriously ill and died on 8 August 117.

Plotina and Matidia wife and niece of Trajan

184. Gold aureus (7.37 gm). Rome, under Hadrian, special issue for the dedication of the temple of Divus Trajan, A.D. 118. PLOTIN—AE AVG, draped bust of Plotina right, wearing stephane, dotted border/MATIDI—AE AVG, diademed and draped bust of Matidia right, wearing stephane, dotted border. RIC (Hadrian) 34 = BMCRE (Hadrian) 53, pl. 47, 15, same obverse die. Hill 85, Cohen (Plotina and Matidia) 1.

An item of the greatest rarity, beauty, and historical importance. One of the finest known. Superb

This perfectly preserved and exceedingly rare gold aureus bears eloquent testimony to an intriguing episode in Roman imperial history. In early August of A.D. 117 the Emperor Trajan lay on his deathbed in the Cilician city of Selinus, on the southern coast of Asia Minor. His wishes concerning the succession had not been made clear though Hadrian, governor of Syria and the husband of Trajan's grandniece Sabina, was known to be favored by the emperor's wife, Plotina. The

empress was alone with her husband at the moment of his death and subsequently declared that Trajan's dying wish was that he should be succeeded by Hadrian. The real truth of this deathbed adoption will never be known, but its validity was seriously questioned, though no one wanted to openly contradict the highly respected dowager empress. Early in Hadrian's reign the dedication took place of the temple erected in memory of his illustrious predecessor. The new emperor took this opportunity to honor with a special issue of gold coinage both Plotina, to whom he owed his throne, and his mother-in-law Matidia, niece of Trajan. This outstanding piece is probably the finest surviving example of this remarkable issue.

Matidia niece of Trajan

185. Silver denarius (3.58 gm). Rome, special issue for the consecration of Marciana, A.D. 112. MATIDIA AVG DIVAE—MARCIANAE F, diademed and draped bust of Matidia right, [dotted border]/PIETAS—AVGVST, Pietas standing left, resting hands on heads of two children, dotted border. RIC 759, BMCRE 660, Hill 565, Cohen 10. *Very rare. Toned, and with a pleasing portrait.*

Extremely fine

Matidia was the daughter of Ulpia Marciana, and thus the niece of the emperor Trajan. She received the title of Augusta on the death, and subsequent deification, of her mother in A.D. 112, which was the occasion for the issue of this very rare and attractive silver denarius. Her own daughter, Vibia Sabina, had married the future emperor Hadrian in A.D. 100, and it was he who pronounced Matidia's funeral oration in 119. She too, like her mother, was deified and a temple in her memory was erected in Rome.

Hadrian A.D. 117-138

186. Silver denarius (3.34 gm). Rome, issue 4, A.D. 118. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN—HADRIANVS AVG, laureate bust of Hadrian right, prominent aegis on left shoulder, dotted border/P M TR P COS II around, FORT RED in exergue, Fortuna enthroned left, holding rudder and cornucopiae, dotted border. Cf. RIC 41 (no aegis). Cf. BMCRE 71 (TRAIA—N), Hill 69, Cohen 745.

Scarce. An unusual variant of obverse type. Extremely fine

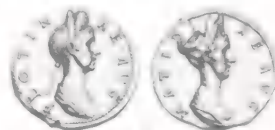
This type appeals to Fortuna to bring Hadrian safely back to Rome from the East. The new emperor's arrival was delayed for almost a year, and when his journey was finally completed it was the first time that the citizens of the capital had seen their ruler in almost five years. Hadrian also celebrated his second consulship in 118, which provides a firm dating for this issue, something which is lacking for the great bulk of the coinage of this reign.



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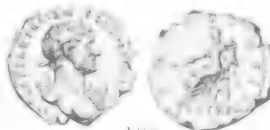
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187. Silver denarius (3.53 gm). Rome, issue 6, A.D. 119. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN—HADRIANVS AVG, laureate and draped bust of Hadrian right, viewed from front, dotted border/P M TR P—COS III around, CONCORD in exergue, Concordia enthroned left, holding patera and resting left elbow on figure of Spes, dotted border. RIC 118. Cf. BMCRE 256-259 (heads rather than busts). Hill 136.

Extremely fine plus

Hadrian celebrated his third consulship in 119, and thereafter his titles and powers as they appear in the coin inscriptions are of very little value as dating criteria, with the sole exception of P(ater) P(atriciae), granted in 128. A satisfactory sequence of issues has, however, been established (by Philip V. Hill in *The Undated Coins of Rome, A.D. 98-148*). Concordia here represents the new spirit of unity within the state, resulting from Hadrian's wise abandonment of some of his predecessor's conquests as one aspect of his policy of consolidation and the establishment of firm, defensible frontiers.

188. Gold aureus (7.28 gm). Rome, issue 9, A.D. 122. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN—N HADRIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Hadrian right, dotted border/P M TR P—COS III, Jupiter enthroned left, holding thunderbolt and sceptre, dotted border. RIC 64. BMCRE 107. Hill 211. Cohen 1060.

Extremely fine

189. Silver denarius (3.43 gm). Rome, issue 9, A.D. 122. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN H—ADRIANVS AVG, laureate head of Hadrian right, drapery on left shoulder, dotted border/P M TR—P COS III, Minerva advancing right, brandishing javelin and holding round shield, dotted border. Cf. RIC 69 ("spear" for shield, in error). BMCRE 120. Hill 218. Cf. Cohen 1062-1063. Ex Leu 20 (1978), lot 312.

Pleasantly toned. Good extremely fine

190. Silver denarius (3.61 gm). Rome, issue 10, A.D. 123. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HA—DRIANVS AVG, laureate head of Hadrian right, drapery on left shoulder, dotted border/P M TR P—C—OS III around, LIB PVB in exergue, Libertas enthroned left, holding branch and sceptre, dotted border. Cf. RIC 127 (this bust variant not listed). Cf. BMCRE 284 (TRAIAN—HADRIANVS). Hill 234. Cf. Cohen 904 (laureate head right).

Extremely fine

191. Silver denarius (3.37 gm). Rome, issue 11, A.D. 124. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN—HADRIANVS AVG, laureate and draped bust of Hadrian right, dotted border/P—M TR P—COS III[I], Hadrian standing left in military attire, holding rudder on globe, and sceptre, dotted border. RIC 110. Cf. BMCRE 237-241 (various heads and busts). Hill 263.

Superb

The type of the emperor bearing the attributes of Fortuna would appear to be a clear reference to the imperial peregrinations at the time of this issue. During the course of his first great provincial tour (A.D. 120-125) Hadrian had taken ship from Spain to Asia Minor, a journey

surely alluded to on this type representing him holding a ship's rudder resting on a globe. Such travel undoubtedly involved a high degree of risk at that time, even for an imperial party, and the coin type must surely carry with it an appeal to the goddess Fortuna for the safety of the emperor. An alternative interpretation would be that Hadrian is here represented as the wise steersman of the ship of state.

192. Silver denarius (3.39 gm). Rome, issue 15, A.D. 128. HADRIANVS—AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Hadrian right, drapery on left shoulder, dotted border/COS III, star in crescent, dotted border. RIC 200. BMCRE 457. Hill 346. Cohen 460.

Scarce. Extremely fine

The type of star and crescent has obvious associations with Aeternitas and the inexorable passage of time, over which even the ruler of the world himself can exercise no control. On this particular variety, where the crescent is accompanied by a single star, instead of seven, the intended imagery is probably the sun and moon, rather than the night sky.

193. Silver denarius (3.50 gm). Rome, issue 18, A.D. 130. HADRIANVS—AVGVSTVS, bare head of Hadrian left, dotted border/CLEMENTIA—AVG COS III P P, Clementia standing left, holding patera and sceptre, dotted border. RIC 206. Cf. BMCRE 538 (bare-headed, draped bust left). Hill 430. Cf. Cohen 221 (bare-headed, draped bust left).

Rare. Portrait of exceptional style. Extremely fine plus

Clementia appears here for the first time on the Roman imperial coinage. She personifies a vital element in the Hadrianic concept of government, namely a strong central authority exercising its autocratic power through mildness and mercy. This was truly the age of enlightenment in imperial administration, a splendid tradition which was to continue until the death of Marcus Aurelius in A.D. 180. The year of issue for this type witnessed the famous imperial visit to Egypt, in the course of which occurred the tragic drowning in the Nile of Hadrian's favorite, the Bithynian youth Antinous.

194. Silver denarius (3.34 gm). Rome, issue 24, A.D. 136. H[Α]DRIANVS—AVG COS III P P, bare head of Hadrian right, dotted border/ALEX—A—NDRIA, Alexandria standing left, holding sistrum and snake in basket, dotted border. RIC 300. BMCRE 823. Hill 633. Cohen 154.

A scarce and interesting type. Extremely fine

This interesting type, belonging to the final phase of the Hadrianic coinage, honors the great Egyptian metropolis of Alexandria. It forms part of a substantial series commemorating the lengthy provincial tours of inspection which had been such a prominent feature of Hadrian's principate (see also the following lot). At this time the emperor was living in quiet retirement at his luxurious villa at Tibur (modern Tivoli), eighteen miles northeast of Rome. His health was beginning to fail, and this year saw the adoption of Aelius, Hadrian's initial choice for the imperial succession.



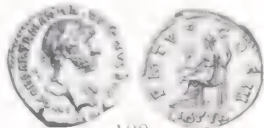
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195. Silver denarius (3.29 gm). Rome, issue 24, A.D. 136. HADRIANVS—AVG COS III P P, laureate head of Hadrian right, dotted border/NILVS, Nilus reclining right, holding reed and cornucopiae, hippopotamus left above feet, crocodile left below them, dotted border. RIC 310. BMCRE 862. Hill 638. Cohen 991.

A scarce and appealing type. Extremely fine

This, like the previous lot, is commemorative of the ill-fated imperial visit to Egypt in A.D. 130-131. It portrays a splendid representation of the Nile river god, also a favorite subject in the medium of sculpture. The hippopotamus and crocodile indicate the abundant wildlife of the great waterway, whilst the cornucopiae symbolizes the fruitfulness and wealth resulting from the annual inundation.

Sabina wife of Hadrian

196. Silver denarius (3.41 gm). Rome, issue 21 of the reign of Hadrian, A.D. 133. SABINA AVGVSTA—HADRIANI AVG P P, diademed and draped bust of Sabina right, hair combed high over stephane and tied in queue down back of neck, dotted border/VES—TA, Vesta enthroned left, holding Palladium and transverse sceptre, dotted border. RIC 410. BMCRE 916. Hill 529. Cohen 81.

Superb

Vibia Sabina was the daughter of L. Vibius Sabinus and Matidia, and thus the grandniece of the emperor Trajan. In A.D. 100 she married the future emperor Hadrian, but their 36-year marriage was destined to be childless. She did not receive the title of Augusta, and with it the right of coinage, until A.D. 128. The reason for the eleven-year delay is uncertain, though it may have been connected with Hadrian's postponement of his acceptance of the title Pater Patriae. Although not extensive by later standards, her coinage was on a larger scale than that of any previous consort, a factor of some significance in counter- ing the generally held misconception that the marriage was an unhappy one.

197. Silver denarius (3.44 gm). Rome, issue 26 of the reign of Hadrian, A.D. 136. SABINA—AVGVSTA, diademed and draped bust of Sabina right, hair combed high over stephane and tied in queue down back of neck, dotted border/CON—COR—DI—A AVG, Concordia standing left, holding patera and double cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 390. BMCRE 929. Hill 640. Cf. Cohen 3 (bust left).

Extremely fine

This, one of the final issues in the name of the empress Sabina, was produced in the year of her death. Subsequently she was deified and a posthumous coinage was issued in her honor, just as it had been for her mother and grandmother before her.

Aelius Caesar A.D. 136-138

198. Silver denarius (3.31 gm). Rome, special issue recording vows for health of Hadrian and Aelius, A.D. 137. LAELIVS—CAESAR, bare head of Aelius right, dotted border/TR—POT—COS II, Salus standing left, holding patera and transverse sceptre, feeding serpent arising from altar at her feet, [dotted border]. RIC 434. BMCRE 977. Hill 862. Cohen 54.

Splendid portrait. Superb

The adoption of Aelius took place in July or August of A.D. 136. Hadrian's selection of a pleasure-loving consumptive as heir to the throne was, on the face of it, a most curious one, and gave rise to speculation that Aelius Caesar was the emperor's natural son. Whatever the truth of the matter, he predeceased Hadrian on New Year's Day 138, leaving the way open for the adoption of a far more worthy candidate for imperial office, Antoninus. However, the son of Aelius (Lucius Verus) eventually succeeded jointly to the imperial throne on the death of Antoninus in 161, an arrangement insisted on by Hadrian 23 years before. The type of Salus referred directly to the anxiety felt at this time concerning the health of both the emperor and his heir.

199. Silver denarius (3.37 gm) Rome, issue 26 of the reign of Hadrian, A.D. 137. L AELIVS—CAESAR, bare head of Aelius left, dotted border/TR POT—COS II around, CONCORD in exergue, Concordia enthroned left, holding patera and resting left elbow on cornucopiae set on base, dotted border. RIC 436(c). BMCRE 984. Hill 838. Cohen 5.

Rare and of pleasing style. Extremely fine

The representation of the imperial portrait facing to left, always exceptional on the Roman coinage, was somewhat in vogue during Hadrian's later years, hence its adoption for some of the issues in the name of Aelius Caesar. Concordia symbolizes the harmony existing between the emperor and his chosen successor.

Antoninus Pius A.D. 139-161

200. Silver denarius (3.53 gm). Rome, issue 14, A.D. 142. ANTONINVS AVG PI—VS P P TR P COS III, laureate head of Antoninus Pius right, dotted border/GENIO—SENATVS, Genius of the Senate, togate, standing left, holding branch and sceptre, dotted border. RIC 69. Cf. BMCRE 206 (AVG—PIVS). Hill 466. Cf. Cohen 399 (SANATVS in error).

Lightly toned. Extremely fine

After an initial conflict between Antoninus and the Senate, over the controversial matter of Hadrian's deification and the ratification of his acts, relations between princeps and the Roman aristocracy were always excellent. This type is a special tribute to that august body, acknowledging its vital role in government and the place which its spirit occupies in the religion of the state.

201. Gold aureus (7.27 gm). Rome, A.D. 148-149. ANTONINVS—AVG PIVS P P TR P XII, bare-headed and cuirassed bust of Antoninus Pius right, viewed from front, dotted border/C—OS—IIII, Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 177(e). BMCRE 647. Cf. Cohen 236 (draped and cuirassed).

Good extremely fine



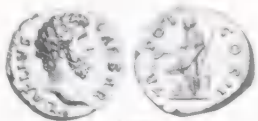
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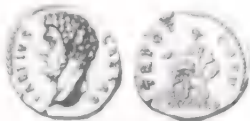
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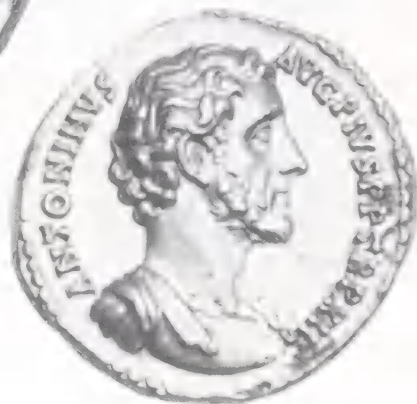
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202. Silver denarius (3.16 gm). Rome, A.D. 150-151. ANTONINVS AVG—PIVS P P TR P XIII, laureate head of Antoninus Pius right, dotted border/C—O—S—III, Bonus Eventus standing left, holding patera and grain ears, dotted border. RIC 196. BMCRE 717. Cohen 220.

Extremely fine

Bonus Eventus here symbolizes the good fortune of the state in the long experience and high international standing of its ruler. The prestige of the empire never stood higher than at this midpoint of the second century, with enlightened government, a seemingly stable economy, and secure borders garrisoned by a strong and disciplined army. This blissful state of affairs is faithfully reflected in the serene dignity of Antoninus' portraiture.

Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius Caesar A.D. 139-161

203. Silver denarius (3.60 gm). Rome, special issue for first consulship of M. Aurelius, A.D. 140. ANTONINVS AVG PI—VS P P TR P COS III, laureate head of Antoninus Pius right, dotted border/AVRELIVS CAESAR—AVG PII F COS, bare head of Marcus Aurelius right, dotted border. RIC 417(a). BMCRE 155. Hill 319. Cohen 15.

Scarce. Very fine plus

Born in A.D. 121, Marcus Aurelius early attracted the attention of the emperor Hadrian who, recognizing his exceptional qualities, decided to groom him for eventual imperial honors. Antoninus bestowed on him the rank of Caesar in A.D. 139, and the following year he celebrated his first consulship, an event commemorated on this unusual issue featuring an imperial portrait on each side. The young Caesar's special status, as the nominee of the late emperor, is clearly recognized by this exceptional type. It could have been the cause of considerable friction between Antoninus and his heir had their characters been different, but it would seem that there was always perfect harmony between the two. Doubtless, Marcus was not over-anxious to inherit the burdens of supreme power, and was quite content to delay the inevitable as long as possible. At the time of Antoninus' death Marcus was already forty years of age.

Divus Antoninus Pius died A.D. 161.

204. Silver denarius (3.35 gm). Rome, struck under Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 161 or later. DIVVS ANTONINVS, bare head of Divus Antoninus Pius right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, funeral pyre with facing quadriga on top, dotted border. RIC 436. BMCRE 58. Cohen 164.

Extremely fine

On his death at the age of 75 Antoninus received extravagant posthumous honors, including a coinage, celebrating his deification, on a scale larger than that of any of his predecessors, with the possible exception of Augustus himself. The type of *rogus*, or funeral pyre, common on later issues, appears here for the first time on the posthumous coinage of an emperor (it had been used some years earlier on commemorative bronzes of Antoninus' wife, Faustina Senior). In a contemporary account these pyres are described as "a structure in the form of a turret, with three stories, of ivory and gold, and ornamented with statues."

205. Silver denarius (3.33 gm). Rome, struck under Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 161 or later. DIVVS—ANTONINVS, bare head of Divus Antoninus Pius right, dotted border/DIVO—PIO, Divus Antoninus Pius enthroned left, holding olive branch and sceptre, dotted border. RIC 442. BMCRE 65. Cohen 352. Ex NFA XII (1983), lot 282.

Extremely fine

This distinctive reverse type, combined with the dative legend, suggests that an actual statue, erected to the memory of the late emperor, is here depicted. Antoninus, whose reign was a period of almost unprecedented peace and prosperity, is characteristically shown bearing the olive branch of Pax.

Diva Faustina Senior died A.D. 141

206. Silver denarius (3.51 gm). Rome, special issue for the consecration of Diva Faustina, A.D. 141. DIVA—FAVSTINA, draped bust of Diva Faustina Senior right, [dotted border]/CONSEC—RATIO, peacock standing right, head left, dotted border. RIC 384. BMCRE 473. Hill 372. Cohen 175.

Scarce. Extremely fine

Annia Galeria Faustina was married to Antoninus about A.D. 110, and received the title of Augusta in 139, a few months after her husband's elevation. Her death occurred early in the reign, probably in 141, and most of her coinage was issued posthumously. The peacock of Juno appears on this issue, belonging to the period immediately following the empress's death and deification. It was the peacock which bore the new female deity to heaven, just as the eagle of Jupiter carried aloft the spirit of a deified emperor.

207. Gold aureus (7.23 gm). Rome, after A.D. 148. DIVA FAV—STINA, draped bust of Diva Faustina Senior right, dotted border/AVG—V—S—TA, Ceres standing left, holding lighted torch in each hand, dotted border. RIC 357a. BMCRE 403. Cohen 75.

Extremely fine
This belongs to the second great series issued in honor of the deceased empress Faustina. Her daughter the younger Faustina, wife of the Caesar Marcus Aurelius, had received the title of Augusta late in A.D. 147. Accordingly, at this time "Augusta" disappears from the obverse inscriptions of the posthumous coinage of her mother, who is now styled simply "Diva Faustina." Ceres was an ancient Italian grain goddess, commonly equated with Demeter, and the reverse legend clearly implies that the late empress had become identified with that deity.

208. Silver denarius (3.37 gm). Rome, after A.D. 148. DIVA—FAVSTINA, draped bust of Diva Faustina Senior right, dotted border/AED DIV FAVSTINAE, hexastyle temple of Diva Faustina, dotted border. RIC 343. BMCRE 339. Cohen 1.

Scarce. Extremely fine

The *Aedes Divae Faustinae*, the temple dedicated to the cult of the deceased empress, is here depicted complete with the statue of the new deity. Later, following the death of Antoninus in 161, this temple was rededicated to their joint memory. Its ruins are still visible in the Roman Forum, bearing the inscription DIVO ANTONINO ET DIVAE FAVSTINAE EX S C



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209. Silver denarius (3.45 gm). Rome, after A.D. 148. DIVA—FAVSTINA, draped bust of Diva Faustina Senior right, dotted border/C—E—RES, Ceres standing left, holding grain ears and long torch, dotted border. RIC 378. BMCRE 461. Cohen 136. *Superb*
210. Silver denarius (3.28 gm). Rome, after A.D. 148. DIVA—FAVSTINA, draped bust of Diva Faustina Senior right, dotted border/VES—TA, Vesta, veiled, standing left, holding Palladium and sceptre, dotted border. RIC 400. BMCRE 485. Cohen 291. *Superb*

Marcus Aurelius A.D. 161-180

211. As Caesar, A.D. 138-161, gold aureus (7.10 gm). Rome, special issue for marriage of Marcus and Faustina, A.D. 145. AVRELIVS CAE—SAR AVG PIVS COS II, bare head of Marcus Aurelius right, dotted border/HILA—RI—TAS, Hilaritas standing left, holding long palm branch and cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 432A. BMCRE 606. Hill 670. Cohen 233. Ex John Work Garrett collection 782 (acquired by T. Harrison Garrett); Johns Hopkins University 44.6.290; and Garrett sale I (1984), lot 808.

About extremely fine

Hilaritas (cheerfulness and gaiety) were most appropriate sentiments at the time of the young Caesar's marriage to the beautiful young daughter of the emperor Antoninus. The marriage was destined to be a long and fruitful one, and although Faustina was frequently the victim of malicious gossip, there seems little doubt that they remained a happy and devoted couple to the end.

212. —, orichalcum sestertius (24.03 gm). Rome, special issue for Marcus's tribunician power, A.D. 147. AVRELIVS CAE—SAR AVG PII F, bare head of Marcus Aurelius right, dotted border/TR POT—COS II, Minerva standing right, holding inverted spear and resting left hand on shield, S—C across field, dotted border. RIC (Antoninus) 1248. BMCRE (Antoninus) 1803. Hill 757. Cohen 596. Ex NFA XII (1983), lot 285.

Nice dark green patina. Splendid early portrait of Marcus Aurelius. About extremely fine

This issue celebrates the initial granting of the tribunician power to the 26-year-old Marcus Aurelius, on the occasion of the birth of his first son, T. Aelius Antoninus.

213. As Augustus, silver denarius (3.17 gm). Rome, issue 3, 1 January-9 December A.D. 162. IMP M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG, bare-headed bust of Marcus Aurelius right, light drapery on left shoulder, dotted border/CONCORD AVG TR P XVI around, COS III in exergue, Concordia enthroned left, holding patera and resting left arm on statuette of Spes, dotted border. Cf. RIC 35 (bare head). BMCRE 181. MIR 32. Cf. Cohen 35 (bare head).

Fleur de coin

The CONCORD AVG of this type should be expanded to *Concordia Augustorum*, and refers to the new joint reign of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, the first time that the principate had been shared by two

colleagues since the establishment of the empire almost two centuries before. Antoninus had not advanced Lucius Verus to the rank of Caesar, and clearly had not intended to honor Hadrian's wish that the son of Aelius Caesar should inherit jointly with Aurelius. However, the latter did not hesitate to admit Verus to full participation in his imperial status immediately following the death of Antoninus in 161. It was a decision which he must sometimes have regretted, though doubtless he adopted his usual philosophical attitude towards the problem.

214. —, silver denarius (3.38 gm). Rome, issue 13, August-9 December A.D. 166. M ANTONINVS AVG—ARM PARTH MAX, laureate head of Marcus Aurelius right, dotted border/TR P XX—IMP III COS III, Victory standing right, attaching shield inscribed VIC/PAR to cippus, dotted border. RIC 163. BMCRE 406. MIR 141. Cohen 878. *Lightly toned. Extremely fine*

Aurelius here bears the proud titles Armeniacus and Parthicus Maximus, awarded by virtue of the Roman victories in the East during the years 163-6. The coemperor Lucius Verus was nominally in command of these campaigns, but in reality he preferred the pleasures of Antioch to the hard military life, and left the conduct of the war in the capable hands of the general Avidius Cassius. Aurelius took the titles Armeniacus in 164 and Parthicus Maximus in 166, in each case giving precedence to his colleague who had assumed the same title the previous year.

215. —, silver denarius (3.00 gm). Rome, issue 33 or 34, 1 January-September A.D. 177. M ANT[ON]INVS AVG—GERM SARM, laureate head of Marcus Aurelius right, dotted border/TR P XXXI IMP VIII COS III P P around, DE SARM in exergue, pile of arms, consisting of cuirass, hexagonal and oval shields, helmet, vexillum, carnyces, and spears, dotted border. RIC 367. BMCRE 740. MIR 371. Cohen 173. *A handsome specimen of a scarce and interesting type.*

Extremely fine

This scarce type graphically illustrates the successful conclusion of the war on the Danubian frontier, a campaign which had to be cut short by the revolt of the general Avidius Cassius in the East. Although the threat was soon removed by the usurper's murder, the emperor considered it vital that he should proceed immediately to the East, together with his wife and son. Aurelius and Commodus returned to Rome the following year and celebrated a belated triumph for their northern victories, an event commemorated by this coin issue.



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Restoration of Mark Antony by Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus

216. Silver denarius (3.33 gm). Rome, A.D. 161-169. AN—TONIVS AVG—VR around, III VIR R P C in exergue, praetorian galley left, dotted border/ANTONINVS ET VERVS AVG REST around, LEG—VI across field, legionary eagle between two standards, dotted border. RIC 443. BMCRE 500. Cohen (Antony) 83.

Scarce. Very fine plus

This enigmatic restoration of the legionary denarius of Mark Antony of 32-31 B.C. cannot be readily explained. Only one legion is honored, the VI Ferrata, and it has been suggested that this unit distinguished itself in the Parthian War of A.D. 163-6. One possibility which springs to mind is that the coin may be commemorative of the bicentennial of the battle of Actium, an anniversary which would have fallen at the end of the joint reign of Aurelius and Verus.

Faustina Junior wife of Marcus Aurelius

217. Silver denarius (3.28 gm). Rome, issued under Antoninus Pius, late A.D. 160 or early A.D. 161. FAVSTINA—AVGVSTA, draped bust of Faustina Junior right, dotted border/DIANA—LVCIF, Diana standing left, holding transverse torch, dotted border. RIC 674. BMCRE 87. Cohen 85.

Extremely fine

Annia Galeria Faustina, daughter of Antoninus Pius and Faustina Senior, was married to Marcus Aurelius in A.D. 145. She was given the rank of Augusta two years later, by virtue of her being the daughter of the reigning emperor, a curious anomaly in that her husband bore only the inferior rank of Caesar until A.D. 161. Her lifetime coinage falls into two main groups—those issued under her father, Antoninus (A.D. 147-161), and those produced after her husband's accession (A.D. 161-175). Her remarkable beauty is clearly evident in the portraiture of some of her earlier issues. The torch-bearing Diana Lucifera (Diana of Aricia) was the deity to whom Roman women bore torches, praying for her blessing in their roles as wives and mothers.

218. Silver denarius (3.68 gm). Rome, issued under Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 161-164. FAVSTINA AVGVSTA, diademed and draped bust of Faustina Junior right, dotted border/FECV—N—D—ITAS, Fecunditas standing facing, head right, holding sceptre and child, dotted border. RIC 677. BMCRE 91. Cohen 99.

Extremely fine

Although Faustina bore at least twelve children to Marcus Aurelius, the type of Fecunditas (Fertility) used at this time probably relates to the marriage (in 164) of their sixteen-year-old daughter Lucilla to the coemperor Lucius Verus, and the hoped-for fruitfulness of this union.

219. Silver denarius (3.27 gm). Rome, issued under Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 161-164. FAVSTINA—AVGVSTA, draped bust of Faustina Junior right, wearing stephane, dotted border/SAECVLI FELICIT, infant twins on pulvinar, dotted border. RIC 712. BMCRE 139. Cohen 191.

Superb

Twin sons were born to Marcus Aurelius and Faustina on 31 August 161. One of them, Annius Verus, did not survive beyond his fifth year. The other was the future emperor Commodus. This attractive type, celebrating the "happiness of the Golden Age," was issued to commemorate an event which, hopefully, would secure the future succession to the throne.

220. Silver denarius (3.34 gm). Rome, issued under Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 165 or later. FAVSTINA—AVGVSTA, draped bust of Faustina Junior right, wearing stephane, dotted border/SALVS, Salus enthroned left, holding patera from which she feeds snake twined around altar, dotted border. RIC 714. BMCRE 148. Cohen 195.

Superb

Diva Faustina Junior died A.D. 175

221. Orichalcum sestertius (26.03 gm). Rome, issued under M. Aurelius and Commodus, A.D. 176-180. DIVAE FAV—STINAE PIAE, veiled and draped bust of Diva Faustina Junior right, dotted border/MATRI CA[ST]RORVM, Diva Faustina enthroned left, holding phoenix on globe, and sceptre, S C in exergue, dotted border. RIC 1712. BMCRE 1554. Cohen 163. Ex Knobloch collection (Stack's sale, 1-3 May 1980, lot 784, with color enlargement on back cover).

Rare. Lovely apple green patina with some specks of red on the reverse. Extremely fine

Following the failure of the revolt of Avidius Cassius in 175, Aurelius decided to visit the eastern provinces, in company with his wife and son, in order to restore the loyalty of the area. On the journey through Asia Minor, in the winter of 175/6, the Empress Faustina fell seriously ill and died at Halala, a Cappadocian village at the foot of the Taurus Mountains. Aurelius, who had been devoted to his wife despite the scandals which had surrounded her name, issued an extensive coinage in honor of her deification. This scarce and interesting type pays particular attention to her military role as "Mother of the Camp," and is in recognition of her devotion in accompanying her husband on his campaigns and sharing in the hardships of camp life.

222. Silver denarius (3.97 gm). Rome, issued under M. Aurelius and Commodus, A.D. 176-180. DIVA FAV—STINA PIA, draped bust of Diva Faustina Junior right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, star in crescent moon, six additional stars around, [dotted border]. RIC 750. BMCRE 718. Cohen 83. Ex NFA XII (1983), lot 294.

Rare. Extremely fine

The representation of the firmament symbolizes Aeternitas, the world beyond time in which the gods dwell and which was now the home of a new deity—Diva Faustina. The title of "Pia" was not one she had borne during her lifetime, and presumably was now used to commemorate her filial relationship to the late emperor Antoninus Pius.



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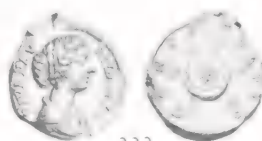
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Lucius Verus A.D. 161-169

223. Silver denarius (3.44 gm). Rome, issue 2, May-9 December A.D. 161. IMP L AVREL VERVS AVG, bare head of Lucius Verus right, dotted border/PROV—DEOR TR P COS II, Providentia standing left, holding globe and double cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 463. BMCRE 35. MIR 22. Cohen 144.

Fleur de coin

The son of Aelius Caesar, Lucius Verus was born in A.D. 130 and originally bore the name L. Ceionius Commodus. Following his father's death, in 138, he was adopted by the new heir to the throne, Antoninus, together with Marcus Aurelius, nine years his senior. Hadrian's intention was that the two should eventually jointly inherit the imperial throne, but Antoninus kept the young Verus in the background, granting him none of the honors bestowed on Aurelius. However, on his accession in 161 Aurelius, faithful to Hadrian's wish, immediately made Verus coemperor, the first joint reign in Roman imperial history. This type belongs to the first year of the new regime, and celebrates the "divine providence" which had supplied not one, but two new rulers to occupy the throne vacated by Antoninus. The bare-headed portrait is characteristic of the early numismatic iconography of both emperors.

224. Gold aureus (7.26 gm). Rome, issue 4, 1 January-September A.D. 163. IMP CAES L VERVS AVG, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Lucius Verus left, viewed from behind, dotted border/SALVTI AVGVSTOR TR P III around, COS II in exergue, Salus standing left, feeding snake twined around altar, and holding transverse sceptre, dotted border. Possibly an unpublished variant. Cf. RIC 496 (obverse type right). Cf. BMCRE 232 (cuirassed bust right). MIR 54. Cf. Cohen 171 and 172 (busts right).

Extremely fine

In A.D. 162 Lucius Verus set out from Rome on the first leg of his journey to the East, where he was to take nominal command of the war against Parthia. However, he had only got as far as Canusium, in southern Italy, when he was suddenly taken ill, his condition becoming so serious that it was considered expedient for vows to be undertaken for his recovery. Eventually he improved sufficiently to be able to continue his journey, but for some time afterwards coins were issued appealing to the gods for the "health and safety of the emperors"—SALVTI AVGVSTORVM.

225. Silver denarius (3.27 gm). Rome, issue 4, 1 January-September A.D. 163. IMP L VERVS AVG, bare head of Lucius Verus right, dotted border/PROV—DEOR TR P III COS II, Providentia standing left, holding globe and cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 491. BMCRE 229. MIR 56. Cohen 156.

Extremely fine

226. Gold aureus (7.31 gm). Rome, issue 8, July-9 December A.D. 164. L VERVS AVG—ARMENIACVS, bare head of Lucius Verus right, dotted border/REX ARMEN/DAT in exergue, TR P III—IMP II COS II around, Lucius Verus in military attire seated left in curule chair on platform, flanked by two officers, King Sohaemus of Armenia standing on ground before platform, raising right hand to head, dotted border. RIC 512. BMCRE 300. MIR 92. Cohen 158.

Rare. File mark on edge. Otherwise superb

This rare and attractive type, derived from the "Rex Parthis datus" of Trajan's coinage, depicts the ceremonial investiture of the Roman nominee for the Armenian throne. In reality, it is unlikely that Verus was actually present on this occasion, as he spent most of his time enjoying the pleasures of Antioch whilst his generals achieved the victories in the field.

227. Silver denarius (3.46 gm). Rome, issue 8, July-9 December A.D. 164. L[VE]RVS AVG—ARMENIACVS, bare head of Lucius Verus right, dotted border/TR P III—IMP II COS II, Mars standing right, holding spear and resting left hand on shield, dotted border. RIC 515. BMCRE 282. MIR 87. Cohen 229.

A particularly refined portrait. Toned. Superb

The type of Mars, god of war, is here used in commemoration of the victories in the East, by which Armenia was restored to the Roman sphere of influence. Although not personally involved in the campaigning, Verus became "Armeniacus" in 163, and the title was extended to Marcus Aurelius the following year.

228. Silver denarius (3.59 gm). Rome, issue 14, 1 January-December A.D. 167. L VERVS AVG ARM—PARTH MAX, laureate head of Lucius Verus right, dotted border/TR P VIIIMP—III COS III, Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 576. BMCRE 447. MIR 146. Cohen 297.

Toned. Extremely fine

Lucius Verus celebrated his third consulship in 167, and the year also witnessed a disastrous invasion of the Danubian provinces by the Quadi and their allies, the barbarian advance reaching even as far as northern Italy. The type of Aequitas-Moneta may imply a special donative to the troops at this time of military crisis.



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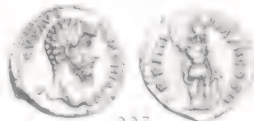
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Divus Lucius Verus died A.D. 169

229. Silver denarius (3.00 gm). Rome, issue 18 of the reign of Marcus Aurelius, March-9 December A.D. 169. DIVVS VERVS, bare head of Divus Lucius Verus right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, eagle with spread wings standing three quarters right, head left, dotted border. RIC 596a. BMCRE 503. MIR 186. Cohen 55. Ex NFA XII (1983), lot 298. *Rare. Toned. Extremely fine*

The two emperors were both on the Danubian frontier in the year 168. The hardships of camp life were obviously not to the liking of Verus, and he prevailed on his colleague to return to Rome for the winter. However, on the journey home, between Concordia and Altinum, Verus was taken seriously ill and died very early in the new year (169), being then in his 39th year. Aurelius punctiliously observed the rites of his former colleague's deification, and issued a small commemorative coinage, consisting only of denarii and sestertii. The removal of his weak and indulgent coemperor must have been a considerable relief to the hard-pressed Marcus Aurelius, who had more than enough to contend with in the form of barbarian invasions, plague, and a worsening economic situation.

Lucilla daughter of Marcus Aurelius and wife of Lucius Verus

230. Silver denarius (3.11 gm). Rome, c. A.D. 166-167. LVCILLA—AVGVSTA, diademed and draped bust of Lucilla right, dotted border/VENVS—VIC—TRIX, Venus standing left, holding Victrola and resting left hand on shield, dotted border. RIC 786. BMCRE 353. Cohen 89. Ex NFA XII (1983), lot 299. *Superb*

Born about A.D. 148, the daughter of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina Junior, Lucilla was married at the age of sixteen to the coemperor Lucius Verus, at Ephesus. Having been granted the title of Augusta at this time, she was accorded the right of coinage, and her issues follow a similar pattern to those of the other empress, her mother Faustina. The type of Venus Victrix was, of course, most appropriate to the consort of the emperor who had recently achieved such success in the Parthian War.

231. Silver denarius (3.58 gm). Rome, c. A.D. 169. LVCILLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F, draped bust of Lucilla right, dotted border/VOTA/PVBLI/CA in three lines in wreath, dotted border. RIC 791. BMCRE 329. Cohen 98. *Scarce. About extremely fine*

The sudden death of Lucius Verus in A.D. 169 left Lucilla an imperial widow at the age of 21. Her father, the emperor Marcus Aurelius, immediately determined to find a worthy husband for her, and she was soon married to the distinguished general and close friend of the emperor, Ti. Claudius Pompeianus, a match with which the young

empress was deeply dissatisfied. The emperor was obviously in a difficult position, for anyone who married the empress Lucilla would have a strong claim to the throne, and in consequence it was essential to find someone whose loyalty was beyond question. The type of "vota publica" within wreath may well be commemorative of the actual wedding between Lucilla and Pompeianus. Her obverse inscription has now been lengthened to include "daughter of the emperor Antoninus," an important new element now that her imperial rank was no longer derived from her husband.

Commodus A.D. 177-192

232. Silver denarius (3.51 gm). Rome, issue 42 (issue 3 of the sole reign of Commodus), 1 January-9 December A.D. 181. M COMMODVS—ANTONINVS AVG, laureate head of Commodus right, dotted border/TR P—VI—IMP—III—COS III P P, Providentia standing left, pointing with wand to globe by feet and holding sceptre, dotted border. RIC 19. BMCRE 66. MIR 504. Cohen 804. *Lightly toned. Superb*

The nineteen-year-old son of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina Junior achieved supreme power on his father's death in March, A.D. 180. He had been coemperor with Aurelius since 177, the second joint reign in the history of the empire. The type of Providentia, used at the outset of the new reign, promises a continuance of the fine traditions of Antonine government under divine favor, a promise which was not to be fulfilled.

233. Silver quinarius (1.37 gm). Rome, issue 52 (issue 13 of the sole reign of Commodus), 1 January-September A.D. 185. COMM ANT—AVG P BRI[T], laureate head of Commodus right, [dotted border]/P M TR P X IMP—VII COS III P P, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm, [dotted border]. Cf. RIC 105 and 105a (different obverse legends). Cf. BMCRE 156 (different obverse legend). Cf. MIR 659 (gold quinarius). Cf. Cohen 481 and 482 (different obverse legends). Ex Sternberg XVI (1985), lot 307. *Rare. Toned. About extremely fine*

This issue of the rare half-denarius denomination is not connected with the celebration of an imperial consulship, and we can only surmise that it was related to some distribution of largesse on the occasion of Commodus' decennalia (tenth anniversary). The reverse type of Victory is, of course, traditional for the quinarius. The year 185 witnessed the downfall of the emperor's chief minister, the praetorian prefect Perennis. He was accused of conspiracy and treachery by a deputation from the military establishment in Britain, which felt aggrieved by certain changes in personnel ordered by the prefect.



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234. Orichalcum sestertius (26.71 gm). Rome, issue 52 (issue 13 of the sole reign of Commodus), 1 January-September A.D. 185. M COMMODVS ANT—ON AVG PIVS BRIT, laureate head of Commodus right, dotted border/P M TR P X [IMP—VII COS IV P P] around, ITALIA in exergue, Italia, turreted, seated left on globe, holding cornucopiae and sceptre, S—C across field, dotted border. RIC 447. BMCRE 554. MIR 662. Cohen 267.

Rare. Green-brown patina. Extremely fine

The type of Italia seated on the terrestrial globe is symbolic of Italy's special role as *regina mundi* (Queen of the World). This issue is paralleled by sestertii, bearing the legend VICT[oria] BRIT[annica], which commemorate the victory of Ulpius Marcellus in northern Britain. Here we have what appears to be a deliberate association of types, one commemorating the pacification of the rebellious province, the other honoring the homeland which holds sway over the entire empire, even its most remote territories.

Crispina wife of Commodus

235. Silver denarius (2.97 gm). Rome, A.D. 178 or later. CRISPINA—AVGVSTA, draped bust of Crispina right, [dotted border]/CO—NCORD—IA, clasped hands, dotted border. RIC 279. BMCRE 37. Cohen 8. Ex Virgil Brand collection (Brand sale 3, Sotheby, 9 June 1983, lot 357). *Toned. Good extremely fine*

Bruttia Crispina, daughter of L. Fulvius Bruttius Praesens, was married to the young coemperor Commodus about A.D. 178. She was thereupon created Augusta, a title which was still currently borne by her sister-in-law, Lucilla. Early in her husband's sole reign Crispina was accused of adultery and banished to Capri, where she was later put to death (A.D. 183). The type of clasped hands is clearly symbolic of the actual marriage and thus belongs to the earliest phase of the unfortunate young empress's coinage.

THE CIVIL WARS OF A.D. 193-197

Pertinax 1 January-28 March A.D. 193

236. Silver denarius (2.89 gm). Rome, issue 2. IMP CAES P HELV—PERTIN AVG, laureate head of Pertinax right, dotted border/AEQVIT AVG—TR PCOS II, Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 1. BMCRE 15. Cohen 2. *Rare. Very fine*

Publius Helvius Pertinax, although of humble origin, had enjoyed a long and distinguished career both as a general and an administrator, his appointment to the Senate dating from the time of Marcus Aurelius. City prefect at the time of Commodus' assassination, on New Year's

Eve, 192, he was the choice of the conspirators to fill the vacant throne, though he was not implicated in the plot. Wishing to return to the fine traditions of government established by the emperors Nerva through Marcus Aurelius, Pertinax instituted a stringent program of reforms which made him very unpopular with the unruly praetorian guards. After a reign of only three months the Palatine palace was invaded by mutinous troops and the emperor was felled by the spear of a Tungrian soldier. Thus, Rome was deprived of the services of a gifted and conscientious ruler, and the empire soon descended into the abyss of a long and costly civil war.

237. Silver denarius (3.19 gm). Rome, issue 2. IMP CAES P HELV—PERTIN AVG, laureate head of Pertinax right, [dotted border]/LAETITIA TE—M—POR COS II, Laetitia standing facing, head left, holding wreath and sceptre, dotted border. RIC 4(a). BMCRE 8. Cohen 20. *Rare. A pleasing specimen with a splendid portrait. Extremely fine*

This type, celebrating "the Joy of the Times," may be interpreted as commemorating the release of the Roman people from their bondage under the tyrant Commodus, and their good fortune in having a new ruler who respected the principles of constitutional government.

Didius Julianus 28 March-early June A.D. 193

238. Silver denarius (3.14 gm). Rome, issue 1. [IMP CAES M DID—IVLIAN AVG, laureate head of Didius Julianus right, dotted border]/P—M TR—P COS, Fortuna standing left, holding rudder on globe, and cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 2. BMCRE 6, pl. 3. same obverse die. Ex *Numismatic Circular* 1906, 28349 and Virgil Brand collection (Brand sale 3, Sotheby, 9 June 1983, lot 360).

Very rare and desirable. Extremely fine plus

Marcus Didius Julianus, a wealthy senator, had the peculiar distinction of being the only man ever to purchase the imperial throne at an auction. Following their assassination of Pertinax, the praetorian guards found themselves in a position of unaccustomed power, but without an obvious candidate to support for imperial honors. It may be surmised that there was some reluctance on the part of men of ability to accept a position which had so recently proved fatal to the noble Pertinax. Accordingly, the guards organized an auction whereby they guaranteed to support the bidder who offered them the largest bribe. Didius Julianus, egged on by his ambitious wife and daughter, had the doubtful distinction of outbidding the competition in this disgraceful affair, though the bribe which he offered was so ridiculously large that it was never actually paid. Outraged by what was happening in Rome, several provincial armies almost simultaneously proclaimed their commanders emperor. One of these, Septimius Severus, marched on Rome, and Didius Julianus, deserted by his former supporters, was murdered in his palace after a reign even shorter than that of his predecessor.



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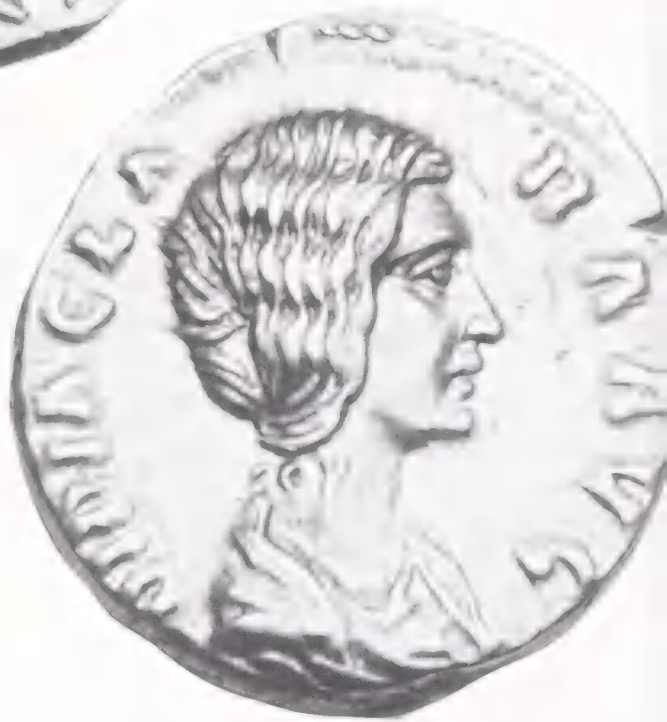
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Manlia Scantilla wife of Didius Julianus

239. Silver denarius (2.67 gm). Rome. MANL SCAN—TILLA AVG. draped bust of Manlia Scantilla right, dotted border/IVNO RE—GINA. Juno standing left, holding patera and sceptre, peacock standing left at her feet, its head reverted, dotted border. RIC 7. BMCRE 11. Cohen 2.

Very rare, and pleasing. About extremely fine

Little is known of the background of this ephemeral empress, other than that she was the wife of Didius Julianus and the mother of Didia Clara. When the Senate, fearful of incurring the wrath of the mutinous guards, confirmed Julianus' elevation to the throne, it also bestowed on his wife and daughter the title of Augusta, and with it the right of coinage. "Queen Juno," the only type used by Scantilla, was an obvious choice for the emperor's consort.

Didia Clara daughter of Didius Julianus

240. Silver denarius (3.07 gm). Rome. DIDIA CLA—RA AVG. draped bust of Didia Clara right, dotted border/HILA—R—TEMPOR. Hilaritas standing left, holding long palm and cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 10. BMCRE 14. Cohen 3. Leu 25 (1980), lot 340, same obverse die. *Very rare. About extremely fine/Very fine*

Didia Clara, the daughter of Julianus and Scantilla, was noted for her exceptional beauty, and doubtless also for her vanity. She was granted the title of Augusta by the Senate at the same time as her mother, a somewhat unusual circumstance, but one which probably aroused little comment in the prevailing chaos of the political scene. "The Cheerfulness of the Times" seems to be a singularly inappropriate sentiment given the recent turn of events in the imperial capital unless, of course, it is descriptive of the young empress's own state of mind following her unexpected elevation to imperial status.

Pescennius Niger usurper in the East A.D. 193-195

241. Silver denarius (3.71 gm). Antioch. IMP CAES C [PESCE]N NIGER IVST AV. laureate head of Pescennius Niger right, [dotted border]/[FORTV]NA—E R—EDVCI. Fortuna standing left, holding rudder and cornucopiae. Cf. RIC 26(c) and Cohen 28 (both with PESC). Ex John Work Garrett collection 800, Johns Hopkins University 44.6318, and Garrett sale I (1984), lot 828.

Very rare. Portrait of excellent style. Ancient test cut on edge.

Extremely fine

Pescennius Niger, a senator of equestrian origin, had been appointed governor of Syria late in the reign of Commodus. On the assassination of Pertinax, and the subsequent disgraceful elevation of Didius Julianus, Niger was one of three provincial governors who answered the call of

the Roman people to avenge their murdered emperor. He saw himself as the restorer of the Golden Age of Justice, hence the title Justus which appears regularly in his coin inscriptions. Unfortunately for him, his eastern troops were no match for the hardy Illyrian veterans under the command of his principal rival, Septimius Severus. Niger was defeated at Issus and was killed trying to make good his escape. His appeal to Fortuna Redux, to bring him safely back to Rome, had fallen on deaf ears.

242. Silver denarius (3.40 gm). Antioch. IMP [CAES C PES]—C NIGER IVSTI. laureate head of Pescennius Niger right, [dotted border]/FORTVNAE—R—EDVCI. Fortuna standing left, holding wreath and cornucopiae, dotted border. Cf. BMCRE 295 (obverse legend ends COS II).

Very rare. Toned. About extremely fine

243. Silver denarius (2.86 gm). Caesarea. IMP CAES C PESC—NIGER IVST AV. laureate head of Pescennius Niger right, dotted border/VICT[ORIA]E AVG. Victory standing left, holding wreath and palm, dotted border. J. van Heesch, "Les ateliers monétaires de Pescennius Niger," RBN 1978, cf. 18 (various obverse legends). Cf. RIC 87b (IVS AV).

Very rare. Toned. Very fine

The hoped-for victory over Septimius Severus is the clear message of this type. Although most of Niger's coinage was produced at the great Syrian metropolis of Antioch-on-the-Orontes, the products of other minting establishments have also been tentatively identified, such as Caesarea in Cappadocia, and Alexandria in Egypt.

Clodius Albinus A.D. 195-197

244. As Caesar. A.D. 193-195, silver denarius (2.84 gm). Rome, A.D. 194-195. D—CLOD [SEPT]—ALBIN CAES. bare head of Clodius Albinus right, [dotted border]/MINER—PA—[CIF] COS II. Minerva standing left, holding branch, spear and shield, dotted border. RIC 7. BMCRE 95. Cohen 48.

Scarce. Excellent portrait. Toned. Extremely fine plus

Governor of Britain at the time of Pertinax's assassination, Decimus Clodius Albinus foolishly allied himself with Septimius Severus, accepting the junior imperial rank of Caesar. This gave Severus a free hand to deal with Pescennius Niger in the East, and as soon as that threat was removed (A.D. 195) Albinus was declared a public enemy. The coinage of Albinus as Caesar under Severus was not extensive, and was all produced at the mint of Rome. This type honors "Minerva, the Bringer of Peace," a sentiment in tune with Severus' intention of restoring stability to the Roman World through the elimination of his political rivals. Unfortunately for Albinus, he did not realize that Severus still numbered him among those rivals.



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245. As Augustus, A.D. 195-197, silver denarius (2.94 gm). Lyons, late A.D. 195(?)–February A.D. 197. IMP CAES D CLO—SEP ALB AVG, laureate head of Clodius Albinus right, dotted border/FIDES [LEG]ION COS II, clasped hands holding legionary eagle, dotted border. RIC 20(b), BMCRE 284, Cohen 24.

Rare. Toned. Extremely fine

Having been declared a public enemy by Septimius Severus (A.D. 195), Clodius Albinus fled to Gaul where he was saluted Augustus by his troops. The former imperial colleagues were now rivals for the mastery of the empire, and the issue was ultimately decided in a desperately close battle fought near Lugdunum (Lyons) early in A.D. 197. Albinus was defeated and later committed suicide. His coinage as Augustus was all produced at Lugdunum, a great imperial mint in Julio-Claudian and Flavian times, but inactive for more than a century prior to the revolt of Albinus. The reverse type is a direct appeal to his troops for loyalty in the face of the forthcoming conflict with Severus.

THE SEVERAN DYNASTY

Septimius Severus A.D. 193-211

246. Silver quinarius (1.47 gm). Rome, first largesse, A.D. 193. IMP CAES SEP—SEV PERT AVG, laureate head of Septimius Severus right, [dotted border]/T—R—P—C—O—S, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm, dotted border. RIC 20, BMCRE 26, pl. 5, 19, same dies, Hill 10, Cohen 657. Ex Sternberg XV (1985), lot 442

An outstanding example of this rare denomination. Superb

This is one of the earliest issues of the new reign, following the downfall of Didius Julianus and the entry into the capital of Severus and his army (early June, A.D. 193). One of the new emperor's first successes in his struggle with his eastern rival, Pescennius Niger, was the occupation of Egypt by troops loyal to Severus. This may well have been the occasion for this issue of the unusual quinarius denomination, which in any case usually bore a representation of the goddess of victory.

247. Silver denarius (2.90 gm). Rome, legionary coinage, A.D. 193. [IMP C AEL SEP SE—V PERT AVG, laureate head of Septimius Severus right, [dotted border]/LE—G XX—II around, TR P COS in exergue, legionary eagle between two standards, [dotted border]. RIC 15, BMCRE 24, Hill 32, Cohen 276.

Rare. Unusually full flan for this issue. Extremely fine

Severus was keenly aware of the supreme importance of his army, both in his initial elevation to imperial status and in the elimination of his rivals to the throne. Accordingly, he lost no time in issuing an extensive series of coins individually honoring the various legions. In

this he was following the example set by Mark Antony more than two hundred years before. The legion commemorated on this type is the Twenty-Second. Two legions are known to have borne this number: XXII *Primigenia*, which is separately attested in this coinage as LEG XXII PRI, and XXII *Deiotariana*, which is thought to have been destroyed in the Jewish Revolt of A.D. 132-5. This coin may represent important evidence that the legion in fact survived this catastrophe.

248. Silver denarius (3.37 gm). Rome, issue 3, A.D. 194. [L SE]PT SEV PE—RT AVG IMP III, laureate head of Septimius Severus right, [dotted border]/LIBERO—PATRI, Liber standing left, holding oinochoe and thyrsus, panther seated left at feet, apparently drinking from oinochoe, [dotted border]. RIC 32, BMCRE 64, Hill 84, Cohen 301.

Unusually full flan for this issue. Rare thus. Extremely fine

Hercules and Liber were the special deities of Leptis Magna, in North Africa, the birthplace of Septimius Severus. Accordingly, they are honored on his coinage as the *Di Auspices*, or the gods who inspire and bless his actions. On this type Liber, who is equated with Dionysus and Bacchus, is individually honored, and bears his normal epithet *Pater* (Father). Of Septimius' two sons, Caracalla, the elder, adopted Hercules as his special patron, whilst Geta adopted Liber.

249. Silver denarius (3.16 gm). Emesa, A.D. 194-195. IMP C A[E]L SEP SEV—PERT AVG CO[S] II, laureate head of Septimius Severus right, dotted border/LIBER—A—AVG, Liberalitas standing left, holding abacus and cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 399, BMCRE 375, Cf. Cohen 283 (SEPT).

Scarce. Toned. Extremely fine plus

The civil war between Septimius Severus and Pescennius Niger resulted in the creation of a number of new minting establishments for Roman precious metal coinage in the East. Antioch was, presumably, the principal mint for Niger, whilst Severus would have utilized other cities, sympathetic to his own cause, for the production of an eastern war coinage. Emesa in Syria, the birthplace of the empress Julia Domna, seems likely to have been a Severan mint at this time, and a series of "eastern style" coinage, including this type, has been attributed to it.

250. Silver denarius (2.78 gm). Rome, issue for visit to Africa, A.D. 207. SEVERVS—PIVS AVG, laureate head of Septimius Severus right, dotted border/AFRICA, Africa, wearing elephant headdress, reclining left, holding scorpion and cornucopiae, basket of grain on left, dotted border. RIC 254, BMCRE 310, Hill 875, Cohen 31.

A rare and attractive type. Slight flan crack. Extremely fine plus

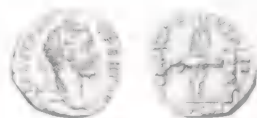
Severus journeyed to North Africa in A.D. 207, an event commemorated by this attractive coin type. This was to be his final visit to his native province, for the following year he led a major offensive on the northern frontier in Britain, a protracted campaign from which he was destined never to return.



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251. Silver tetradrachm (13.96 gm). Laodicea ad Mare, A.D. 202-211. ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ—CEOYHPOCC—C, laureate and draped bust of Septimius Severus right, dotted border/ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟC Γ, eagle with spread wings standing three quarters right, head left, wreath in beak, star between legs, dotted border. Cf. Bellinger 52, pl. v, 4 (—CE, TO·Γ). Ex NFA XII (1983), lot 325.

Brilliant, Superb

At about the time the Syrian city of Laodicea ceased operating as the eastern branch of the Rome mint (A.D. 202/3), it began producing local-style debased silver tetradrachms with Greek inscriptions. Antioch, which was restored to favor at this time after its decade of disgrace for having supported Pescennius Niger, also commenced similar issues. The types were based on the eastern tetradrachms produced in abundance under Nero, Vespasian and Trajan, but issued only sporadically by later emperors. Severus, Caracalla and Geta were all honored in this first phase of the third century eastern tetradrachm coinage. Later, in the second decade of the century, Caracalla greatly expanded production, now only in his name and that of the empress Julia Domna, as part of his preparations for the Parthian War.

252. Silver tetradrachm (13.94 gm). Laodicea ad Mare, A.D. 202-211. ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ—CEOYHPOCC—C, laureate and draped bust of Septimius Severus right, dotted border/ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟC Γ, eagle with spread wings standing three quarters right, head left, wreath in beak, star between legs, dotted border. Cf. Bellinger 52, pl. v, 4 (—CE, TO·Γ).

Superb

253. Æ 27 mm (14.38 gm). Heliopolis in Coele Syria. IMP L SEPT—SEV PERT AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Septimius Severus right, dotted border/Ι Ο Μ Η above, COL HEL below, temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus of Heliopolis, viewed in perspective from above, dotted border. Cf. BMC 2 (variant obverse legend).

A pleasing example of this rare and interesting coin. Dark patina. Very fine

The enormous temple of Jupiter-Hadad, constructed in the first century A.D., is one of the most imposing examples of the Syrian school of Hellenistic architecture. Its extensive ruins may still be seen near modern Baalbek, about forty miles from Beirut.

Divus Severus died A.D. 211

254. Silver denarius (3.29 gm). Rome, issue for consecration of Severus, A.D. 211. DIVO SEVERO PIO, bare head of Divus Severus right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, eagle with spread wings standing three quarters right on globe, head left, dotted border. RIC 191C. BMCRE (Caracalla and Geta) 21, Hill 1232, Cohen 84.

Scarce. Extremely fine

Severus died at Eboracum (York) early in the year 211, exhausted by arduous campaigning and the bitter climate of northern Britain, as well as broken in spirit by the unfilial conduct of his elder son, Caracalla.

On the return of Caracalla and Geta to Rome, an extensive coinage was issued commemorating their father's deification. This was the first such coinage to be produced, if one excepts the brief issue for Divus Pertinax, since that honoring Marcus Aurelius more than three decades before. The eagle, the bird sacred to Jupiter, which carries aloft the spirit of the late emperor, stands upon a globe, symbolic of Severus' world dominion.

255. Silver denarius (3.10 gm). Rome, issue for consecration of Severus, A.D. 211. DIVO SEVERO PIO, bare head of Divus Severus right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, eagle with half-spread wings standing three quarters right on altar, head left, dotted border. RIC 191D. BMCRE 20, Hill 1233, Cohen 86.

Scarce. Extremely fine

The eagle of Jupiter here surmounts the altar upon which the sacrifices have been performed to ensure that the late emperor will be well received in heaven.

256. Silver denarius (3.02 gm). Rome, issue for consecration of Severus, A.D. 211. DIVO SEVERO PIO, bare head of Divus Severus right, dotted border/CONSE—CRATIO, funeral pyre surmounted by facing quadriga, dotted border. RIC 191F. BMCRE 27, Hill 1234, Cohen 89.

Scarce. About extremely fine

The funeral pyre had now become a regular type on the posthumous coinages of both emperors and empresses, since its first appearance in the mid-second century. Severus' funeral presumably took place in Eboracum (York), though the actual ceremony of deification was probably postponed until the return of his two sons to Rome later in the year.

Julia Domna wife of Septimius Severus

257. Silver denarius (3.32 gm). Laodicea, issue parallel to Rome issue 7, A.D. 195. ΙΥΛΙΑ—ΑΥΓΥΣΤΑ, draped bust of Julia Domna right, dotted border/ΙΥ—ΝΟ—REGINA, Juno standing left, holding patera and sceptre, peacock standing left at feet, dotted border. RIC 640. BMCRE 601. Cf. Hill 156 (Rome), Cohen 97.

Superb

Following the defeat and death of Pescennius Niger, in A.D. 195, the Syrian capital of Antioch fell into disgrace for having supported Severus' principal rival. Accordingly, the minting establishment which had produced most of Niger's coinage was closed down, and a new mint was established in the rival city of Laodicea, much to the chagrin of the Antiochenes. The type of "Queen Juno," first used on the coinage of Sabina, wife of Hadrian, was a very popular and appropriate one for the emperor's consort.



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258. Silver denarius (3.48 gm). Laodicea, issue parallel to Rome issue 2 of joint reign of Severus and Caracalla, A.D. 198. IVLIA—AVGVSTA, draped bust of Julia Domna right, dotted border/LAETI—T—I—A. Laetitia standing left, holding wreath and rudder, dotted border, RIC 641. BMCRE 604. Cf. Hill 352 (Rome), Cohen 101.

Attractively toned. Superb

The issues of the Laodicea mint extend down to A.D. 202/3. With the conclusion of the Parthian war and the return of the imperial family to Rome there was no longer a pressing need to maintain a branch mint in the East, and coin production was once more restricted to the capital.

259. Bronze medallion with traces of ancient silvering (41 mm, 68.13 gm). Rome, probably A.D. 198. IVLIA—AVGVSTA, draped bust of Julia Domna right, dotted border/CER—ES, Ceres standing left, holding grain ears over square, horned altar, long torch in left hand, dotted border. Gnechi vol. 2, p. 76, 1, pl. 93, 5, same reverse die. Cohen 17. Cf. RIC 848 for parallel sestertius type.

A very rare and interesting piece. Graceful style.

Dark patina, with traces of silvering on reverse.

Very fine plus

Medallions did not constitute part of the currency system, though they were produced at the Rome mint by the same artists and artisans who were responsible for the regular coinage. Their function was to serve as special presentation pieces, presumably to dignitaries and high officials, on important state occasions. If correctly dated, this medallion may have been produced for distribution on the occasion of Caracalla's elevation to the rank of Augustus (April, A.D. 198). As a class, medallions of the Severan period are much rarer than those of the Antonine age.

260. Silver quinarius (1.65 gm). Rome, sixth largesse of Septimius Severus, late A.D. 209. IVLIA—AVGVSTA, draped bust of Julia Domna right, dotted border/I—V—N—O, Juno standing left, holding patera and sceptre, peacock standing left at her feet, dotted border. RIC 559. BMCRE 40. Hill 1073-1074. Cohen 83. Ex Ausländischer Amateur sale (Leo Hamburger, 19 October 1925), lot 1206, and Virgil Brand collection (Brand sale 3, Sotheby, 9 June 1983, lot 374).

Very rare. Very fine

The half-denarius was never an important element in the monetary system in the imperial period, and was produced only sporadically, usually on special occasions. It may be speculated that it was regarded as a presentation piece, to be publicly distributed as largesse by the emperor. The occasion for this issue may have been the elevation to the rank of Augustus of Severus' younger son, Geta, which took place in Britain in the fall of A.D. 209.

261. Silver denarius (2.74 gm). Rome, issue 7 of the sole reign of Caracalla, A.D. 215. IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG, draped bust of Julia Domna right, dotted border/LVNA LVCIFERA, Luna in fast biga left, holding billowing veil over head, dotted border. RIC 273(e). BMCRE 10. Hill 1477. Cohen 105.

A splendid specimen of this scarce and attractive type. Superb

During the sole reign of her elder son, Caracalla, Julia Domna played a very important political role as the empress mother, and much of the civil administration was left in her capable hands. It is tempting to see her as the initiatrix of some of the important legislation of this period, such as the granting of Roman citizenship to all free inhabitants of the empire (A.D. 212), and the introduction of the double-denarius denomination three years later. The titles accorded her during this period (Pia and Felix) are remarkable in that they are normally reserved for the emperor himself. This attractive reverse type shows Luna, equated with Diana, as the goddess of the night sky, driving her team of horses. A parallel issue of Caracalla depicts bulls instead of horses drawing the chariot (see lot 277).

262. Silver antoninianus (5.30 gm). Rome, issue 9 of the sole reign of Caracalla, A.D. 216. IVLIA PIA—FELIX AVG, diademed and draped bust of Julia Domna right, on crescent, dotted border/VENVS GENETRIX, Venus enthroned left, extending right hand and holding sceptre, dotted border. RIC 388(a). BMCRE 22. Hill 1528. Cohen 211.

Extremely fine

On this early issue of the new double-denarius denomination, the empress is depicted with a crescent behind her shoulders, thus equating her with the goddesses Luna and Diana. All later antoniniani issued for empresses exhibit the same characteristic. In a similar vein Caracalla, and his successors, wear the radiate crown of the sun god Sol on coins of this denomination. Venus Genetrix is an appropriate type for the mother of the emperor, and may even be an expression of hope that Caracalla himself will one day father an heir to his throne.

263. Silver antoninianus (4.46 gm). Rome, issue 10 of the sole reign of Caracalla, A.D. 217. IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG, diademed and draped bust of Julia Domna right on crescent, dotted border/VENVS GENETRIX, Venus enthroned left, holding apple and sceptre. Cupid at her feet, dotted border. RIC 389(a). BMCRE 27. Hill 1582. Ex Leu 30 (1982), lot 405.

An outstanding specimen of an early antoninianus.

Rare thus. Brilliant. Superb

264. Silver denarius (3.32 gm). Rome, issue 10 of the sole reign of Caracalla, A.D. 217. IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG, draped bust of Julia Domna right, dotted border/VENVS GENETRIX, Venus enthroned left, holding globe and sceptre. Cupid at her feet, dotted border. RIC 389(b). BMCRE 28. Hill 1588. Cohen 205.

Magnificent late portrait of Domna. Extremely fine



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265. As Caesar, A.D. 198-209, silver denarius (3.44 gm). Rome, issue 13 of the joint reign of Severus and Caracalla, A.D. 202. P SEPT GETA—CAES PONT, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Geta right, dotted border/SECVRIT—IMPERII. Securitas enthroned left, holding globe and resting left arm on chair, dotted border. RIC 20(a). BMCRE 240. Hill 553. Cohen 183. *Lightly toned. Superb*

The younger son of Septimius Severus and Julia Domna, Publius Septimius Geta was given the title of Caesar at the same time as his elder brother's elevation to the rank of Augustus (A.D. 198). Curiously, his *praenomen* is given as Lucius on the coins of his first two years, but in 199 this changes to P(ublius) and remains so for the rest of his life. History provides us with no explanation of this name change. This reverse type draws attention to the excellent prospects for the future security of the state, now that a strong dynasty has been established in place of the political confusion which followed the downfall of the Antonine dynasty.

266. —, silver denarius (3.18 gm). Rome, issue 30 of the joint reign of Severus and Caracalla, middle A.D. 209, P SEPTIMIVS—GETA CAES, bare head of Geta right, dotted border/PONTIF—COS II. Genius standing left, holding patera and grain ears, lighted altar to left, dotted border. RIC 59(b). BMCRE 579. Hill 1044. Cohen 114. *About extremely fine*

This is one of last issues of Geta prior to his elevation to the rank of Augustus in A.D. 209. His second consulship had been celebrated in 208, and it was clear that his promotion to full imperial status was not to be long delayed. Severus may have had a premonition that he would never return from the arduous British campaign, and wanted to make clear his intentions regarding the joint succession of his two sons.

267. —, silver tetradrachm (12.62 gm). Laodicea ad Mare, A.D. 205-207. KAICAP—ΓΕΤΑΚ—, bare-headed and draped bust of Geta right, dotted border/ΥΠΑΤΟC ΤΟ Α, eagle with spread wings standing facing, head left, wreath in beak, star between legs, dotted border. Ex NFA XII (1983), lot 332.

Very rare. Magnificent portrait. Fleur de coin

268. As Augustus, A.D. 209-212, silver denarius (3.04 gm). Rome, issue 1 of the joint reign of Severus, Caracalla and Geta, A.D. 209. IMP CAES P SEPT—GETA PIVS AVG, laureate head of Geta right, dotted border/PONTIF TR P COS—II, Geta on horseback left, charging fallen enemy, dotted border. RIC 68. BMCRE p. 359. 17. Hill 1065. Cohen 130. *Rare. Splendid mature portrait. Superb*

Geta's elevation to the rank of Augustus came in the fall of A.D. 209 in Britain, where the entire imperial family were in residence in connection with the great military offensive beyond the northern frontier. Despite the martial tone of this reverse type Geta's role in the war was purely passive at this time. He had been appointed governor of the province, probably dividing his time between London and York whilst his father and elder brother led the invasion of Caledonia.

269. —, silver tetradrachm (13.33 gm). Tyre. ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙ—ΓΕΤΑΚ· CEB·, laureate head of Geta right, dotted border/ΔΗΜΑΙΙΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟC ΤΟ Β, eagle with spread wings standing facing on club, head left, wreath in beak, murex shell between legs, dotted border. Bellinger 300, pl. xxi, 6. *Scarce. Superb*

Tyre was one of the three mints involved in the first phase of the production of eastern tetradrachms in the third century—the other two being Antioch and Laodicea. The output of tetradrachms from the great Phoenician city had been large in the earlier imperial period, but had ceased under Hadrian early in the second century. Severus revived the coinage in A.D. 208, striking in his own name and those of his two sons.

Caracalla A.D. 198-217

270. As Caesar, A.D. 196-198, gold aureus (7.27 gm). Rome, issue 15 of the sole reign of Septimius Severus, A.D. 197. M AVR ANTON—CAES PONTIF, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla right, dotted border/PRIN—CIPI—IVVE—NTVTIS, Caesar standing left in military attire, holding baton and sceptre, trophy on right, dotted border. RIC 13b (sceptre described as spear), pl. xi, 9, same obverse die. Cf. BMCRE 207 (legionary eagle for sceptre). Hill 287. Cohen 504. Ex Jenks collection (Henry Chapman sale, 7-17 December 1921, lot 409); John Work Garrett collection 811; Johns Hopkins University 44.6.327; and Garrett sale I (1984), lot 841. *Very rare. Very fine plus*

Only eleven years of age at the time this coin was issued, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (later nicknamed Caracalla) had been given the rank of Caesar the previous year, during the course of the civil war with Clodius Albinus. Originally named Septimius Bassianus, this had been changed in A.D. 195 when his father adopted himself into the Antonine dynasty as "son of the Divine Marcus Pius." The reverse shows the young Caesar in the typical role of "Prince of the Youth."

271. As Augustus, gold aureus (7.14 gm). Laodicea ad Mare, A.D. 198. IMP CAE M—AVR ANT AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla right, viewed from front, dotted border/SPES PV—BLICA, Spes walking left, holding flower and lifting skirt, dotted border. RIC 333, pl. xiii, 7 = BMCRE 646, pl. 43, 18, same dies. *Very rare. Extremely fine plus*

Caracalla was raised to the rank of Augustus and coemperor by his father in April, A.D. 198, although he was still a mere boy of twelve years. This rare gold aureus, struck shortly thereafter, is from the Syrian city of Laodicea which, at this time, was operating as a branch mint of Rome in order to assist with the monetary requirements of Severus' Parthian campaign. The type of Spes, "Hope," refers to the young emperor, so recently elevated, who would continue his father's tradition of strong government through another generation of the imperial family.



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272. Silver denarius (3.18 gm). Rome, issue 8 of the joint reign of Severus and Caracalla, A.D. 200. ANTONINVS—AVGVSTVS, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of the child Caracalla right, dotted border/PONTIF—TR P III. Caracalla as Sol standing left, wearing quiver and holding globe and inverted spear, dotted border. RIC 30. BMCRE 179. Hill 434. Cohen 413 (= 415). *Brilliant. Superb*

The young emperor here appears in the guise of the sun god Sol, lending emphasis to his imperial authority despite his youth. This simplified form of obverse legend had been introduced for Caracalla in 199, and a little later found its counterpart in Severus' change to SEVERVS PIVS AVG.

273. Silver quinarius (1.49 gm). Rome, eighth largesse of Caracalla, early A.D. 213. ANTONINVS—PIVS AVG BRIT, laureate head of Caracalla right, dotted border/COS I—III P P. Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm, dotted border. BMCRE 67. Hill 1375. Cohen 45. Cf. RIC 317(a-b) with note, which erroneously condemns Cohen's entry based on British Museum specimens.

Very rare. Very fine plus

The occasion for this special issue of the half-denarius denomination would seem to be Caracalla's fourth consulship and the traditional distribution of largesse which formed part of the celebrations. This was the final year in which Caracalla used the title BRIT(annicus) in his obverse legends, a distinction first granted in A.D. 210 in recognition of the victory achieved in northern Britain.

274. Silver denarius (3.20 gm). Rome, issue 6 of the sole reign of Caracalla, A.D. 214. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM, laureate head of mature and bearded Caracalla right, dotted border/P M TR P XVII—COS IIII P P. Apollo enthroned left, holding branch and resting left arm on lyre atop tripod, dotted border. RIC 238A. BMCRE 91. Hill 1399. Cohen 242. *Extremely fine plus*

In the latter part of his life Caracalla became increasingly moody and was afflicted by numerous psychosomatic symptoms of illness. This problem may have had its roots in the fratricidal murder of Geta in A.D. 212. Accordingly, Caracalla turned to various religious cults in his pursuit of health and peace of mind, resulting in the firm establishment of a number of eastern religions in the capital. This type of Apollo, father of Aesculapius, reflects the mood of this time, and Caracalla is known to have been a devotee of Apollo Grannus, a god of healing. The title GERMANICUS, in the obverse inscription, had been granted the previous year (213) in recognition of the emperor's successful campaigns against the Alamanni.

275. Silver antoninianus (4.98 gm). Rome, issue 8 of the sole reign of Caracalla, A.D. 215. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla right, viewed from front, dotted border/P M [TR] P XVIII COS IIII P P. Sol standing facing, head left, raising right hand and holding globe, dotted border. RIC 264(c). BMCRE 135. Hill 1468. Cohen 287. *Extremely fine*

This belongs to the very first issue of the new double-denarius denomination, which we have come to call "antoninianus" by virtue of its introduction by the emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. Circulating at

the value of two denarii, though in weight the equivalent of little more than one-and-a-half, it represented a master-stroke of revenue raising at a time of high military expenditure. Much of the coinage from the final phase of Caracalla's reign relates to his much vaunted Parthian campaign, and his desire to emulate Alexander the Great's eastern conquests. It is possible that this ambition was partly inspired by his earlier adoption of Hercules as his patron deity. As the symbol *par excellence* of the East ("Oriens"), the sun god Sol was especially appropriate as a coin type at this time.

276. Silver antoninianus (5.17 gm). Rome, issue for eastern campaign, A.D. 215. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla right, viewed from front, dotted border/P M T—R P XVIII COS IIII P P. radiate lion walking left, carrying thunderbolt in mouth, dotted border. RIC 273(d). BMCRE 150. Hill 1497. Cohen 322. *Scarce. Extremely fine*

The radiate lion is symbolic of the solar deity and may thus be regarded as relating to Caracalla's eastern campaigns. The type may, in fact, be more precisely identified as Emesan, in which case it would be complimentary to the emperor's mother, Julia Domna, who was born in that Syrian city. Nearly forty years later the usurper Uranius Antoninus revived the type for one of his gold aurei minted in Emesa. It is recorded that Caracalla gave the name of "lions" to specially selected groups of soldiers, and actually used wild animals against the enemy in battle, so there may be even further symbolism here.

277. Silver antoninianus (4.72 gm). Rome, issue 9 of the sole reign of Caracalla, A.D. 216. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla right, viewed from behind, dotted border/P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P. Luna in biga of bulls left, dotted border. RIC 274(b). BMCRE 161. Hill 1531. *Scarce. About extremely fine*

This attractive type, which is clearly complimentary to the emperor's mother, shows the moon goddess Luna driving her team of bulls across the night sky. A parallel issue of Julia Domna depicts horses instead of bulls drawing the chariot (see lot 261).

278. Silver denarius (3.12 gm). Rome, issue for eastern campaign, A.D. 216. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM, laureate head of Caracalla right, dotted border/P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P. Sol, radiate, mounting fast quadriga left, dotted border. RIC 282(f). BMCRE 176. Hill 1551. Cohen 355. *Scarce. Extremely fine*

In this attractive variation of the sun god type, Sol is shown driving his chariot across the heavens. It is complementary to the type depicting the moon goddess Luna circling the night sky, and has a clear association with the concept of the emperor being equated with Sol, and the empress with Luna.



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279. Silver denarius (3.14 gm). Rome, issue for eastern campaign, A.D. 216. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM. laureate head of Caracalla right, dotted border/P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P—P. radiate lion walking left, carrying thunderbolt in mouth, dotted border. RIC 283(c). BMCRE 178. Hill 1550. Cohen 367.

Scarce. Extremely fine

The radiate lion, symbolic of the Emesan solar deity and commemorative of the emperor's eastern campaigns, first appears on the issues of the eighteenth tribunician year (A.D. 215) and is repeated in the nineteenth and twentieth years.

280. Silver antoninianus (5.26 gm). Rome, issue 10 of the sole reign of Caracalla, A.D. 217. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM. radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla right, dotted border/(P) M TR P XX COS—IIII P P. Jupiter enthroned left, holding patera and sceptre, dotted border. Cf. RIC 287 (aureus and denarius). Cf. BMCRE 182 (aureus) and 183 (denarius). Hill 1576. *Brilliant. Fleur de coin*

The twentieth year of Caracalla's tribunician power (A.D. 217) was cut short by his assassination on 8 April, but the opening months of the year saw a considerable output of coinage. On this type Jupiter, chief of the gods, has an unusual attribute (a patera) in his right hand. This probably relates to sacrifices made to ensure the safe return of the emperor to Rome after his extended absence in the East—prayers which apparently fell on deaf ears.

281. Silver antoninianus (5.77 gm). Rome, special issue for Parthian victory and vicennalia, A.D. 217. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM. radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla right, dotted border/P M TR P X[X] COS IIII P P around, VIC PART in exergue, Victory seated right on arms, holding shield inscribed VO/XX, trophy with seated captives to right, dotted border. RIC 297(c). BMCRE 198. Hill 1597. Cohen 648. Ex Leu 28 (1981), lot 500.

Rare. Superb

This rare issue, belonging to the final months of Caracalla's reign, celebrates both the Parthian victory and the emperor's vicennalia (twentieth anniversary), reckoned from his elevation by Severus in A.D. 198. The so-called victory over Parthia was, in reality, nothing more than a sham. Posing as a prospective groom for the daughter of the Parthian king, a plan which would have united the ancient rival empires of Rome and Parthia, Caracalla was received as a friend. However, he treacherously deceived his hosts, defeating the Parthian

army and sacking the city of Ctesiphon. Celebration of this "victory" happily coincided with Caracalla's vicennalia. Although the actual twentieth anniversary of his reign would not have occurred until January of 218, by which time the emperor had been dead for almost nine months, celebration of the vicennalia traditionally commenced at the beginning of the twentieth year (January, 217).

282. Silver antoninianus (4.66 gm). Rome, special issue for Parthian victory and vicennalia, A.D. 217. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM. radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla right, dotted border/VIC PART P M TR P XX COS IIII P P. Caracalla standing left in military attire, holding globe and sceptre, crowned from behind by Victory holding palm, captive seated left at his feet, dotted border. RIC 299(d). Cf. BMCRE 200 (aureus). Hill 1596. Cohen 654.

Rare. Extremely fine

This is another of the rare types commemorating Caracalla's disgraceful act of brigandage, shamefully dignified with the grandiose title VIC(toria) PART(hica). Doubtless, on his return to Rome he would have assumed the style Parthicus and been granted a fourth imperial acclamation. However, death at the hands of the assassin put an end to his ambitions in this, and in all other matters.

283. Silver tetradrachm (12.45 gm). Laodicea ad Mare, A.D. 202-204. ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙ—ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC—C, laureate and draped bust of Caracalla right, [dotted border]/ΔΗΜΑΡΧ·ΕΕ·ΥΠΑΤΟC·ΤΟ·Γ·, eagle with spread wings standing facing, head left, wreath in beak, star between legs, dotted border. Portrait type not in Bellinger, but cf. 54a, pl. v, 7. Ex NFA XII (1983), lot 340.

Fleur de coin

The earliest Syrian coinage of Caracalla is dated according to the consulships of the senior emperor, Septimius Severus.

284. Silver tetradrachm (12.90 gm). Laodicea ad Mare, A.D. 209-212. ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙ—ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC—CΕ, radiate head of Caracalla right, bearded, dotted border/ΔΗΜΑΡΧ·ΕΕ·ΥΠΑΤΟC·ΤΟ·Γ·, eagle with spread wings standing facing, head left, wreath in beak, star between legs, dotted border. Bellinger 67, pl. vi, 2.

Fleur de coin

Belonging to the first phase of the production of eastern tetradrachms in the Severan period, this type was produced at the Syrian mint of Laodicea during the troubled period which witnessed the death of Septimius and the fratricidal murder of Geta. The coin cannot be later than 212, as the reverse legend describes the emperor as "three times consul," and Caracalla celebrated his fourth consulship on 1 January 213.



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Divus Caracalla deified A.D. 218

285. Silver denarius (3.12 gm). Rome, issued under Elagabalus, A.D. 218. DIVO ANTONINO MAGNO, bare head of Caracalla right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, eagle with spread wings standing three quarters left on globe, head right, dotted border. RIC 717. BMCRE 7. Cohen 32. Ex TNA 1 (1982), lot 403.

A choice specimen of the very rare consecration coinage of Caracalla. Lightly toned. Extremely fine

The only reason for this brief issue of coinage, honoring the deceased Caracalla, was the need of Elagabalus' regime to associate itself with the memory of the previous Severan ruler, whose throne had been usurped by his assassin Macrinus. At the time of Elagabalus' revolt against Macrinus, the story was circulated that the young priest of the Emesan sun god was the natural son of Caracalla, and thus had a legitimate dynastic claim to the throne. The late emperor was even flattered with the name of "Antoninus the Great" on this posthumous coinage, a gesture which would have appealed to the army, with whom Caracalla had been very popular. The judgement of a later generation, however, was that Caracalla should never have been numbered among the "Divi." Trajan Decius, in his remarkable mid-third century series of antoniniani, honors only the memories of Septimius Severus and Severus Alexander amongst the Severan emperors.

Plautilla wife of Caracalla

286. Silver denarius (3.00 gm). Rome, issue 15 of the joint reign of Severus and Caracalla, A.D. 202. PLAVTILLA AVGVSTA, draped bust of Plautilla right, her hair in plaits, dotted border/CONCORDIA—[A]VGG, Concordia standing left, holding patera and sceptre, dotted border. RIC 363(a). BMCRE 411. Hill 583 or 585. Cohen 1.

Extremely fine

Fulvia Plautilla, the beautiful daughter of the all-powerful praetorian prefect Plautianus, was married to the sixteen-year-old Caracalla in A.D. 202. The union was doomed from the start, for Caracalla hated his father-in-law for the immense political influence which he wielded, and Plautilla herself had inherited all of her father's arrogance. Caracalla managed to engineer Plautianus' downfall in 205, after which Plautilla was banished to a remote island, eventually falling victim to her husband's hatred in 212. This type expresses the hoped-for harmony of the young imperial couple, a hope which proved to be forlorn.

287. Silver denarius (3.60 gm). Rome, issue 17 of the joint reign of Severus and Caracalla, A.D. 204. PLAVTILLA AVGVSTA, draped bust of Plautilla right, her hair in chignon, dotted border/VENVS VICTRIX, Venus standing left, holding apple and palm and resting left elbow on shield, Cupid standing left at her feet, holding helmet, dotted border. RIC 369. BMCRE 429. Hill 1661. Cohen 25.

Extremely fine

The coinage of Plautilla provides strong evidence that a child was born to the imperial couple prior to Plautianus' downfall in A.D. 205. History has provided no record of this child, but in 218 the claim was made that the fourteen-year-old Elagabalus was the legitimate son of

Caracalla and Plautilla. This claim was almost certainly untrue, but is further evidence of popular knowledge that the marriage had not been childless. In this context the type of Venus, queen of love and beauty, would have been quite appropriate.

Macrinus A.D. 217-218

288. Silver antoninianus (4.90 gm). Rome, issue 1, early to mid-May-c. late July A.D. 217. IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Macrinus right, with cropped beard and youthful features, dotted border/SECVRTAS TEMPORVM, Securitas enthroned left, holding sceptre and raising left hand to hair, lighted altar at her feet, dotted border. RIC 95. BMCRE 27. Cohen 126.

An outstanding example of the rare double denarius denomination. Toned. Extremely fine plus

A native of North Africa, Marcus Opellius Macrinus had been praetorian prefect under Caracalla, and was saluted emperor by the army following the latter's assassination, a conspiracy in which he was almost certainly implicated. He was the first emperor not to have possessed the rank of senator, having been born of humble parents and attaining only equestrian status. The Senate reluctantly confirmed his elevation, but was relieved of the necessity of dealing directly with its new master by his defeat and death at the hands of Elagabalus, the restorer of the Severan dynasty. The issue of double-denarii, begun by Caracalla in A.D. 215, was continued by Macrinus, though the quantity issued would seem to have been quite small. Macrinus spent his entire reign in the East, and for his earlier coin issues the Roman die engravers had to employ a modified, more slender version of Caracalla's latest effigy, as exhibited on this specimen. Later, an official portrait bust of the new emperor was received in Rome. The change in Macrinus' features on the coins was so marked that Harold Mattingly, in BMC Volume V, even considered the latter series to be the product of the Antioch mint. This is clearly not so. Macrinus' currency needs in the East, like Caracalla's before him, being provided by largescale issues of debased tetradrachms from a whole network of mints. The regular coinage of the reign of Macrinus has been arranged into issues by C.L. Clay, "The Roman coinage of Macrinus and Diadumenian," NZ 93 (1979), pp. 21-38.

289. Silver denarius (3.25 gm). Rome, issue 2, c. late July A.D. 217-c. early March A.D. 218. IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust of Macrinus right, with longer beard and older features, dotted border/IOVI CONSER—VATORI, Jupiter standing left, holding thunderbolt and sceptre, dotted border. RIC 73. BMCRE 17. Cohen 33.

Superb

This type exhibits the later "realistic" effigy of Macrinus, belonging to the period following the receipt in Rome of the official portrait bust of the new emperor. Despite the marked change in the portraiture, there is no obvious stylistic difference between these issues and those with the modified Caracalla bust, and there are even reverse die links between the two groups. There can be no doubt that both are the products of the Rome mint.



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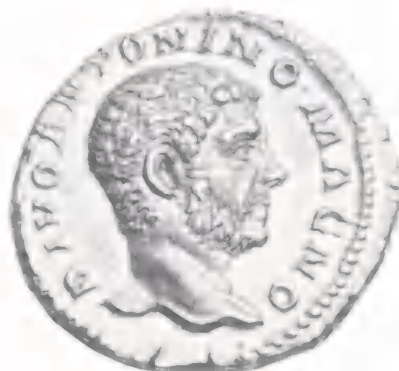
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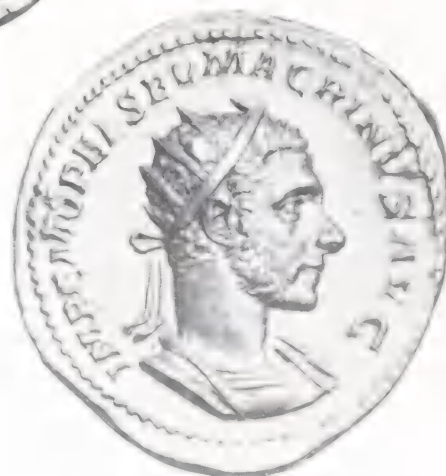
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290. Silver denarius (3.52 gm). Rome, issue 3, c. early March-June(?) A.D. 218. IMP C M OPEL SEV—MACRINVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Macrinus right, with long beard and older features, dotted border/AEQVITAS AVG, Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 53. BMCRE 58. Cf. Cohen 2.

Superb

Keenly aware of the weakness of his constitutional position, having supplanted through assassination the representative of an established ruling family, Macrinus adopted the dynastic names of Severus for himself, and Antoninus for his young son Diadumenian. These are normally abbreviated to SEV and ANT in the coin inscriptions. In this he was following the precedents set a quarter of a century before by Didius Julianus (who took the name of Severus) and Clodius Albinus (who adopted the name Septimius) in the power struggles following the assassination of Pertinax.

291. Silver denarius (3.69 gm). Rome, issue 3, c. early March-June(?) A.D. 218. IMP C M OPEL SEV—MACRINVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Macrinus right, with long beard and older features, dotted border/P M TR P II COS P P, Macrinus, togate, seated left in curule chair, holding globe and sceptre, dotted border. RIC 27. BMCRE 46. Ex Leu 30 (1982), lot 415.

A scarce and attractive type. Fleur de coin

This type shows the emperor as a magistrate seated on a curule chair, in the role of "rector orbis" (ruler of the world).

Diadumenian A.D. 218

292. As Caesar, A.D. 217-218, silver antoninianus (5.24 gm). Rome, issue 1 of the reign of Macrinus, early to mid-May-c. late July A.D. 217. M OPEL DIADV MENIANVS CAES, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Diadumenian right, viewed from front, dotted border/PRINC IVVENTVTIS, Diadumenian standing left in military attire, holding baton and vertical sceptre, two standards behind, dotted border. RIC 106. Cf. BMCRE 82 (draped bust viewed from behind). Cohen 11. Ex Niggeler sale 3 (1967), lot 1413; NFA VI (1979), lot 794; and TNA 1 (1982), lot 411.

Very rare. Toned. Extremely fine

The young son of Macrinus, only nine years of age at the time of his father's elevation, was immediately granted the rank of Caesar in the hope of restoring dynastic continuity in the aftermath of the violent downfall of the Severans. The issue of double denarii in the name of the young prince was very restricted, and the surviving specimens are of considerable rarity. They all show Diadumenian in the typical role of "Prince of the Youth," together with legionary standards, symbolic of the power upon which his father's throne depended.

293. —, silver denarius (2.71 gm). Rome, issue 1, early to mid-May-c. late July A.D. 217. M OPEL ANT DIADV MENIAN CAE[S], bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Diadumenian right, dotted border/PRINC IVVENTVTIS, Diadumenian standing left in military attire, holding baton and vertical sceptre, two standards behind, dotted border. RIC 108. BMCRE 85. Cohen 14.

Rare. Charming portrait. Good extremely fine

294. —, silver denarius (3.41 gm). Rome, issue 2, c. late July A.D. 217-c. early March A.D. 218. M OPEL ANT DIADV MENIAN CAES, bare-headed and draped bust of Diadumenian right, dotted border/PRINC IVVENTVTIS, Diadumenian standing left in military attire, head right, holding standard and vertical sceptre, two standards on right, dotted border. RIC 102. BMCRE 87. Cohen 3.

Rare. Superb

295. Silver tetradrachm (14.33 gm). Tyre. M·OΠI ANT]WNINON·KAI·, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Diadumenian right, viewed from front, [dotted border]/ΔHMAPX·EEOYCIAC·, eagle with spread wings standing facing on club, head left, wreath in beak, murex shell between legs, dotted border. Bellinger 317, pl. xxii, 6.

Rare. Extremely fine

The young prince shared in his father's coinage of debased silver tetradrachms from eastern mints, though his issues are, of course, on a more limited scale. An interesting feature of many of these tetradrachms is the complete absence of the name Diadumenian from the obverse legends, where he is regularly styled Marcus Opellius Antoninus Caesar.

296. Silver tetradrachm (12.50 gm). Emesa. MAP·OΠI·ANTW[...], laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Diadumenian right, viewed from front, [dotted border]/ΔHMAPX·EEOYCIAC·, eagle with spread wings standing facing, head left, wreath in beak, radiate bust left between legs, dotted border. Not in Bellinger.

Rare. Extremely fine plus

Elagabalus A.D. 218-222

297. Silver denarius (3.43 gm). Rome, A.D. 218-219. IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG, laureate and draped bust of Elagabalus right, dotted border/MARS—VICTOR, Mars advancing right, carrying trophy and transverse spear, dotted border. RIC 129. BMCRE 22.

Extremely fine plus

Hereditary priest of the Emesan sun god, Elagabalus owed his rise to imperial status to the political machinations of his grandmother Julia Maesa, the sister of the late empress Julia Domna. The rumor was circulated that Elagabalus was the natural son of Caracalla, and thus the legitimate heir to the imperial throne which was being usurped by Macrinus. In one of the few decisive acts of his life Elagabalus led his troops against the "usurper," and achieved a spectacular victory which won him the throne. This early issue, honoring "Mars, the bringer of victory" commemorates this success.



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ROMAN QUINARII

All photographs are 5:1.



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298. Silver denarius (2.88 gm). Antioch, A.D. 218-219. ANTON·INVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus right, dotted border/CON—COR—DIA around, MILIT in exergue, two standards flanked by *vexilla*, dotted border. RIC 187. BMCRE 275. Cohen 15. *Rare. Slight double striking on obverse. Otherwise extremely fine*

Elagabalus had come to power through the disaffection of the army, who quickly realized that they had foolishly given their support to their commander-in-chief's murderer. Anxious to foster good relations with the military, in the best Severan tradition, Elagabalus issued this type expressly appealing to the loyalty and harmony of the legions, now that the "usurper" had been eliminated and the legitimate dynasty restored. The intrusion in the obverse legend appears to be an erasure by a careless die engraver, rather than a separation point.

299. Silver denarius (3.02 gm). Antioch, A.D. 218-219. ANTONINVS PIVS FELIX AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus right, [dotted border]/F—E—LICI[T]—A—S] around, TEMP in exergue, galley right with *vexillum* on deck, dotted border. Cf. RIC 188, BMCRE 277 and Cohen 27 (all with FEL AVG).

A rare and interesting type. About extremely fine

This attractive naval type is clearly symbolic of the emperor's journey to Rome from the East, a slow progress which was not completed until A.D. 219. This was the first time that the imperial capital had seen its master since Caracalla's departure for the eastern frontier five years before.

300. Silver antoninianus (5.17 gm). Rome, A.D. 219. IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus right, dotted border/P M TR P II—COS II P P, Roma enthroned left, holding Victoriola and sceptre, round shield propped against side of throne, dotted border. RIC 12. BMCRE 84. Cohen 139.

Lightly toned. Extremely fine

The double denarius, now being produced in its third successive reign, was issued quite abundantly by Elagabalus in the earlier phase of his regime. However, at some point its minting was discontinued. Exactly when this occurred is not easy to ascertain, but there are no antoniniani definitely attributable to later than the year 219, and it is tempting to associate their demise with the return of the emperor to Rome. Antoniniani were also struck in the name of Julia Maesa, sister of Julia Domna and the true architect of the Severan restoration, but not for the emperor's mother, Julia Soaemias, or any of his three wives. This would be fully consistent with the sequence of events—Soaemias did not possess sufficient political importance to have been accorded a coinage before the return to Rome, and Elagabalus did not marry his first wife, Julia Paula, until 219. This piece may be assigned to 219 on the basis of the tribunician date (Elagabalus renewed his tribunician power on 1 January).

301. Silver antoninianus (5.32 gm). Rome, A.D. 219. IMP CAES ANTONINVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus right, dotted border/VICTOR [A]N[T]O—NINI AVG, Victory running right, holding wreath and palm, dotted border. RIC 152. BMCRE 122. Cohen 294.

Toned. Extremely fine

This undated double denarius is also attributable to A.D. 219, by virtue of the form of the obverse legend. The reverse proclaims "the Victory of the Emperor Antoninus"—not a success over a barbarian tribe or a rival state, but retribution for the murder of Elagabalus' "father" Caracalla.

302. Silver denarius (3.11 gm). Antioch, A.D. 219-220. IMP ANTO—NINVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus right, dotted border/ADVEN—TVS AVG, Elagabalus in military attire on horseback right, raising right hand in greeting, dotted border. RIC 184. BMCRE 309. Cohen 2.

Rare. Superb

If correctly dated, this type refers to the arrival of the new emperor in Rome after his slow progress through the eastern provinces from Syria. If earlier in date, it would commemorate his entry into Antioch, the undoubted place of mintage of this coin, following the defeat and death of Macrinus. The emperor, dressed in military attire, is clearly acknowledging the acclaim of the crowd, a circumstance which would have been equally applicable to either occasion.

303. Silver denarius (3.28 gm). Rome, c. A.D. 220-222. IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus right, dotted border/VICTORIA—AVG, Victory advancing left, holding loosed wreath in both hands, her feet flanked by round shields, star in right field, dotted border. RIC 161. BMCRE 234. Cohen 300.

Nicely centered on a full flan. Superb

Julia Paula first wife of Elagabalus

304. Silver denarius (2.63 gm). Rome, A.D. 219. IVLIA PAVLA AVG, draped bust of Julia Paula right, her hair in plaits, dotted border/CONCORDIA, Elagabalus on left and Julia Paula on right, standing face to face with hands clasped, dotted border. RIC 214. Cohen 12. Ex Leu 30 (1982), lot 419.

Rare. Toned. Extremely fine

Julia Cornelia Paula, a member of the Roman nobility, was married to Elagabalus as his first wife in A.D. 219. Their divorce took place the following year when Elagabalus became enamored of the Vestal Virgin Aquilia Severa. This type, showing the imperial couple clasping hands, was struck on the actual occasion of the wedding.

305. Silver denarius (3.30 gm). Rome, A.D. 219. IVLIA PAVLA AVG, draped bust of Julia Paula right, her hair in plaits, dotted border/CONCORDIA, Concordia enthroned left, holding patera and cornucopiae, star in upper left field, dotted border. RIC 211. BMCRE 173. Cohen 6.

Scarce. Attractive portrait. Superb



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306. Silver quinarius (1.58 gm). Rome, A.D. 219. IVLIA PAVLA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Julia Paula right, her hair in chignon, dotted border/CONCO—RDIA, Concordia enthroned left, holding patera and resting left elbow on low back of throne, star in upper left field, dotted border. RIC 213. BMCRE 176, pl 88, 14, same dies. Ex Lanz 24 (1983), lot 638.

*A delightful piece, of great rarity and outstanding quality.
Toned. Superb*

The issue at this time of the exceptional half-denarius denomination would appear to be associated with the wedding celebrations and the distribution of largesse. These unusual coins, which did not constitute a regular part of the monetary system, were probably produced as gifts for wedding guests and for disbursement to the crowd following the official ceremonies. It is recorded that the marriage of Elagabalus with Julia Paula was celebrated with unprecedented magnificence.

Aquila Severa second wife of Elagabalus

307. Silver denarius (2.89 gm). Rome, A.D. 220. IVLIA AQVILIA SEVERA AVG, draped bust of Aquilia Severa right, her hair rolled over her forehead and fastened in chignon at back, dotted border/CONCORDIA, Aquilia Severa on left and Elagabalus on right, standing face to face with clasped hand, star between, dotted border. RIC 228. BMCRE p. 558, †, Cohen 6.

Very rare. Exceptionally fine style. Superb

One of the Vestal Virgins, Julia Aquilia Severa was taken by Elagabalus as his second wife after his repudiation of Julia Paula in A.D. 220. Such a union of course scandalized Roman society, but the emperor, who was also high priest of the Emesan sun god, probably viewed the marriage in terms of linking his deity with the ancient Roman religion. The figure of Concordia sacrificing would refer to Aquilia's former sacred duties in the temple of Vesta.

308. Silver denarius (2.90 gm). Rome, A.D. 220. IVLIA AQVILIA SEVERA AVG, draped bust of Aquilia Severa right, her hair in chignon, dotted border/CONCORDIA, Concordia standing left, holding patera and double cornucopiae, lighted altar at her feet, dotted border. RIC 226. BMCRE 184, Cohen 2.

*Rare. Unusually nice for this brief issue. Lightly toned.
Extremely fine*

This type, graphically portraying the "Concordia" of the emperor and his new empress, was struck on the occasion of the marriage in A.D. 220. Aquilia was, it seems, still the consort of Elagabalus at the time of his murder in 222, though for a brief period in the previous year she had been repudiated in favor of yet another bride—Annia Faustina, a descendant of Marcus Aurelius.

Julia Soaemias mother of Elagabalus

309. Silver denarius (3.00 gm). Rome, struck under Elagabalus, A.D. 219-222. IVLIA SOAEMIAS AVG, draped bust of Julia Soaemias right, dotted border/VENVS CAELESTIS, Venus enthroned left, holding apple and sceptre, suppliant child (Cupid?) at her feet, dotted border. RIC 243. BMCRE 56, Cohen 14.

Some reverse weakness. Otherwise about extremely fine

The mother of Elagabalus, Julia Soaemias appears to have inherited none of Julia Maesa's political acumen, and to have actively encouraged her son in the religious fanaticism and moral depravity which eventually brought about his downfall. She shared the emperor's fate in March, A.D. 222, when both mother and son were murdered in the praetorian camp, their bodies being dragged through the streets of Rome and thrown into the Tiber. The type of "The Heavenly Venus," which dominates the coinage of Soaemias, undoubtedly represents an Emesan deity.

Julia Maesa grandmother of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander

310. Silver antoninianus (4.95 gm). Rome, struck under Elagabalus, A.D. 218-219. IVLIA MAESA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Julia Maesa right on crescent, [dotted border]/PIETAS AVG, Pietas standing left, raising right hand and holding box of incense, lighted altar at her feet, [dotted border]. RIC 264. BMCRE 70, Cohen 30. Ex NFA XVI (1985), lot 503.

*An outstanding specimen of this rare denomination.
Extremely fine*

The sister of Julia Domna and grandmother of Elagabalus, Julia Maesa was the architect of the revolt against the regime of Macrinus and the subsequent restoration of the Severan dynasty. The issue of double denarii under Elagabalus appears to be confined to the period prior to the arrival of the new imperial family in Rome (A.D. 219), and coins were struck only in the names of the emperor himself and of Julia Maesa. The reverse type relates to the long tradition of priestly service which existed in the empress's family.

311. Silver denarius (3.67 gm). Rome, struck under Elagabalus, A.D. 218-222. IVLIA MAESA AVG, draped bust of Julia Maesa right, dotted border/PVDIC—I—TIA, Pudicitia enthroned left, raising veil over face and holding sceptre, dotted border. RIC 268. BMCRE 76, Cohen 36.

Superb

The senior empress here claims for herself the qualities of modesty and virtue which befit her position. The ever-increasing eccentricities of her elder grandson's behavior must have been a constant source of chagrin to her. Eventually, in order to preserve the dynasty, she was obliged to countenance Elagabalus' downfall and his replacement on the throne by her younger grandson, Severus Alexander.



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312. Silver denarius (2.32 gm). Rome, struck under Elagabalus, A.D. 218-222. IVLIA MAESA AVG. draped bust of Julia Maesa right, dotted border/SAECVLI FELICITAS. Felicitas standing left, holding patera and long caduceus, altar to left, star in right field, dotted border. RIC 271. BMCRE 79. Cohen 45. *Superb*

"The Happiness of the Age" is proclaimed on this type, a reference to the restoration of the Severans, the rightful occupants of the imperial throne, after the brief usurpation of Macrinus and Diadumenian.

Severus Alexander A.D. 222-235

313. Silver denarius (3.66 gm). Rome, issue 9, A.D. 228. IMP SEV ALE—XAND AVG. laureate head of Severus Alexander right, dotted border/P M TR P VII—C—O—S II PP. Romulus marching right, carrying transverse spear and trophy over l. shoulder, dotted border. RIC 85. BMCRE 507. Cohen 351.

Scarce. Extremely fine plus

This interesting reverse type, first introduced on the coinage of A.D. 228, is usually interpreted as representing Romulus, the legendary founder of Rome and its first king. The military figure is regularly described as bareheaded, but on this exceptionally well-preserved specimen what appears to be a royal diadem is clearly visible. It is uncertain why such a type should have been used at this time, though Rome's thousandth anniversary was now only twenty years away, and the twenty-year-old emperor may well have been looking forward with confidence to the great occasion.

314. Orichalcum sestertius (19.36 gm). Rome, special consular issue, A.D. 229. IMP SEV ALE—XANDER AVG. laureate head of Severus Alexander right, drapery on left shoulder, dotted border/P M TR P—VIII COS III P P. Severus Alexander in triumphal quadriga right, holding eagle-tipped sceptre, S C in exergue, dotted border. RIC 495. BMCRE 575. Cohen 377.

Rare. Brown-green patina. Extremely fine

Alexander celebrated his third consulship in A.D. 229, an event extensively commemorated on the *aes* coinage. The type of emperor in quadriga relates either to the *processus consularis* or the *pompa triumphalis*, both of which were important elements of the consular ceremonial. The former, celebrated on 1 January, took the form of a solemn procession of the new consul to the Capitol. The historian Dio Cassius was Alexander's colleague in the consulship of 229, though he had to retire to his native Bithynia later in the year because his disciplinary severity had rendered him unpopular with the praetorian guard.

315. Silver denarius (3.20 gm). Rome, issue 12, A.D. 231. IMP SEV ALE—XAND AVG. laureate head of Severus Alexander right, dotted border/IOVI CONSERV—ATORI. Jupiter standing left, holding thunderbolt and sceptre, tiny figure of emperor to left under thunderbolt, dotted border. RIC 200. BMCRE 690. Cf. Cohen 73 (bare head). *Superb*

Early in the reign of Alexander, the Parthian empire had been overthrown by the Sassanid Artaxerxes, who established a powerful new Persian state. The Sassanian empire was destined to be the bitter

rival of Rome and, later, Byzantium, until the Arab conquest of the mid-seventh century. In 230/1, Artaxerxes invaded Mesopotamia and was even threatening Syria. Although Alexander was a peace-loving man these circumstances demanded prompt personal action by the emperor, and he was obliged to leave Rome for the East in 231. This type, probably issued at the time of his departure, appeals "to Jupiter the Preserver" to protect the emperor during the dangers of the forthcoming campaign.

316. Silver denarius (3.17 gm). Rome, issue 14, A.D. 231. IMP ALEXAN—DER PIVS AVG. laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Severus Alexander right, viewed from front, dotted border/P M TR P—X—COS III P P. Sol standing left, raising right hand and holding globe, dotted border. RIC 109. BMCRE 807. Cohen 411.

Brilliant. Superb

The appearance of Sol at this time is a further reference to Alexander's departure for the East to deal with the Persian invasion of Mesopotamia. There may also be an allusion here to the emperor's Syrian origin and to the Emesan solar deity *Elah-Gabal*. Alexander's gentle rule helped to assimilate into the mainstream of Roman life some of the more bizarre eastern practices imported by Elagabalus. The representation of *Elah-Gabal* as the Graeco-Roman Helios/Sol was one element in the healing of the wounds inflicted by Elagabalus' wild excesses.

317. Silver denarius (3.51 gm). Rome, issue 14, A.D. 231. IMP ALEXAN—DER PIVS AVG. laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Severus Alexander right, viewed from front, dotted border/VOTIS/VICEN/NALI/BVS in four lines in wreath, dotted border. RIC 261. BMCRE 819. Cohen 596.

Very rare. Extremely fine plus

This unusual votive dedication looks forward to Alexander's completion of twenty years of rule, an event which, had it ever taken place, would have occurred in A.D. 242. Votive inscriptions within a wreath were employed quite regularly on the coinage of the mid-third century, though because of the brevity of the reigns even vows undertaken for periods of ten years were seldom fulfilled.

318. Silver denarius (3.42 gm). Rome, issue 15, A.D. 232. IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG. laureate and draped bust of Severus Alexander right, dotted border/MARS V—LTOR. Mars advancing right, holding transverse spear and shield, dotted border. RIC 246. BMCRE 83. Cohen 161.

Fleur de coin

Alexander's campaign against the Sassanid Persians took place in 232, and although it was not an unqualified success it did at least result in the recovery of Mesopotamia. "Mars the Avenger" had not failed the Romans, though the military were becoming increasingly unhappy over their emperor's pacifist sympathies.



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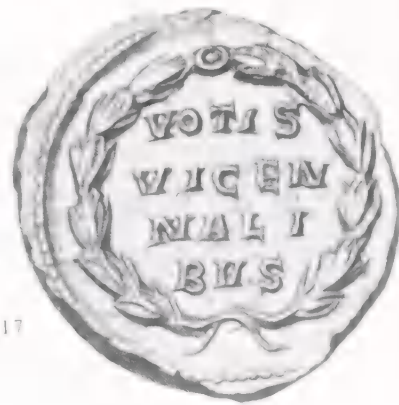
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319. Silver quinarius (1.54 gm). Rome, issue 15. A.D. 232. IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG, laureate and draped bust of Severus Alexander right, dotted border/PROVIDE—NTIA AVG, Providentia standing left, extending right hand over lighted altar and holding cornucopiae, dotted border. BMCRE 880*, pl. 29, same reverse die. Cf. RIC 250 (denarius).

A pleasing example of this very rare denomination.

About extremely fine

The *providentia* ("foresight") here publicized probably refers to the measures taken by the emperor and his mother to ensure the capital's grain supply during their absence in the East. This was always a vital consideration if a regime wished to retain its popularity in Rome. The personification depicted is thus Abundantia or Annona, rather than Providentia herself. The rare half-denarius, which in earlier times had almost always depicted the goddess Victory, was now beginning to bear a variety of reverses more in line with the types of the standard denominations.

Orbiana wife of Severus Alexander

320. Silver denarius (2.82 gm). Rome, special marriage issue, A.D. 225. SALL BARBIA—ORBIA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Orbiana right, dotted border/CONCORDIA—AVGG, Concordia enthroned left, holding patera and double cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 319. BMCRE 287. Cohen 1.

Rare. Charming portrait. Extremely fine

Sallustia Barbia Orbiana was married to Severus Alexander in A.D. 225. However, Julia Mamaea was fearful of losing her influence over her son and was grateful for the opportunity to banish her daughter-in-law when the unfortunate young empress's father was implicated in an abortive coup. Orbiana's Roman coinage all appears to have been produced at the time of the marriage, but there are a number of Greek imperial issues dated to the following year, A.D. 226/7.

321. Silver denarius (2.26 gm). Rome, special marriage issue, A.D. 225. SALL BARBIA—ORBIA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Orbiana right, dotted border/CONCORDIA—AVGG, Concordia enthroned left, holding patera and double cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 319. BMCRE 287. Cohen 1.

Rare. Full flan. About extremely fine

Julia Mamaea mother of Severus Alexander

322. Silver quinarius (1.67 gm). Rome, issue 4 of the reign of Severus Alexander, A.D. 224. IVLIA MA—MAEA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Julia Mamaea right, dotted border/VENERI—FELICI, Venus standing facing, head right, holding sceptre and child, dotted border. RIC 352. Cohen 61. Cf. BMCRE 189 (denarius) and note. Ex Hennessy collection; John W. Garrett collection 826; Johns Hopkins University 44.6.342; and Garrett sale 1 (1984), lot 856. *Very rare. Good very fine*

Following the death in A.D. 226 of her mother, the senior empress Julia Maesa, Julia Mamaea became the dominant influence in the regime of her son, Severus Alexander. Although she was a capable

administrator, the army eventually became dissatisfied with her pacifist policies. Their frustration ultimately found expression in military revolt, and both the emperor and his mother fell victim to their fury (A.D. 235). The dedication "to Venus the Fortunate" would seem to refer to the empress's recent survival of the downfall of her nephew Elagabalus, in A.D. 222, which also saw the violent death of her sister, the empress Julia Soaemias. This exceptional issue of the half-denarius denomination is only recorded in a BMC footnote, citing Cohen's quotation from Vaillant.

323. Silver denarius (3.62 gm). Rome, issue 6 of the reign of Severus Alexander, A.D. 226. IVLIA MA—MAEA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Julia Mamaea right, dotted border/V—E—S—T—A, Vesta standing left, holding Palladium and sceptre, dotted border. RIC 360. BMCRE 381. Cohen 81. *Superb*

324. Silver denarius (2.90 gm). Rome, issue 11 of the reign of Severus Alexander, A.D. 230. IVLIA MA—MAEA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Julia Mamaea right, dotted border/FELICITAS PVBLICA, Felicitas enthroned left, holding caduceus and double cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 338. BMCRE 658. Cohen 24.

Superb

THE AGE OF MILITARY ANARCHY

Maximinus I A.D. 235-238

325. Silver denarius (2.62 gm). Rome, issue 1, March-December A.D. 235. IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Maximinus I right (modified Severus Alexander portrait), dotted border/P—M—T—R—P—P—P, emperor standing left in military attire, raising right hand and holding long sceptre, flanked by two standards, dotted border. RIC 1. BMCRE 9. Cohen 46.

Rare early issue. Good extremely fine

With the final downfall of the Severan dynasty a long period of military anarchy ensued, with emperors being made and unmade at the whim of their soldiers. The first of these was Maximinus, a Thracian peasant, reputedly seven feet tall, who had risen through the ranks of the army to a position of high command. Maximinus never visited Rome during his three-year reign, and his earliest coin portraits, of which this is an excellent example, are merely adaptations of Alexander's final effigy. The military flavor of his regime, in sharp contrast to his predecessor, comes through unmistakably in this type.

326. Silver denarius (3.14 gm). Rome, issue 2, A.D. 236. IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG, laureate and draped bust of Maximinus I right, dotted border/PROVIDENTIA AVG, Providentia standing left, pointing with wand to globe at her feet and holding cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 13. BMCRE 86. Cohen 77. *Superb*

As soon as the official effigy of the new ruler was received at Rome, presumably early in A.D. 236, the coin portraits show a marked change from the somewhat effeminate features of the first issue to the rugged realism of the soldier-emperor's true appearance.



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327. Silver denarius (2.53 gm). Rome, issue 2, A.D. 236. IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG, laureate and draped bust of Maximinus I right, dotted border/VICTO—R—I—A AVG, Victory running right, holding wreath and palm, dotted border. RIC 16. BMCRE 105. Cohen 99. *Superb*

328. Silver denarius (3.06 gm). Rome, issue 3, late A.D. 236-A.D. 237. MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG GERM, laureate and draped bust of Maximinus I right, dotted border/FIDES—M—I—LITVM, Fides standing left, holding two standards, dotted border. RIC 18A. BMCRE 137. Cohen 9. *Fleur de coin*

329. Silver denarius (3.44 gm). Rome, issue 3, late A.D. 236-A.D. 237. MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG GERM, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Maximinus I right, dotted border/VICT—ORIA GERM, Victory standing left, holding wreath and palm, captive at her feet, dotted border. RIC 23. BMCRE 187. Cohen 107.

Scarce. Fleur de coin

This reverse type specifically commemorates Maximinus' German victories, the first truly effective Roman offensive to have been mounted since Septimius Severus' British campaigns a quarter of a century before. Details of the war are sketchy, but it is recorded that he won a great victory in a swamp in Wurttemberg.

Diva Paulina wife of Maximinus I

330. Silver denarius (2.73 gm). Rome, special consecration issue. DIVA PAVLINA, veiled and draped bust of Diva Paulina right, dotted border/C—ONSECRATIO, Diva Paulina seated left on peacock flying right, dotted border. RIC 2. BMCRE 127. Cohen 2. Ex Hennessey collection, Paris; John Work Garrett collection 830; Johns Hopkins University 44.6.348; and Garrett sale 1 (1984), lot 860. *Rare. Extremely fine*

Although her name is not given by any of the ancient historians, the numismatic evidence proves that Paulina was the wife of Maximinus I. On the basis of a dated Greek imperial bronze from the Cilician mint of Anazarbus (like her Roman coinage issued posthumously) it would appear that Paulina must have died very soon after her husband's accession in March, A.D. 235. From the single inscription in which she is mentioned (CIL x. 5054) we have a fuller version of her name and titles—*Diva Caccilia Paulina Pia Augusta*.

331. Silver denarius (2.15 gm). Rome, special consecration issue. DIVA PAVLINA, veiled and draped bust of Diva Paulina right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, Diva Paulina seated left on peacock flying right, dotted border. RIC 2. BMCRE 127. Cohen 2. *Rare. Extremely fine*

Maximus Caesar A.D. 235-238

332. Silver denarius (2.62 gm). Rome, issue 2, A.D. 236. IVL VERVS MAXIMVS CAES, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Maximus right, dotted border/PIETAS AVG, priestly implements, dotted border. RIC 1. BMCRE 118. Cohen 1. *Scarce. Toned. Extremely fine plus*

C. Julius Verus Maximus, son of Maximinus and Paulina, was probably given the rank of Caesar immediately following his father's elevation to the throne. He was with Maximinus throughout the reign, and shared the emperor's fate when the army mutinied during the siege of Aquileia.

333. Silver denarius (2.98 gm). Rome, issue 3, late A.D. 236-A.D. 237. MAXIMVS CAES GERM, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Maximus right, dotted border/PRINC IVVENTYTIS, Caesar standing left in military attire, holding baton and transverse spear, two standards on right, dotted border. RIC 3. BMCRE 211. Cohen 10. *Brilliant. Fleur de coin*

Maximus was also granted the title of Germanicus following his father's victories beyond the Rhine frontier during the course of the year 236. The reverse type is the conventional representation of the heir to the throne as "Prince of the Youth."

Gordian I 1-22 April A.D. 238

334. Silver denarius (3.06 gm). Rome. IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian I right, dotted border/P M T—R P COS P P, togate emperor standing left, holding branch and short transverse sceptre, dotted border. RIC 1. BMCRE 1. Cohen 2. *Very rare. Almost superb*

There can be little doubt that the short-lived rebellion of the Gordiani in North Africa, in April of A.D. 238, was carefully planned with the full collusion of the Roman Senate if, indeed, that august body was not the actual instigator of the revolt. How else could the dies have been prepared in advance, in Rome, for the coinage of a provincial usurper and, following the rapid suppression of the uprising, what other circumstance would have motivated the Senate to act so quickly and decisively in appointing two of its own number to the imperial throne, while Maximinus was still alive and descending on Italy with his army? The depiction on this type of the elder Gordian wearing civilian garb would seem to be a deliberate reversion to the constitutional and pro-senatorial tone of the coinage of Severus Alexander, in marked contrast to the unmistakably martial theme of Maximinus' issues.



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Gordian II 1-22 April A.D. 238

335. Silver denarius (3.36 gm). Rome. IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG. laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian II right, dotted border/VIRTVS—AVGG. Virtus standing left, resting right hand on shield and holding inverted spear, dotted border. RIC 3. BMCRE 30. Cohen 14.

Very rare. A most remarkable portrait. Toned. Superb

The younger Gordian, himself in his mid-forties at the time of the revolt against Maximinus, had the unenviable task of leading a band of volunteer militia against the legionary troops of Capellianus, governor of Numidia, who had remained loyal to the emperor Maximinus. His force hopelessly outnumbered, the younger Gordian fought bravely but perished, together with most of his men, in the ensuing conflict. On hearing the news his eighty-year-old father gave up the struggle and committed suicide, rather than face the wrath of Maximinus. The type of Virtus, the personification of manliness and valor, was especially appropriate to Gordian II who had championed his father's cause so bravely against impossible odds.

Balbinus 22 April-29 July A.D. 238

336. Silver denarius (2.97 gm). Rome, issue 1, c. April-June A.D. 238. IMP C D CAEL BALBINVS AVG. laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Balbinus right, viewed from front, dotted border/PROVIDENTIA DEORVM. Providentia standing left, pointing with wand to globe by her feet and holding cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 7. BMCRE 33. Cohen 23.

Rare. Superb

Following the failure of the North African uprising the Senate, now irretrievably committed to rebellion against Maximinus, appointed two of its own number, Balbinus and Pupienus, to occupy the "vacant" throne of the Gordiani. Decimus Caelius Balbinus took charge of the civil administration, while his colleague was charged with the defense of Rome against Maximinus. The threat to the new regime was removed by the assassination of Maximinus by his own troops. But relations between the coemperors rapidly deteriorated until, after little more than three months of rule, both were murdered by the praetorian guard. The Foresight of the Gods' refers to the divine inspiration which led the Senate to appoint two new emperors to meet the imminent threat from the tyrant Maximinus.

337. Silver denarius (3.12 gm). Rome, issue 1, c. April-June A.D. 238. IMP C D CAEL BALBINVS AVG. laureate and draped bust of Balbinus right, viewed from front, dotted border/VICTO—RIA AVGG. Victoria standing facing, head and wings to left, holding wreath and palm, dotted border. RIC 8. BMCRE 37. Cohen 27.

Rare. Extremely fine

The victory of the emperors Balbinus and Pupienus over Maximinus is here anticipated. Had the latter succeeded in regaining control of his capital, doubtless a massacre of the senatorial aristocracy would have ensued. However, the assassin's dagger saved the new regime from having to trust their fate to the outcome of a battle in which the odds would have been very much against them.

338. Silver antoninianus (4.76 gm). Rome, issue 2, c. June-July(?) A.D. 238. IMP CAES D CAEL BALBINVS AVG. radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Balbinus right, viewed from front, dotted border/FIDES MVTVA AVGG. clasped hands, dotted border. RIC 11. BMCRE 71. Cohen 6.

Rare. Extremely fine plus

During the course of their brief joint reign Balbinus and Pupienus reintroduced the double denarius ("antoninianus") denomination, which had been discontinued by Elagabalus almost two decades before. Whatever their motives in so doing, this proved to be an act of momentous consequence, for the new coin rapidly drove out of circulation the silver denarius, which had been the mainstay of the currency system for the past 450 years. The issue of antoniniani under Balbinus and Pupienus concentrated exclusively on the theme of harmony between the Augusti, an expression of hope rather than a commemoration of the true state of affairs.

Pupienus 22 April-29 July A.D. 238

339. Silver denarius (2.72 gm). Rome, issue 1, c. April-June A.D. 238. IMP C M CLOD PVPIENVS AVG. laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Pupienus right, dotted border/P M TR P—COS II P P. togate emperor standing left, holding branch and short transverse sceptre, dotted border. RIC 5. BMCRE 50. Cohen 29.

Rare. Outstanding portrait. Toned. Superb

Marcus Clodius Pupienus Maximus, elected jointly to the imperial throne with Balbinus following the downfall of the Gordiani, was entrusted with the task of taking the field against the advancing forces of the emperor Maximinus. Perhaps luckily for him, his tactical accomplishments were never put to the test against the seasoned military veteran, for Maximinus fell victim to his own soldiers before the two armies met. The recently awarded imperial titles and powers of Pupienus are here celebrated on the reverse, together with a representation of the emperor clad in his civilian attire, in marked contrast to the military costume in which Maximinus had regularly appeared. This was in continuation of the pattern established on the coinage of the Gordiani, with its emphasis on a return to constitutional and pro-senatorial government.

340. Silver antoninianus (5.03 gm). Rome, issue 2, c. June-July(?) A.D. 238. IMP CAES PVPIEN MAXIMVS AVG. radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Pupienus right, dotted border/CARITAS MVTVA AVGG. clasped hands, dotted border. RIC 10(b). BMCRE 87. Cohen 3.

Rare. Splendid portrait. Extremely fine plus

"The Mutual Affection of the Emperors" is optimistically proclaimed on this double denarius belonging to the final phase of the brief joint reign of Balbinus and Pupienus. In reality, their mutual antipathy was to bring about a speedy and violent end to their regime. The addition of the name Maximus to some of Pupienus' obverse legends has often been mistakenly interpreted as commemorating his "victory" over Maximinus. In fact, he had borne this name long before his election to imperial office, a fact proven by an inscribed statue base from Ephesus, bearing a dedication to Pupienus when he was proconsul of Asia.



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Gordian III A.D. 238-244

341. As Caesar under Balbinus and Pupienus, 22 April-29 July A.D. 238, silver denarius (3.07 gm). Rome, issue 1 of Balbinus and Pupienus, c. April-June A.D. 238. M AN[T] GORDIANVS CAES, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III right, dotted border/PIETAS AVGG, priestly implements, dotted border. RIC 1. BMCRE 62. Cohen 182. *Very rare. Toned. Extremely fine.*

Marcus Antonius Gordianus was the son of Maecia Faustina, daughter of the ill-fated Emperor Gordian I and sister of Gordian II. Although he was only thirteen years of age at the time, popular demand led the joint emperors Balbinus and Pupienus to adopt the boy as heir to the throne. He survived the violent downfall of their regime, and was proclaimed emperor by the same praetorian guards who had just assassinated his adoptive "fathers." A small coinage had been produced in the name of the youthful Caesar, comprising only denarii and sestertii of a single type.

342. As Augustus, silver antoninianus (4.41 gm). Rome, issue 3, A.D. 240. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III right, dotted border/LIBERALITAS AVG III, Liberalitas standing left, holding abacus and cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 67. Cf. Cohen 142. *Superb*

The antoninianus succeeded the denarius as the standard denomination of the Roman coinage during the reign of Gordian III. Denarii were still struck, but in diminished quantities compared with earlier reigns. After the death of Gordian III in 244 the issue of denarii was virtually discontinued. This type commemorates the third public largesse of the reign, which probably occurred just after the suppression of a revolt in North Africa in A.D. 240.

343. —, silver denarius (3.20 gm). Rome, special marriage issue, A.D. 241. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III right, dotted border/SECVR—ITA—S PVBICA, Securitas enthroned left, holding sceptre and resting head on left hand, dotted border. RIC 130. Cohen 340. *Superb*

The silver denarii of Gordian III were the last coins of this denomination to be issued in substantial quantities. Introduced 450 years before, during Rome's epic struggle for survival with the Carthaginian Hannibal, the denarius had been the mainstay of the Roman monetary system ever since. Within two decades of its discontinuance the imperial coinage, together with the economy, had collapsed in ruin, to be partially restored by Aurelian and, at the end of the century, fully reformed by Diocletian.

344. —, silver antoninianus (5.12 gm). Antioch, A.D. 238-239. IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III right, dotted border/PROVIDE—NTIA AVG, Fortuna standing left, holding rudder and cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 196. Cohen 306. *Scarce. About extremely fine.*

Rome had monopolized the production of coinage since the early part of the reign of Severus Alexander. Under Gordian III, however, there began the process of decentralization which was to gather pace with

the partial collapse of imperial authority in the second half of the third century. The products of at least one, possibly two, provincial mints have been identified. Antioch, as the great metropolis of the East, was undoubtedly the source of some, if not all, of these issues. This curious reverse combines the legend PROVIDENTIA with a representation of Fortuna, an incongruity typical of newly established mints.

Tranquillina wife of Gordian III

345. Silver antoninianus (4.25 gm). Rome, summer A.D. 241. SABINIA TRANQVILLINA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Tranquillina right on crescent, dotted border/CONCORDIA AVGG, Concordia enthroned left, holding patera and double cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 249. Cohen 1. Ex Fred Baldwin collection, Glendining sale, 20-21 November 1969, lot 235.

A magnificent example of this classic rarity. Toned. Extremely fine.

Furia Sabinia Tranquillina was the daughter of the influential praetorian prefect Timesitheus, and was married to the sixteen-year-old emperor Gordian III in A.D. 241. Timesitheus was the formulator of imperial policy from this time until his death in the winter of 243/4, and was thus the architect of the military successes achieved against the Persians who had violated Rome's eastern frontier. Following the death of Timesitheus, Gordian made the unfortunate appointment of Philip the Arabian to the vacant office of praetorian prefect, a decision which was to cost him his throne. The coinage of the young empress Tranquillina is of extraordinary rarity when compared with her husband's vast output, and the considerable extent of her own Greek imperial coinage. It seems likely that issues in her name were restricted to the occasion of the wedding itself, and it is not beyond the realm of possibility that the emperor Philip ordered the recall and destruction of the coinage issued in the name of the daughter of his predecessor in the office of praetorian prefect.

Philip I A.D. 244-249

346. Silver antoninianus (4.54 gm). Rome, issue 3 or 4, A.D. 245-247. IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Philip I right, dotted border/AEQVITAS AVGG, Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 27(b). Cf. Cohen 9. *Fleur de coin*

347. Silver antoninianus (4.29 gm). Rome, issue 4, A.D. 247. IMP PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Philip I right, dotted border/VICTORIA CARPICA, Victory advancing right, holding wreath and palm, dotted border. RIC 66. Cohen 238. Ex Leu 33 (1983), lot 126. *Very rare. Extremely fine.*

This rare type celebrates the notable victory, achieved by the emperor in person, over the Carpi, a barbarian tribe who had been harassing the province of Dacia. Philip's absence on this campaign necessitated the postponement of the games celebrating Rome's thousandth anniversary, the commemorative coinage for which thus commences in 248 rather than 247.



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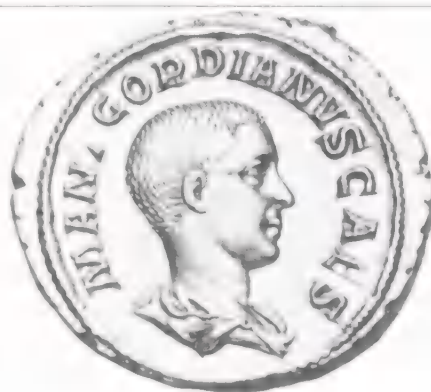
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348. Silver antoninianus (3.84 gm). Antioch, issue 1, probably A.D. 247. IMP IVL PHILIPPVS PIVS FEL AVG around. P M under bust, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Philip I right, dotted border/VIRIVS E—X—ERCITVS. Virtus standing right, holding inverted spear and resting left hand on shield, dotted border. RIC 74. Cohen 245.

Scarce. Interesting portrait of eastern style. Good extremely fine

Production of imperial coinage by a branch mint (or mints), which had commenced under Gordian III, continued under his successor. Antioch has to be the most likely location for the majority of these issues, and the Syrian metropolis also saw a significant increase in the production of debased silver tetradrachms at this time (some of which remarkably bear the Latin legend MON VRB).

349. Silver antoninianus (4.86 gm). Rome, issue 5 (millennial issue), A.D. 248. IMP PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Philip I right, dotted border/SAEVLARES AVGG, she-wolf standing left, suckling twins, II in exergue, dotted border. RIC 15. Cohen 178.

Superb

The long-awaited celebration of Rome's millennium, the thousandth anniversary of Romulus' foundation of the city in 753 B.C., should have commenced in April, A.D. 247. However, Philip's absence on the Danubian frontier delayed the festivities until late in the year, or early in 248. Magnificent games were staged in which all variety of exotic animals were exhibited for the amusement of the public (most of which had been collected by Philip's unfortunate predecessor, Gordian III, to adorn the Persian triumph which he never lived to celebrate). This type depicts the famous emblem of the Roman state—the legendary "wolf and twins." An interesting aspect of this issue is the first appearance of marks indicating the particular divisions of the mint (officinae) which were responsible for the production of each type. This provides a most illuminating insight into the operation of the Rome mint at this and, presumably, at other periods of time. Of the six officinae, numbers 1, 2, 5, and 6 operated exclusively for Philip I, officina 3 divided its output between issues in the names of Philip I and his son Philip II, whilst officina 4 struck in the names of both Philip I and the empress Otacilia Severa. This type was a product of the second officina (II in exergue).

350. Silver antoninianus (4.13 gm). Rome, issue 5 (millennial issue), A.D. 248. IMP PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate and draped bust of Philip I right, dotted border/SAEVLARES AVGG, antelope standing left, UI in exergue, dotted border. RIC 21. Cohen 189.

Extremely fine

Another type commemorating the festivities at the time of Rome's millennium, this was produced by the sixth officina of the Rome mint (UI in exergue) which operated exclusively in the name of Philip I.

351. Silver antoninianus (4.16 gm). Rome, issue 7 or 8, A.D. 248-249. IMP PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Philip I right, dotted border/FIDES EXERCITVS, four standards, dotted border. RIC 62. Cohen 50.

Scarce. Superb

The storm clouds began to gather after the euphoria of the celebrations surrounding Rome's millennium. This type, appealing directly to the "loyalty of the army," makes it clear that there was official concern over the extreme popularity of the general Decius with the troops of the Danubian army. This concern was well founded, for in September, 249, Decius ascended the imperial throne, having defeated Philip in the battle of Verona.

352. Silver antoninianus (3.83 gm). Antioch, later issue. IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Philip I left, viewed from front, dotted border/ROMAE AETERNAE, Roma seated left on shield, holding Victoriola and sceptre, dotted border. RIC 85. Cohen 167.

Very rare. Very fine

This rare eastern antoninianus of Philip I has the highly unusual feature for this reign of an obverse bust to left. Some of the debased tetradrachms from Antioch exhibit this same peculiarity, thus adding weight to the attribution of the antoniniani to the Syrian metropolis.

Otacilia Severa wife of Philip I

353. Silver quinarius (1.76 gm). Rome, issue 3, A.D. 245-247. MARCIA OTACIL—SEVERA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Otacilia Severa right, dotted border/CONCORDIA AVGG, Concordia enthroned left, holding patera and cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 119(a). Cohen 8. Ex Sternberg XIII (1983), lot 912.

An outstanding example of this very rare denomination.

Extremely fine plus

Marcia Otacilia Severa was the wife of Philip I and mother of Philip II. Unlike the previous empress, Tranquillina, her issues are on a relatively large scale, representing part of the output of the fourth officina of the Rome mint throughout her husband's reign. The extremely rare half-denarius denomination may have been struck for distribution at the celebrations on the arrival of the imperial family in Rome towards the end of 244. The reverse type proclaims the message of love and goodwill, appropriate to the role of an empress, and a vital element in the propaganda campaign to quieten the voices of those who may have questioned the means by which the new emperor had obtained his throne.

354. Silver antoninianus (3.96 gm). Rome, issue 3 or 4, circa A.D. 246-7. M OTACIL SEVERA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Otacilia Severa right, on crescent, dotted border/CONCORDIA AVGG, Concordia enthroned left, holding patera and cornucopiae, lighted altar behind her legs, dotted border. RIC 126. Cohen 17.

Superb

The lighted altar at the feet of Concordia is symbolic of the sacrifices being performed in anticipation of Rome's thousandth anniversary (April, A.D. 247).



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355. Silver antoninianus (5.25 gm). Rome, issue 5 (millennial issue), A.D. 248. OTACIL SEVERA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Otacilia Severa right, on crescent, dotted border/SAECVLARES AVGG, hippopotamus standing right, IIII in exergue, dotted border. RIC 116(b), Cohen 64.

Scarce. Toned. About extremely fine

This is the sole antoninianus type used on the coinage of Otacilia to celebrate the Secular Games on the occasion of Rome's millennium. The numeral IIII in the exergue indicates that the coin was produced by the fourth workshop (officina) of the Rome mint, which also struck coins in the name of Philip I. The hippopotamus was one of the exotic beasts exhibited in the arena on this occasion.

Philip II A.D. 247-249

356. As Caesar. A.D. 244-247, silver antoninianus (4.28 gm). Rome, issue 3, A.D. 245-247. M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES, radiate and draped bust of Philip II right, dotted border/PRINCIPI I—VVENT, Caesar standing left in military attire, holding globe and inverted spear, dotted border. RIC 218(d), Cohen 48.

Superb

The son of Philip I and Otacilia was only about seven years of age at the time of his father's accession, but was immediately granted the rank of Caesar and a share in the imperial coinage. His Rome issues appear to have been made from the third officina, though the workshop did not work exclusively for him.

357. As Augustus, silver antoninianus (4.58 gm). Rome, issue 7 or 8, A.D. 248-249. IMP PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Philip II right, dotted border/LIBERALITAS AVGG III, Philip I and Philip II seated left on curule chairs, dotted border. RIC 230, Cohen 17.

Scarce. Weak reverse. Otherwise superb

The younger Philip was elevated to the rank of Augustus and coemperor by his father in A.D. 247, although still only about ten years of age. This type depicting both emperors, father and son, celebrates the third "Liberalitas" of the reign. The occasion for this act of public generosity may be sought in the deteriorating political situation of the time: two rebellions, those of Pacatian on the Danube and Iotapian in the East (both in the summer of 248), were indicative of the decline of Philip's authority, a situation which he was attempting to remedy by the purchase of popular support.

Pacatian usurper in Moesia A.D. 248

358. Debased silver antoninianus (4.19 gm). Viminacium. IMP TI CL MAR PACATIANVS P F AVG, radiate and draped bust of Pacatian right, no dotted border(?)/FORTVNA REDVX, Fortuna seated left on wheel, holding rudder and cornucopiae, no dotted border(?). Cf. RIC 4 (legend lacks PF).

Extremely rare. Exceptional specimen for this emperor, with full legend and bold portrait. Good very fine

Tiberius Claudius Marinus Pacatianus was proclaimed emperor by the Danubian legions, in opposition to Philip, probably in the early summer of A.D. 248. The date of his rebellion is precisely fixed by one of

his coin inscriptions, which translates "Year One Thousand and One of Eternal Rome." The center of his power was the province of Moesia Superior, and his very rare coinage of antoniniani was produced by the mint of Viminacium on the Danube. The revolt was quickly suppressed, but contributed to the weakening of Philip's authority in the Danubian area.

Iotapian usurper in the East A.D. 248

359. Debased silver antoninianus (3.29 gm). Uncertain eastern mint. IMP M F RV IOTAPIANVS, radiate and cuirassed bust of Iotapian right, viewed from behind, dotted border/VICTORIA—AVG, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm, dotted border. Cf. RIC 2(c) (IMP C M F). Ex Tkalec and Rauch auction, 14-15 April 1986, lot 400.

Of great rarity. An exceptional coin with a full legend and a splendid portrait on a large flan.

A bold very fine

Soon after the unsuccessful rebellion of Pacatian on the Danube another revolt broke out, this time in the East. It was led by a certain Marcus Fulvius Rufus Iotapianus, who claimed a distant kinship with the Severan dynasty, and was an expression of frustration with the oppressive administration in Syria of Priscus, brother of the emperor Philip. The uprising affected the provinces of Syria and Cappadocia and, like that of Pacatian, was speedily suppressed. But the days of Philip's regime were now clearly numbered and the next revolt, that of Decius, was destined to topple his government. Iotapian's antoniniani are of great rarity. The crudity of their style is indicative of an irregular mint, the precise location of which has yet to be determined.

Trajan Decius A.D. 249-251

360. Silver antoninianus (4.40 gm). Rome, issue 2. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trajan Decius right, dotted border/ADVENTVS AVG, emperor on horseback right, raising right hand and holding sceptre, dotted border. RIC 11(b), Cohen 4.

Scarce. Superb

Caius Messius Quintus Decius was appointed by Philip to restore discipline in the Danubian legions following the revolt of Pacatian. Decius himself foresaw the inevitable consequences of his appointment and tried, unsuccessfully, to persuade Philip not to send him to the northern frontier. As he had feared, the soldiers soon proclaimed him emperor, and in the ensuing struggle Philip lost his throne and his life. Decius clearly recognized the dangers to national security posed by the current situation of military anarchy, and determined to restore a true regard for the old Roman virtues and values. In accordance with this policy he adopted the proud name of Trajan, widely regarded as the *optimus princeps* of the past, and issued a remarkable series of antoniniani honoring the best of the imperial *divi* from Augustus to Severus Alexander. The type of this antoninianus celebrates the new emperor's arrival in Rome after winning the throne from his predecessor Philip.



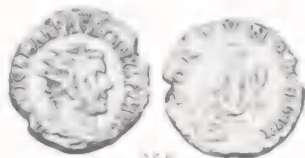
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361. Silver antoninianus (4.34 gm). Rome, issue 2. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Trajan Decius right, viewed from behind, dotted border/D—A—C—I—A, Dacia standing left, holding vertical staff surmounted by ass's head, dotted border. RIC 12(b). Cohen 16. *Brilliant. Fleur de coin*

The province of Dacia, incorporated into the empire by Trajan in A.D. 106, is specially honored by this interesting type. The curious staff with ass's head is a distinctive emblem of the country, though its origin is unclear. It may allude to a local cult of Apollo, or perhaps be of Celtic origin. Dacia was invaded by the Celts in the fourth century B.C., and the population readily absorbed Celtic culture.

362. Silver antoninianus (5.63 gm). Rome, issue 2. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trajan Decius right, dotted border/PANNONI—AE, the two Pannoniae standing facing, heads left, each raising right hand, the figure on right holding standard, standard to left of figure on left, dotted border. RIC 21(b). Cohen 86. *Full flan. Superb*

The emperor Decius was a native of Pannonia and here honors his homeland. About A.D. 103 Trajan divided the area into two provinces—*Superior* in the west, *Inferior* in the east—hence the two personifications. The standards are symbolic of the two great provincial armies stationed in Pannonia.

Herennia Etruscilla wife of Trajan Decius

363. Silver antoninianus (4.83 gm). Rome, issue 2, second phase. HER ETRVSCILLA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Herennia Etruscilla right, on crescent, dotted border/PVDICITIA AVG, Pudicitia enthroned left, raising veil over face and holding transverse sceptre, dotted border. RIC 59(b). Cohen 19. *Superb*

Herennia Cupressenia Etruscilla was the wife of Trajan Decius and mother of Herennius Etruscus and Hostilian. It is possible that her coinage, like that of her younger son Hostilian, continued into the reign of her husband's successor, Trebonianus Gallus.

Herennius Etruscus A.D. 251

364. As Caesar, A.D. 250-251, silver antoninianus (4.58 gm). Rome, issue 2, second phase. Q HER ETR MES DECIVS NOB C, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Herennius Etruscus right, dotted border/PIETAS AVGVSTORVM, priestly implements, dotted border. RIC 143. Cohen 14. *Superb*

The elder son of Trajan Decius, Quintus Herennius Etruscus Messius Decius was given the title of Caesar in A.D. 250. He was promoted to the rank of Augustus the following year, shortly before the fateful battle of Abrittus in which both he and his father lost their lives fighting the Goths. The use of the genitive plural in the reverse legend is curious, as Decius was the sole Augustus at the time of the issue;

perhaps it was intended to invoke the entire succession of Rome's emperors, the best of whom were honored contemporaneously in Trajan Decius' "Divi" series. The type is one which had become standard for heirs to the throne: the emblems of the priesthoods were symbolic of the young prince's entry into religious life through membership of the four principal colleges.

365. —, silver antoninianus (4.19 gm). Rome, issue 2, second phase. Q HER ETR MES DECIVS NOB C, radiate and draped bust of Herennius Etruscus right, dotted border/PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, Caesar standing left in military attire, holding baton and transverse sceptre, dotted border. RIC 147(c). Cohen 26. *Superb*

Etruscus here appears in the guise of "Prince of the Youth," another standard type for the heir to the throne. The military attire of the young prince was especially appropriate at this time, for he was immediately dispatched to the Danube frontier to assist his father in fighting the barbarian invaders, a campaign from which neither was destined to return.

Hostilian A.D. 251

366. As Caesar, A.D. 251, silver antoninianus (4.64 gm). Rome, issue 2, third phase. C VALENS HOSTIL MES QVINTVS N C, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Hostilian right, dotted border/MARTI PROPVG—NATORI, Mars advancing right, holding transverse spear and shield, dotted border. RIC 177 (b). Cohen 15.

An unusually attractive and well struck specimen of this brief coinage. Rare thus. Superb

Caius Valens Hostilianus Messius Quintus, the younger brother of Herennius Etruscus, was appointed Caesar in A.D. 251. The type of Mars Propugnator, the champion of the Roman army as it advanced to meet the barbarian invaders, was most fitting to the circumstances of the time. Unfortunately, on this occasion the god of war failed to bring victory, or even to protect the lives of the emperor and his elder son. The deaths of Decius and Etruscus at Abrittus left the young Caesar Hostilian and his mother Etruscilla as the sole survivors of the imperial family. Their position was honored by the new emperor Trebonianus Gallus, who even raised Hostilian to the rank of co-emperor. Just a few months later, however, Hostilian fell victim to the plague which was ravaging the empire.

367. —, silver antoninianus (3.54 gm). Rome, issue 2, third phase. C VALENS HOSTIL MES QVINTVS N C, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Hostilian right, dotted border/PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, Caesar standing left in military attire, holding standard and inverted spear, dotted border. RIC 181(d). *Extremely fine plus*

The young Caesar is here represented as "Prince of The Youth," an honor which he shared for a time with his elder brother Etruscus.



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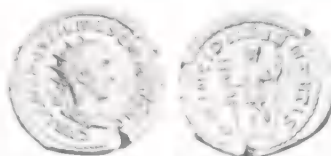
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The "Divi" Series of Trajan Decius

This intriguing series, which omits the name of the issuing authority, was convincingly attributed to the reign of Trajan Decius by Harold Mattingly in his article "The Coins of the 'Divi' issued by Trajan Decius," NC 1949, pp. 75 ff. By honoring the memory of the best of the imperial *Divi*, the coins clearly fit into the pattern of that emperor's policy of reviving the old Roman virtues. These issues were formerly attributed to a newly opened mint at Milan, but the weight of evidence, including numerous die links, points to their production by a single officina of the Rome mint. The selection of deified rulers who are commemorated throws an interesting light on the verdict of history as seen through the eyes of mid-third century Roman society. Eleven *Divi* were honored by Decius, including two who were not formally consecrated following their deaths—Commodus and Severus Alexander. Some of the omissions are equally enigmatic by twentieth century standards. Of the rulers who had been consecrated, and honored with a commemorative coinage at the time, the following receive no notice on the coinage of Decius: Julius Caesar, Claudius, Lucius Verus, Pertinax, and Caracalla.

368. *Divus Augustus*, deified A.D. 14, silver antoninianus (4.23 gm). Rome, A.D. 250-251. DIVO AVGVSTO, radiate head of Divus Augustus right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, flaming, horned altar, dotted border. RIC 78. Cohen 578. *Superb*

369. —, silver antoninianus (3.30 gm). Rome, A.D. 250-251. DIVO AVGVSTO, radiate head of Divus Augustus right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, flaming, horned altar, dotted border. RIC 78. Cohen 578. *About extremely fine*

370. *Divus Vespasian*, deified A.D. 79, silver antoninianus (4.38 gm). Rome, A.D. 250-251. DIVO VESPASIANO, radiate head of Divus Vespasian right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, flaming, horned altar, dotted border. RIC 80. Cohen 652. Ex Johns Hopkins University and Garrett sale 1 (1984), lot 883. *Extremely fine*

371. —, silver antoninianus (4.04 gm). Rome, A.D. 250-251. DIVO VESPASIANO, radiate head of Divus Vespasian right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, eagle with spread wings standing three quarters right, head left, [dotted border]. RIC 79. Cohen 651. *Very fine plus*

372. *Divus Titus*, deified A.D. 81, silver antoninianus (3.56 gm). Rome, A.D. 250-251. DIVO TITO, radiate head of Divus Titus right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, flaming, horned altar, dotted border. RIC 82(b). Cohen 405. *About extremely fine*

373. —, silver antoninianus (3.40 gm). Rome, A.D. 250-251. DIVO TITO, radiate head of Divus Titus right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, flaming, horned altar, dotted border. RIC 82(b). Cohen 405. *Superb*

374. —, silver antoninianus (3.44 gm). Rome, A.D. 250-251. DIVO TITO, radiate head of Divus Titus right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, eagle with spread wings standing three quarters right, head left, dotted border. RIC 81(a). Cohen 404. *Extremely fine*

375. *Divus Nerva*, deified A.D. 98, silver antoninianus (4.15 gm). Rome, A.D. 250-251. DIVO NERVAE, radiate head of Divus Nerva right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, eagle with spread wings standing three quarters right, head left, dotted border. RIC 83(a). Cohen 152. Ex Johns Hopkins University and Garrett sale 1 (1984), lot 883. *Very fine plus*

376. —, silver antoninianus (3.07 gm). Rome, A.D. 250-251. DIVO NERVAE, radiate head of Divus Nerva right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, flaming altar, dotted border. RIC 84(a). *Very fine plus*

377. *Divus Trajan*, deified A.D. 117, silver antoninianus (4.31 gm). Rome, A.D. 250-251. DIVO TRAIANO, radiate bust of Divus Trajan with drapery on left shoulder, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, eagle with spread wings standing facing, head left, dotted border. RIC 85(b). *Good extremely fine*

378. —, silver antoninianus (3.94 gm). Rome, A.D. 250-251. DIVO TRAIANO, radiate bust of Divus Trajan right with drapery on left shoulder, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, eagle with spread wings standing three quarters right, head left, dotted border. RIC 85(c). Ex Johns Hopkins University and Garrett sale 1 (1984), lot 883. *Extremely fine*

379. —, silver antoninianus (4.12 gm). Rome, A.D. 250-251. DIVO TRAIANO, radiate bust of Divus Trajan right with drapery on left shoulder, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, flaming, horned altar, dotted border. RIC 86(a). Cohen 664. *Extremely fine*

380. *Divus Hadrian*, deified A.D. 138, silver antoninianus (3.67 gm). Rome, A.D. 250-251. DIVO HADRIANO, radiate head of Divus Hadrian right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, eagle with spread wings standing three quarters right, head left, dotted border. RIC 87. Cohen 1509. Ex Johns Hopkins University and Garrett sale 1 (1983), lot 883. *Very rare. About extremely fine*

381. —, silver antoninianus (3.76 gm). Rome, A.D. 250-251. DIVO HADRIANO, radiate head of Divus Hadrian right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, flaming altar, dotted border. RIC 88. Cohen 1510. *Very rare. About extremely fine*

382. *Divus Antoninus Pius*, deified A.D. 161, silver antoninianus (4.18 gm). Rome, A.D. 250-251. DIVO—PIO, radiate head of Divus Antoninus Pius right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, flaming, horned altar, dotted border. RIC 90. Cohen 1189. Ex Sternberg XI (1981), lot 764. *Good extremely fine*



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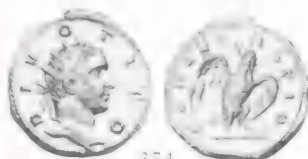
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383. —, silver antoninianus (4.13 gm). Rome, A.D. 250-251. DIVO—PIO, radiate head of Divus Antoninus Pius right, dotted border/CON—SE—CRATIO, flaming altar, dotted border. RIC 90. Cohen 1189. *Extremely fine*

384. *Divus Marcus Aurelius*, deified A.D. 180, silver antoninianus (3.73 gm). Rome, A.D. 250-251. DIVO MARCO, radiate head of Divus Marcus Aurelius right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, eagle with spread wings standing three quarters right, head left, dotted border. RIC 91(a). Cohen 1056. *About extremely fine*

385. —, silver antoninianus (4.25 gm). Rome, A.D. 250-251. DIVO MARCO ANTONINO, radiate head of Divus Marcus Aurelius right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, flaming, horned altar, dotted border. RIC 92(a). Cohen 1058. Ex Johns Hopkins University and Garrett sale 1 (1984), lot 883. *Very fine plus*

386. *Divus Commodus* (not formally deified), silver antoninianus (3.90 gm). Rome, A.D. 250-251. DIVO COMMODO, radiate bust of Divus Commodus right with drapery on left shoulder, dotted border/CONSEC—RATIO, eagle with spread wings standing three quarters right, head left, dotted border. RIC 93. Cohen 1009. *About extremely fine*

387. *Divus Septimius Severus*, deified A.D. 211, silver antoninianus (4.29 gm). Rome, A.D. 250-251. DIVO SEVERO, radiate head of Divus Septimius Severus right, dotted border/CONSEC—RATIO, eagle with spread wings standing three quarters right, head left, dotted border. RIC 95. Cohen 799. *About extremely fine*

388. *Divus Severus Alexander* (not formally deified), silver antoninianus (4.23 gm). Rome, A.D. 250-251. DIVO ALEXANDRO, radiate bust of Divus Severus Alexander right with drapery on left shoulder, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, eagle with spread wings standing three quarters right, head left, dotted border. RIC 97. Cohen 599. *Superb*

Trebonianus Gallus A.D. 251-253

389. Silver antoninianus (3.42 gm). Rome, special issue for arrival in Rome, autumn A.D. 251. IIMJP C C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trebonianus Gallus right, dotted border/PIETAS AVGG, Pietas standing facing, head left, hands raised in prayer, lighted altar at her feet, dotted border. RIC 72 (Milan). Cohen 88. *Extremely fine*

Caius Vibius Trebonianus Gallus was governor of Moesia at the time of the disastrous battle of Abrittus in which the emperors Decius and Etruscus both lost their lives. Gallus was chosen by the army to fill the vacant throne, and on his arrival in Rome he elevated Decius'

surviving son, Hostilian, to the rank of coemperor, while promoting his own son Volusian to the rank of Caesar. Hostilian died of plague soon afterwards, and Volusian became coemperor with his father. The "Piety of the Emperors" proclaimed by this type may refer to the measures taken to alleviate the sufferings of those stricken by the plague which was sweeping the empire at this time.

Volusian A.D. 251-253

390. Silver antoninianus (3.56 gm). Rome or Milan. IMP C C VIB VOLVSIVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Volusian right, dotted border/VIRT—VS AVGG, Virtus standing right, holding spear and resting left hand on shield, dotted border. RIC 206 (Milan). Cohen 133. *Superb*

On a large proportion of Volusian's coinage the emperor's name is rendered in the dative case (VOLVSIANO), and the first C in the legend is expanded to CAE. This coin belongs to a scarcer series, with the emperor's name in the nominative, which has sometimes been attributed to a new minting establishment in Milan. It could, however, be equally well explained as the final issue of the reign from Rome, prior to the murder of the two emperors as they advanced to meet the usurper Aemilian.

Aemilian usurper in Moesia August-October A.D. 253

391. Silver antoninianus (3.77 gm). Rome. IMP CAES IAJEMILIANVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Aemilian right, dotted border/P P M—TR P I P P, emperor in military attire standing left, sacrificing at altar and holding transverse spear, standard in background to left, dotted border. RIC 18. Cohen 33.

Rare. Attractively toned. An unusually sharp striking. Extremely fine plus

Marcus Aemilius Aemilianus was governor of Moesia under Trebonianus Gallus, the same position that the latter had occupied under Trajan Decius. Having successfully repulsed an invasion of his province by the Goths, Aemilian was proclaimed emperor by his troops in what was now developing into a familiar pattern of events. Gallus and Volusian advanced to meet the rebel but were murdered by their own soldiers at Interamna, leaving Aemilian master of the empire. The coinage of Aemilian's three-month reign shows much originality in the selection of types, and one may suspect that the new emperor was keenly aware of the propaganda value of his currency. It is most unusual for the first tribunician year to be rendered as TR P I in a coin inscription rather than the regular TR P. The reason for this anomaly is unclear. The emperor is depicted in his role as commander-in-chief of the Roman army, performing a sacrifice in gratitude for his victory over his rivals.

392. Silver antoninianus (3.50 gm). Rome. IMP AEMILIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Aemilian right, dotted border/P—A—C—I A—V—G, Pax standing left, holding branch and transverse sceptre, dotted border. RIC 8. Cohen 26.

Scarce. Striking a little weak. Otherwise extremely fine

The sentiment expressed in this type is one which looks forward to peace and harmony in a world distracted by foreign invasion, civil strife and plague.



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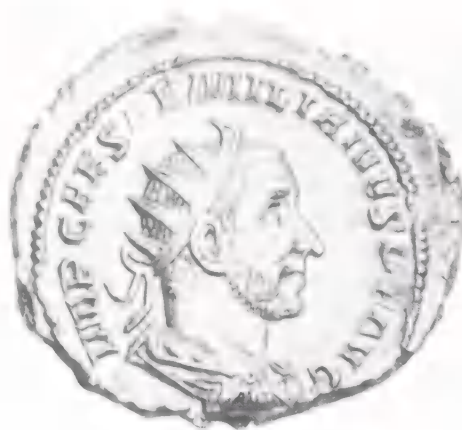
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393. Silver antoninianus (2.69 gm). Rome. IMP CAES AEMILIANVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Aemilian right, dotted border/SPES—PVBLICA, Spes walking left, holding flower and lifting skirt, dotted border. RIC 20. Cohen 48. *Extremely fine*

Cornelia Supera wife of Aemilian

394. Silver antoninianus (2.90 gm). Rome, A.D. 253. C CORNEL S—VPERA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Cornelia Supera right, on crescent, dotted border/V—E—S—T—A, Vesta standing left, holding patera and transverse sceptre, dotted border. RIC 30. Cohen 5. *Extremely rare. Very fine plus*

The empress Cornelia Supera is not mentioned by any of the ancient sources, and her identity rests entirely on the numismatic evidence. That testimony, both for her Roman and her provincial coinage, points to her identification as the wife of Aemilian. Her extremely rare Roman coinage, comprising only antoniniani, has but two known types—Vesta, from the mint of Rome, and Juno, from an unidentified mint possibly located in the Balkans. Both types were appropriate to the coinage of an empress, Vesta having a special association with the city of Rome where her famous temple was located.

Valerian I A.D. 253-260

395. Silver antoninianus (3.49 gm). Viminacium(?), issue 1, before 22 October A.D. 253. IMP P LIC VALERIANO AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Valerian I right, viewed from behind, dotted border/VICTORIA GERMANICA, Victory standing left, resting right hand on shield and holding palm, captive seated to left, dotted border. RIC 264 (Milan). Cohen 253. Göbl, "Aufbau V/1," NZ 74 (1951), p. 27 [20], 70. *Superb*

There was a proliferation of provincial minting establishments during the reigns of Valerian and his son Gallienus, a trend which was to lead ultimately to the complete decentralization of coinage production in the late Roman period. The fragmentation of the empire in the second half of the third century, and the establishment of various secessionist states, were major contributory factors in Rome's political decline and in her loss of supremacy in the production of currency. This type, possibly minted at the Danubian city of Viminacium, commemorates Valerian's successes in Raetia, a command to which he had been appointed by Trebonianus Gallus.

396. Silver antoninianus (3.74 gm). Viminacium, issue 2, before 22 October 253-early A.D. 254. IMP VALERIANVS P AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Valerian I right, dotted border/FIDE—S MILITVM, Fides standing right, holding vexillum and transverse standard, dotted border. RIC 241 (Milan, A.D. 257). Göbl, "Aufbau V/1," NZ 74 (1951), p. 28 [21], 3. Cohen 71.

Excellent metal. Superb

Diva Mariniana wife of Valerian I

397. Silver antoninianus (3.88 gm). Rome or Milan(?), A.D. 253-4. DIVAE MARINIANAE, veiled and draped bust of Diva Mariniana right, on crescent, [dotted border]/CONSEC—RATIO, Diva Mariniana seated left on peacock flying right, dotted border. RIC 6 (Rome). Cohen 16.

*Rare. Neatly engraved portrait of unusual style.
Struck on a full flan. Good extremely fine*

Mariniana was the wife of Valerian and mother of Gallienus. Her coinage was all issued posthumously, and the absence of the title Augusta from her obverse legends would suggest that she died prior to the elevation of her husband and son to imperial status. The attribution of this type to Milan was suggested by H.D. Gallwey, NC 1962, p. 341. Göbl, in "Aufbau V/1," NZ 74 (1952), p. 28 [21], assigned it to Viminacium and dated the issue to early A.D. 254. The only local bronze issue in the name of Mariniana was struck at Viminacium and is dated "year 15" of the colonial era = A.D. 253/4.

398. Silver antoninianus (3.77 gm). Rome, A.D. 253-4. DIVAE MARINIANAE, veiled and draped bust of Mariniana right, on crescent, [dotted border]/CONSECRATIO, peacock in splendor standing facing, dotted border. RIC 3 (Rome). Cohen 3. *Rare. Superb*

The peacock was the bird sacred to "Queen Juno," consort of Jupiter, chief of the gods. It was thus an appropriate type for a recently deceased empress who had now taken her rightful place amongst the deities.

Gallienus A.D. 253-268

399. Silver antoninianus (3.18 gm). Rome, issue 2 or 3 of joint reign of Valerian I and Gallienus, end A.D. 253-c. late autumn A.D. 254. IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Gallienus right, viewed from front, dotted border/VIRTVS—AVGG, Virtus standing left, resting right hand on shield and holding spear, dotted border. RIC 181. Cohen 1288.

*A remarkable specimen, of unusually fine metal,
and with portrait of excellent style. Superb*

Publius Licinius Egnatius Gallienus was made coemperor by his father Valerian soon after the latter's elevation to the throne. He took charge of the western provinces during his father's absence in the East, and survived Valerian's downfall in 260. Gallienus continued to rule over an ever-diminishing realm as secessionist states sprang up both in the East and the West. But his fifteen-year reign, during one of the most troubled periods in Roman imperial history, was longer than that of any other third century emperor, excepting Caracalla at the beginning of the century and Diocletian at the end. The issue and date here assigned to this type are those of R. Göbl, "Aufbau V/1," NZ 74 (1951), see pp. 20 [13] and 21 [14]. Similar types and legends were in use at Viminacium and Antioch, but the style of this piece is clearly western.



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400. Silver antoninianus (3.81 gm). Colongne(?), issue 4 or 5 of joint reign of Valerian I and Gallienus, A.D. 258. GALLIENVS P-F AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Gallienus left, holding shield with gorgoneion device on near shoulder and spear over far shoulder, dotted border/VICT GE—RM—ANICA, Victory advancing right, holding wreath and carrying trophy, dotted border. RIC 42 (Lyons). Cohen 1055. Göbl, "Aufbau V/1," NZ 74 (1951), p. 32 [25], 41 and 56, p. 33 [26], 59d.

Scarce. Good very fine

This type specifically commemorates Gallienus' victories against the German tribes on the Rhine. It was struck at a newly opened western mint which was probably located at Colonia Agrippinensis (modern Cologne) on the Rhine.

401. Base silver antoninianus (4.08 gm). Antioch(?), issue 9 of sole reign of Gallienus, A.D. 264. GALLIENVS AVG, radiate and draped bust of Gallienus right, viewed from front, dotted border/MARS VI—CTOR, Mars advancing right, holding transverse spear and shield, palm branch in exergue, dotted border. RIC 649. Cohen 606. Göbl, "Aufbau V/2," NZ 75 (1953), p. 28 [24], 4. *Superb*

Salonina wife of Gallienus

402. Base silver antoninianus (3.98 gm). Antioch(?), issue 11 of sole reign of Gallienus, A.D. 266-267. SALONINA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Salonina right, on crescent, dotted border/AEQVITAS AVG, Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae, crescent in upper left field, VIIC in exergue, dotted border. RIC 87. Cohen 4. Göbl, "Aufbau V/2," NZ 75 (1953), p. 29 [25], 11.4.

Attractive "golden" tone. Superb

Cornelia Salonina was the wife of Gallienus and mother of Valerian Junior and Saloninus. Her Alexandrian coinage only commenced in regnal year 3 of Valerian and Gallienus (= A.D. 255/6) and it may be assumed that her Roman coinage began at the same time. She may have been granted the title of Augusta at the same time as the elevation to the rank of Caesar of her elder son, Valerian Junior, though his earliest recorded Alexandrian date is "year 4" (= A.D. 256/7). The coinage of Salonina extends to the end of her husband's sole reign, and she probably shared his fate of assassination during a military coup (summer, A.D. 268). The legend VIIC in the exergue of this type refers to Gallienus' seventh consulship, celebrated in A.D. 266.

403. Base silver antoninianus (4.00 gm). Ephesus or Smyrna, issue 1 of sole reign of Gallienus, A.D. 267. SALONINA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Salonina right, on crescent, dotted border/SALVS AVG, Salus standing right, holding serpent which she feeds, dotted border. RIC 88. Cohen 105. Göbl, "Aufbau V/2," NZ 75 (1953), p. 30 [26], e. *Silvered. Superb*

Valerian II Caesar c. A.D. 256-258

404. Silver antoninianus (3.63 gm). Rome, issue 5 or 6 of joint reign of Valerian I and Gallienus, early A.D. 256-early A.D. 257. P LIC VAERIANVS NOB CAES, radiate, draped and cuirassed(?) bust of Valerian II right, dotted border/PRINCI—PI IVVE—NTVTIS, Caesar standing left in military attire, holding standard and sceptre, dotted border. RIC 23 (Rome, A.D. 254-255). R. Göbl, "Aufbau V/1," NZ 74 (1951), pp. 22-23 [15-16], Cohen 81.

An exceptional specimen of this scarce coinage.

Extremely fine plus

The elder son of Gallienus and Salonina. Publius Cornelius Licinius Valerianus was probably elevated to the rank of Caesar in A.D. 256 and died about two years later, his place then being taken by his younger brother Saloninus.

405. Silver antoninianus (4.15 gm). Antioch, issue 5 of joint reign of Valerian I and Gallienus, from 1 January A.D. 257. P LIC COR VALERIANVS CAES, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Valerian II right, dotted border/VICTORIA P—ART, Victory advancing right, offering crown to emperor who stands left in military attire, holding globe and spear, dotted border. RIC 54 (Antioch, A.D. 255). R. Göbl, "Aufbau V/1," NZ 74 (1951), p. 37 [30], Cohen 95.

Rare. Portrait of fine style. Superb

The "Parthian Victory" (more correctly *Persian* victory) commemorated by this type refers to the successes achieved by the young Caesar's grandfather, the emperor Valerian, against the Sassanid king Sapor. In reality, Valerian was having the greatest difficulty in holding back the tide of the Persian invasion, and even Antioch itself fell into enemy hands for a while. Valerian's recovery of the great Syrian metropolis may have been the occasion for this issue.

Divus Valerian II died c. A.D. 258

406. Silver antoninianus (4.14 gm). Rome, issue 8 of joint reign of Valerian I and Gallienus, summer-autumn A.D. 258. DIVO CAES VALERIANO, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Divus Valerian II right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, flaming, horned altar, dotted border. RIC 24. Cohen (Salonin) 13. Göbl, "Aufbau V/1," NZ 74 (1951), p. 24 [17]. *Scarce. Extremely fine*

The death of the young Caesar Valerian in A.D. 258 dealt a severe blow to the dynastic hopes of Valerian and Gallienus. Fortunately, there was a younger son, Publius Licinius Cornelius Saloninus Valerianus, who was now promoted to the rank of Caesar in his brother's place. The altar is symbolic of the new deity who had departed his mortal existence so prematurely.



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Macrianus usurper in the East A.D. 260-261

407. Base silver antoninianus (5.07 gm). Antioch. IMP C FVL MACRIANVS P F AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Macrianus right, viewed from front, dotted border/AEQVITAS AVGG. Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 5. Cf. Cohen I (star in field). *Scarce. Extremely fine*

Following the catastrophe of Valerian's capture by the Persian Sapor, the remnants of the Roman army were rallied by the general Macrianus, who proclaimed his two sons emperors. The elder, Titus Fulvius Junius Macrianus, marched west with his father to challenge Gallienus, but they were intercepted in Illyria by the general Domitianus who defeated and slew them in battle. Most of the coinage in the names of Macrianus and Quietus was produced at a competent minting establishment in the East—probably Antioch, which had been recovered from Sapor by Macrianus. There is a clear distinction in the representation of the two emperors: Macrianus is always depicted cuirassed, whilst his younger brother is draped only, with his right shoulder forward.

408. Base silver antoninianus (4.52 gm). Antioch. IMP C FVL MACRIANVS P F AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Macrianus right, viewed from front, dotted border/AP—OLINI CONSERVA. Apollo standing left, holding branch and resting left hand on lyre, dotted border. RIC 6. Cohen 2. *Scarce. Extremely fine*

The god of music, who was also equated with the sun god of the East, is here invoked as the preserver of the emperors in their dangerous mission to the West.

Quietus usurper in the East A.D. 260-261

409. Base silver antoninianus (3.70 gm). Antioch. IMP C FVL QVIETVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Quietus right, dotted border/IOVI CONS—ERVATORI. Jupiter enthroned left, holding patera and sceptre, eagle at feet, dotted border. RIC 6. Cohen 8.

Scarce. Extremely fine

Titus Fulvius Junius Quietus, the younger son of the general Macrianus, was left in charge of the eastern provinces when his father and elder brother set out for Rome. Following their downfall, Quietus was attacked by Odenathus, king of Palmyra, who besieged him in the Syrian city of Emesa. Following the raising of the siege the unfortunate young emperor was captured and executed. Here, Jupiter is invoked as the preserver of the new imperial family, but unfortunately his protection proved to be of little value.

410. Base silver antoninianus (4.59 gm). Emesa (?). IMP C FVL QVIETVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Quietus right, dotted border/SOL—INVICTO. Sol, radiate, standing left, raising right hand and holding globe, •• in exergue, dotted border. RIC 10. Cohen 12.

A splendid example of the coinage of this rare mint.

Extremely fine

Although most of the coinage of Macrianus and Quietus was produced at Antioch, the products of another minting establishment are clearly discernible on stylistic grounds. The location of this secondary mint is a matter of conjecture, but Emesa has been suggested as a likely site. The two pellets in the exergue indicate that the coin was struck at the second *officina* (workshop) of the mint.

Dryantilla wife of Regalianus

411. Base silver antoninianus (3.24 gm). Carnuntum, c. A.D. 260. SVLP DRY[ANTILLA AVG], diademed and draped bust of Dryantilla right, on crescent, dotted border/[IVN]O—[R]—EGINE, Juno standing left, holding patera and sceptre, dotted border. R. Göbl. *Regalianus und Dryantilla* (Vienna, 1970), 2. RIC 2.

Extremely rare. Usual irregular fabric as a result of overstriking.

Otherwise very fine

In the confused period following the downfall of the emperor Valerian, a certain Publius Cornelius Regalianus, governor of Upper Pannonia, was proclaimed emperor by his troops. The revolt collapsed when Regalianus was murdered by his own soldiers, probably within a few weeks. The numismatic legacy of this brief usurpation consists of a series of antoniniani, generally crudely overstruck on earlier coins of the same denomination, or on denarii. These were produced in the names of the emperor himself and of his wife Sulpicia Dryantilla, who had received the title of Augusta. Although a number of different reverse types are known for this hurriedly produced coinage, all are of great rarity. The mint was located at Carnuntum on the Danube, the seat of government for the province of Pannonia Superior.



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Postumus A.D. 260-269

412. Silver quinarius (1.98 gm). Cologne, A.D. 260(?). IMP C POSTVMVS P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Postumus right, viewed from front, dotted border/FIDES—MI—LITVM, Fides standing left, holding a standard in each hand, dotted border. G. Elmer, "Die Münzprägung der gallischen Kaiser in Köln, Trier und Mailand," *Bonner Jahrbücher* 146 (1941), 192, RIC 105, Cohen 68. Ex Aufländischer Amateur sale (Leo Hamburger, 19 October 1925), lot 1498, and Virgil Brand collection (Brand sale 3, Sotheby, 9 June 1983, lot 436).

A handsome specimen of this rare coin.

About extremely fine

In this age of usurpers, undoubtedly the most successful was Marcus Cassianus Latinus Postumus who, in A.D. 260, seized power in Gaul and established a secessionist state, including Britain and Spain, which was to endure for more than thirteen years. All of Gallienus' attempts to recover his lost territory were thwarted by his able adversary, who also maintained a firm defense of the Rhine frontier. His main minting establishment appears to have been at Cologne (Colonia Agrippinensis) on the Rhine, and the quality of his coinage compares most favorably with the issues of Gallienus. Although the bulk of Postumus' coinage was antoninianii, a whole range of other denominations was produced, including this very rare half-denarius with a reverse type proclaiming the loyalty of the army under his command. This was certainly no idle boast.

413. Gold aureus (5.81 gm). Cologne(?), autumn A.D. 261. IMP C POSTV—MVSPFAVG, laureate and cuirassed bust of Postumus left, dotted border/ORIENS above, AVG in exergue, Sol, radiate, in fast quadriga left, raising right hand and holding branch in left, dotted border. B. Schulte, *Die Goldprägung der gallischen Kaiser von Postumus bis Tetricus*, Typus IV (Aarau, 1983), Av13/Rv11A. Ex Gadoury auction, Montecarlo, 19-20 March 1983, lot 76. *Extremely rare. Exceptionally fine and unusual portrait, of the best style. Slight flan crack. Virtually as struck*

The meaning of this attractive type is not easy to interpret, for at first sight it seems incongruous that a western usurper should be honoring the sun god Sol in his role as the symbol of the East (ORIENS). However, the coin was issued early in the reign, and it should be borne in mind that at this time Postumus may have had ambitions to supplant Gallienus on the imperial throne, and to reassert Roman authority in the East. Postumus had been an old friend of the emperor Valerian, and had only rebelled when it was clear that the senior emperor had lost his throne, and that many of the eastern provinces were in danger of falling under foreign domination. Whatever its true meaning, the type is a fine example of the die engraver's art, all the more remarkable for its production at this time of political instability and financial crisis. Its beauty is enhanced by the unusual representation of the emperor's head to left.

Laelianus usurper in Lower Germany A.D. 269

414. Billon antoninianus (3.48 gm). Mainz or Trier. IMP C LAELIANVS P F AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Laelianus right, dotted border/VICTO—R—I—A AV—G, Victory advancing right, holding wreath and palm, [dotted border], RIC 9 (Mainz), Cohen 4.

Very rare. About extremely fine

Ulpius Cornelius Laelianus rebelled against the rule of Postumus in the summer of A.D. 268. The short-lived revolt was in the region of Lower Germany, and Laelianus' rare coinage was produced either at Mainz (Moguntiacum) or Trier (Treveri). Postumus besieged his rival in Mainz and succeeded in taking the city, thus terminating the rebellion. However, his troops wished to sack the place and when Postumus refused permission for them to do so they turned on their commander and murdered him.

Marius A.D. 269

415. Billon antoninianus (3.09 gm). Cologne. IMP C MARIVS P F AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Marius right, [dotted border]/[SAEC]—F—ELICITA[S], Felicitas standing left, holding caduceus and cornucopiae, dotted border, RIC 10, Cohen 13.

Rare. Traces of silvering. Extremely fine

Following the sudden and unexpected death of Postumus power was seized by Marcus Aurelius Marius. Originally a blacksmith by trade, Marius had risen to high rank in the army of Postumus' Gallic empire. His tenure of power was, however, brief, though the length of two or three days quoted by some sources is certainly not corroborated by the volume of his coinage. Two mints were at work in the production of his currency, one at Cologne, the other possibly at Trier.

416. Billon antoninianus (2.97 gm). Uncertain mint (Trier?). IMP C M AVR MARIVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Marius right, viewed from front, [dotted border]/VICTO—[R]—I—A AV—G, Victory advancing right, holding wreath and palm, [dotted border], RIC 18, Cohen 20.

Rare. Reverse weak. Otherwise extremely fine

Victorinus A.D. 269-270

417. Billon antoninianus (2.97 gm). Trier(?). [IM]P C VICTORINVS P F AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Victorinus left, viewed from front, dotted border/SALV—S A—VG, Salus standing right, holding serpent which she feeds, dotted border, RIC 67, Cohen 113.

Very rare. Good very fine

Marcus Piavvionius Victorinus, another officer who had risen to high rank under Postumus, was proclaimed emperor following the assassination of Marius. The Gallic empire now began to show signs of disintegration, and Spain was probably lost during this reign. Like so many emperors of the later third century Victorinus eventually fell victim to his own soldiers. However, he appears to have been highly regarded, for a coinage commemorating his deification was produced by his successor, Tetricus. Like his predecessor, Victorinus issued coins from two mints, located at Cologne and, possibly, Trier. The bust to left of this type is a highly unusual feature.



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418. Billon antoninianus (3.57 gm). Cologne. IMP C M PIAVONIVS VICTORINVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Victorinus right, viewed from front. [dotted border]/FIDES—MIL—ITVM. Fides standing left, holding a standard in each hand. dotted border. RIC 108. Cohen 34. *Rare. Superb*

This unusually full form of obverse legend was characteristic of the earliest issues from the Cologne mint under Victorinus. It was gradually succeeded by more abbreviated versions of the emperor's name. *Fides Militum*—"the loyalty of the army"—was now becoming a serious problem for the rulers of the secessionist state, just as it was for the emperors in Rome.

Tetricus I A.D. 270-273

419. White metal denarius (2.28 gm). Trier(?), January A.D. 272. IMP TETRICV—S PIVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust of Tetricus I right, viewed from front. dotted border/COM—E—S—AVG. Victory standing left, holding wreath and palm. [dotted border]. B. Schulte, *Die Goldprägung der gallischen Kaiser von Postumus bis Tetricus*. Typus IV (Aarau, 1983), cf. 10 (Av. 7/Rv. 6) (aureus from same dies). Cf. RIC 169 (laureate head). Cohen 15. Ex Sternberg XV (1985), lot 580.

*A most attractive example of this very rare coin.
Hairline striking crack. Superb*

The last ruler of the independent Gallic empire founded by Postumus in A.D. 260 was Carus Pius Esuvius Tetricus. With the powerful emperor Aurelian now occupying the Roman throne, it was clearly only a matter of time before the errant provinces would be restored to the central authority. Accordingly, when Aurelian invaded Gaul, late in 273, Tetricus abdicated and surrendered to him, thus avoiding unnecessary bloodshed. He spent the remainder of his life in Italy, honored by Aurelian and his successors. This remarkable denomination, seemingly a restoration of the old silver denarius, may have been produced for presentation purposes on some state occasion. Alternatively, it could represent some kind of trial striking for dies intended to produce gold aurei. The reverse represents the goddess Victory as the *Comes* (companion) of the emperor.

THE RESTORED EMPIRE

Claudius II Gothicus A.D. 268-270

420. Base silver antoninianus (3.89 gm). Milan(?). IMP CLAVDIVS P F AVG, radiate and draped bust of Claudius II right, dotted border/FIDE—S—M—ILIT. Fides standing left, holding a standard in each hand. [dotted border]. RIC 149. Cohen 88. *Extremely fine*

Gallienus was assassinated in the summer of A.D. 268, and was succeeded by Marcus Aurelius Claudius, a native of Illyricum, who had risen to become one of the empire's foremost generals. During his brief reign Claudius II achieved a devastating victory over an immense army of Goths which had violated the Danubian frontier, an achievement which won him the title of Gothicus. Unfortunately, he contracted the plague which had spread from the survivors of the Gothic host and died, much lamented, early in 270. His billon coinage is

generally poorly executed as the brevity of his reign allowed him no time to devote to domestic affairs, such as the much needed currency reform.

Quintillus A.D. 270

421. Gold aureus (5.19 gm). Milan, 2nd officina. IMPCMAVRQVI—NTILLVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Quintillus right, viewed from front. dotted border/FIDE—S—M—ILIT. Fides standing left, holding two standards. S in exergue, dotted border. Unpublished variety. Not in RIC. H. Huvelin and J. Lafaurie, "Trésor d'un navire romain trouvé en Méditerranée, nouvelles découvertes," RN 1980, cf. 50-53 (CONCORD EXER, 3rd officina) and 54 (FIDES EXERCITI, 1st officina), same obverse die. Jameson IV, 520 = Mazzini IV, p. 152, pl. xlv, same obverse die.

A coin of the very greatest rarity, beauty, and importance.

*One of the most sought-after items
in the entire Roman imperial gold coinage.*

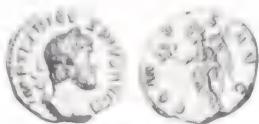
*One of about eight known, and unique from the second officina.
Superb*

The reign of Claudius Gothicus' younger brother, Marcus Aurelius Claudius Quintillus, probably lasted for little more than three months. Possessed of few of his brother's great abilities, Quintillus made a grasp at power in the confused period following Claudius' tragic death. The military situation demanded a much stronger ruler, and after only a few weeks of undisputed power Quintillus' authority was openly challenged by the army in Pannonia, who proclaimed their commander of cavalry, Aurelian, rival emperor. Realizing the superiority of their adversary, the soldiers of Quintillus deserted him and the unfortunate emperor was left with little choice but to commit suicide. The numismatic legacy of this brief and tragic episode is scant: scarce and badly executed antoniniani, a few billon tetradrachms of Alexandria in Egypt, and gold aurei of extreme rarity. Cohen, in his epic nineteenth century work *Medailles Impériales*, tentatively published four varieties of Quintillus aurei (none of them from the Paris Cabinet), but clearly had reservations regarding their authenticity. Even as late as 1927, Percy Webb in Volume V, part I, of *The Roman Imperial Coinage* stated: "He [Cohen] also gives four varieties of aurei to Quintillus, but all known specimens of them are at least under suspicion of falsity." Since then several previously unrecorded coins, of undoubted authenticity, have fortunately come to light, including the piece on offer here which is probably one of only eight Quintillus aurei known to exist. All of these specimens are struck from the same obverse die. The sensitivity of the portrait is quite remarkable for a type hurriedly produced in those chaotic times, and bears comparison with some of the best of the Hadrianic work almost a century and a half before. The reverses of at least some of these aurei are struck from antoninianus dies. The types are conventional, repeating the familiar theme of "The Loyalty of the Army," a sentiment which possessed little credibility in the Age of Military Anarchy.

422. Base silver antoninianus (3.46 gm). Milan(?). IMP QVINTILLVS AVG, radiate and draped bust of Quintillus right. [dotted border]/CON—C—O EXER, Concordia standing left, holding standard and cornucopiae, dotted border. RIC 45. Cf. Cohen 7-8 (varying abbreviations of reverse legend). *Scarce. Superb*



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Aurelian A.D. 270-275

423. Gold aureus (4.27 gm). Milan, pre-reform issue, before c. late A.D. 273. IMP C AVREL—IANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Aurelian right, viewed from front, dotted border/CONC—OR—DIA MILLI, Concordia enthroned left, holding two standards, dotted border. H. Huvelin and J. Lafaurie, "Trésor d'un navire romain trouvé en Méditerranée, nouvelles découvertes," RN 1980, 78-85, same dies. RIC 166. Cohen 41.

Very rare: perhaps only the tenth known. Superb

Lucius Domitius Aurelianus was the great restorer of the empire, and in his short five-year reign managed to reincorporate the secessionist states, both in the East and the West, which had established an independent existence during the reign of Gallienus. He also found time to undertake a much needed reform of the coinage which, amongst other things, improved the size and silver content of the antoninianus. This rare gold aureus, which belongs to the pre-reform period, carries the inevitable message of "the harmony of the army." The disciplinary situation was certainly improving, though Aurelian himself eventually fell victim to a conspiracy of his officers who were acting on false information supplied by the emperor's secretary, a tragic error which they afterwards bitterly regretted.

424. Base silver denarius (3.04 gm). Rome, pre-reform issue, before c. late A.D. 273. IMP AVRELI—ANVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust of Aurelian right, viewed from front, dotted border/VICT—O—RI—A AVG, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm, captive at feet, A in exergue, dotted border. RIC 73. Cohen 256.

Traces of silvering. Scarce. Superb

Aurelian resumed the issue of denarii, though not on a large scale. They were, of course, produced in the same low quality billon as the antoniniani, and later emperors did not follow Aurelian's example in trying to perpetuate this now defunct denomination.

425. Base silver antoninianus (4.58 gm). Rome, post-reform issue, after c. late A.D. 273. IMP AVRELIANVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Aurelian right, viewed from front, dotted border/ORI—ENS AVG, Sol striding left, raising right hand and holding globe, two captives flanking feet, XXIX in exergue, dotted border. RIC 63. Cohen 145.

Silvered. Superb

The sun god Sol was held in especially high regard by Aurelian, and features prominently on his coinage. The accompanying legend ORIENS AVG is commemorative of Aurelian's extraordinary military achievements in the East, where he conquered the Palmyrene empire of Queen Zenobia and her son Vabalathus.

426. Base silver antoninianus (3.93 gm). Siscia, post-reform issue, after c. late A.D. 273. IMP C AVRELIANVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Aurelian right, viewed from front, dotted border/CONCORDIA MILITVM, emperor, togate, on left, clasping hands with Concordia who stands on right, XXIQ in exergue, dotted border. RIC 244. Cohen 60. *Silvered. Extremely fine plus*

Severina wife of Aurelian

427. Base silver antoninianus (6.06 gm). Rome, post-reform issue, after c. late A.D. 273. SEVERI—[N]A AVG, diademed and draped bust of Severina right, on crescent, dotted border/CONCO—RDIA AVG—G, Severina, veiled, on left, clasping hands with togate Aurelian who stands on right, holding transverse sceptre, LXXXIR in exergue, dotted border. RIC 3. Cohen 2. *Extremely fine*

The coinage of the empress Ulpia Severina, wife of Aurelian, seems to fall mostly in the latter part of her husband's reign, and yet is relatively abundant. This raises the interesting possibility that a certain proportion of her issues belong to the so-called interregnum between the assassination of Aurelian and the election by the Senate of Tacitus. It is possible that during this period of about six months Severina was actually regarded as a reigning empress, albeit only in a temporary capacity, while the army and the Senate came to an understanding over who should select a new emperor.

428. Base silver antoninianus (4.76 gm). Rome, post-reform issue, after c. late A.D. 273. SEVERIN—A AVG, diademed and draped bust of Severina right, on crescent, dotted border/CONCOR—DIAE MILITVM, Concordia standing left, holding a standard in each hand, S in right field, XXIR in exergue, dotted border. RIC 4. Cohen 7. *Silvered. Superb*

This military type, which would not normally be found on the reverse of an empress's coinage, lends weight to the theory that Severina was actually head of state between the death of Aurelian and the accession of Tacitus.

429. Base silver denarius (3.21 gm). Rome, post-reform issue, after c. late A.D. 273. SEVERI—NA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Severina right, dotted border/VENVS—F—EL[I]X, Venus standing left, holding apple and sceptre, F in right field, VSV in exergue, dotted border. RIC 6. Cohen 14. *Scarce. Extremely fine plus*

Severina shared in her husband's issue of denarii, the first time that coins of this denomination had been produced in quantity since the reign of Gordian III thirty years before.



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Vabalathus and Aurelian A.D. 270-271

430. Base silver antoninianus (3.66 gm). Antioch. VABALATHVS V C R IM D R, laureate and draped bust of Vabalathus right, [dotted border]/IMP C AVRELIANVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Aurelian right, viewed from front, E below, dotted border. RIC 381. Cohen 1.

Scarce. Extremely fine plus

At the beginning of Aurelian's reign he was obliged to countenance the existence of independent rulers within the boundaries of his empire. These secessionist states were firmly established both in the East, where Queen Zenobia of Palmyra and her son Vabalathus held sway, and in the West, where Tetricus ruled Gaul and possibly Britain also. In A.D. 271 Zenobia gave her son the rank of Augustus, whilst herself assuming the title of Augusta, an audacious act which Aurelian interpreted as a declaration of war. The following year the emperor marched east to conquer the upstart Palmyrene empire, bringing Zenobia and Vabalathus back to Rome as captives. This antoninianus was issued by Vabalathus at Antioch in the period prior to his assumption of the rank of Augustus. The letters following his name in the obverse inscription have been interpreted as *vir clarissimus, rex, imperator, dux romanorum*. It is interesting to note that Aurelian's effigy has unmistakably been relegated to the reverse of the coin, as the mint officina mark appears beneath his bust.

Zenobia queen of Palmyra

431. Base silver antoninianus (3.25 gm). Emesa(?), spring-early summer A.D. 272. S ZENOBIA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Zenobia right, on crescent, dotted border/IVNO REGINA, Juno standing left, holding patera and sceptre, peacock at her feet, star in upper left field, dotted border. R.A.G. Carson, "Antoniniani of Zenobia," *QT VII* (1978), 3, same obverse die. RIC 2.

An exceptional specimen of this great rarity. Extremely fine

Septimia Zenobia was the wife of Odenathus, king of Palmyra, who had been granted the rank of *dux* by Gallienus, and with it command of the Roman forces in the East. On the assassination of Odenathus in A.D. 267, his widow seized power in the name of her infant son Vabalathus. She thwarted various Roman attempts to depose her, and even expanded her realm to include Egypt and most of Asia Minor. In 271 her boundless ambition drove her to assume the rank of Augusta, giving her son the title of Augustus at the same time. Her obvious intention was to defeat the emperor Aurelian and establish herself in Rome, ruling through the young Vabalathus. In this ambition she was disappointed, for she was no match for the brilliant soldier-emperor, and soon found herself in Rome not as its ruler but as a captive in Aurelian's triumph. Later, she was granted a pension and allowed to retire to a villa at Tibur. All her coins are of considerable rarity, especially the antoniniani of which less than a dozen are known. Their type appears to be modelled on an issue of Salonina, wife of Gallienus, which would have been familiar in the East at the time of Zenobia's rise to power. The reverse of Juno Regina was most appropriate to the overly ambitious Palmyrene queen.

Tacitus A.D. 275-276

432. Base silver antoninianus (3.73 gm). Ticinum. IMP C M CLA TACITVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Tacitus right, viewed from front, dotted border/PROVIDENTIA DEORVM, Providentia standing left, pointing with wand to globe by feet and holding cornucopiae, S in exergue, dotted border. RIC 155. Cohen 103.

Superb

The assassination of Aurelian led to an unprecedented situation where by the army, remorseful for its unwitting part in the deed, requested the Senate to nominate a successor. The ensuing negotiations lasted for about six months, during which time the widowed empress Severina may well have acted as interim head of state. Eventually, the elderly senator Marcus Claudius Tacitus, who claimed descent from the famous historian, was selected to occupy the throne. "The Foresight of the Gods" in guiding the Senate to make its choice is celebrated by this type.

Florian A.D. 276

433. Base silver antoninianus (3.25 gm). Serdica. IMP C M AN FLORIANVS P AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Florian right, viewed from front, dotted border/PRO—VIDEN D—EOR, Fides standing on left, holding a standard in each hand, confronting Sol standing on right, raising right hand and holding globe, star between, Δ in exergue, dotted border. Cf. RIC 110 (only A and B noted). Cohen 70.

Extremely fine plus

On the death of the elderly Tacitus in the summer of A.D. 276 power was seized by the praetorian prefect Marcus Annius Florianus, who was said by some to be the half-brother of the late emperor. His position was soon challenged by the powerful and popular general Probus, and Florian was murdered by his own troops after a reign of little more than three months.

Probus A.D. 276-282

434. Base silver antoninianus (4.07 gm). Rome. IMP PROB—VS AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Probus left, holding shield on near shoulder and spear over far shoulder, dotted border/ROMAE—AETER, hexastyle temple containing cult statue of Roma, R R in exergue, dotted border. RIC 186.

Extremely fine plus

Marcus Aurelius Probus became undisputed master of the empire on the assassination of Florian in the autumn of A.D. 276. He continued Aurelian's work of restoration and recovery from the political and economic disasters of the reign of Gallienus, though the number of military revolts during his reign points to considerable discontent within the army. He campaigned successfully on the Rhine and Danube frontiers, and in the East, returning to Rome in 281 to celebrate a splendid triumph. Like so many of his predecessors, he eventually fell victim to a mutinous band of his own soldiers (autumn, 282). This type celebrates Rome as the Eternal City.



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435. Base silver antoninianus (4.29 gm). Rome. IMP C M AVR PROBVS P F AVG, radiate bust of Probus left, wearing imperial mantle and holding eagle-tipped sceptre, dotted border/SO—LI I—NVIC—TO, Sol in spread, facing quadriga, raising right hand and holding whip, R=C in exergue, dotted border. RIC 204. Cohen 682.

Extremely fine

The sun god Sol was particularly revered by Probus, just as he had been by the previous soldier-emperor, Aurelian. There was a close association between Sol and the Persian god of light, Mithras, whose mystery cult enjoyed enormous popularity at this time, especially amongst soldiers and merchants.

436. Base silver antoninianus (4.10 gm). Rome. IMP PRO—BVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Probus right, viewed from front, dotted border/VICTOR—IA GERM, trophy flanked by two captives, R R in exergue, dotted border. RIC 218. Cohen 759.

Rare. Superb

This military type commemorates the emperor's campaigns on the Rhine frontier, and his defeat of the Alamanni, Franks and Burgundians (A.D. 277-9).

437. Bronze quinarius (2.55 gm). Rome. PROBV—S P AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust of Probus right, viewed from front, dotted border/M|A—R|S—V—LTOR, Mars advancing right, holding transverse spear and shield, dotted border. RIC 266. Cohen 349.

Very rare. Good very fine

The occasional issue of the half-denarius denomination still continued sporadically under the emperors of the later third century. Like their predecessors in silver, they were produced in such small quantities that they can hardly have fulfilled a genuine role in the currency system, their purpose presumably being for distribution on state occasions. "Mars the Avenger" was a type appropriate to Probus' extensive military activities on the Rhine and Danube frontiers.

438. Gold aureus (6.24 gm). Siscia, A.D. 279-80. IMP C M AVR PROBVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Probus right, dotted border/SECVRIT—AS SAECVLI, Securitas enthroned left, holding sceptre and resting head on left hand, SIS in exergue, dotted border. RIC 594. Cohen 629.

Very rare. Slight surface blemishes on obverse.

Otherwise superb

This handsome gold piece bears the explicit mark of Siscia, thus presaging the rationalization of the system of mintmarks in Diocletian's monetary reform. Siscia produced a number of aureus types at this time, doubtless in connection with the emperor's presence on the Danubian frontier in A.D. 279-80, during which time he would almost certainly have visited the city. The reverse type proclaims "the security of the times," a sentiment certainly borne out by the dramatic improvement in Rome's military fortunes effected by the soldier-emperors Claudius II, Aurelian and Probus.

439. Base silver antoninianus (3.66 gm). Siscia. IMP C M AVR PROBVS P—F AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Probus left, holding transverse spear over far shoulder and shield on near shoulder, dotted border/SISCIA PROBI AVG, Siscia, holding diadem, enthroned left between two river gods, XXIVI in exergue, dotted border. RIC 764. Cohen 638.

Extremely rare and interesting. Extremely fine

This highly unusual and pictorially attractive reverse type honors the important mint city of Siscia in the province of Pannonia Superior. The city goddess is seated between two river gods, representing the Savus and the Colapis, at the confluence of which the city stood. It repeats a type originally appearing on the coinage of Gallienus, who used it to celebrate his opening of the Siscia mint.

Bonosus usurper in Germany c. A.D. 280

440. Billon antoninianus (3.60 gm). Blundered legend: M BONOS AVI (?), radiate and draped bust of Bonosus right, [dotted border]/Uncertain blundered legend: emperor(?) standing right, holding transverse spear, [dotted border]. Not in RIC, but see p. 592, note, and pl. xx, 15-16. Ex Myers-Adams auction, April 7, 1974, lot 471.

A remarkable historical item, of great rarity. Very fine plus

The somewhat imperfect historical record of the time records that about the year 280 two generals, Proculus and Bonosus, rebelled against Probus. Apparently, they feared the emperor's wrath for having failed to deal effectively with a German invasion across the Rhine. Probus marched against the rebels and defeated them both in separate engagements. Proculus is not known to have left behind any numismatic record, but a small number of crudely produced antoniniani appear to be attributable to Bonosus. These closely resemble the "barbarous radiates" of the period of the Gallic empire, though a little thicker and heavier than most of these issues. The present specimen also exhibits traces of original silvering.

Carus A.D. 282-283

441. Base silver antoninianus (3.58 gm). Rome, issue 2, beginning December A.D. 282. IMP C M AVR CARVS P F AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Carus right, viewed from front, dotted border/AETER—N—IT IMPERII, Sol striding left, raising right hand and holding whip, AKA in exergue, dotted border. RIC 35. Cohen 11. Pink, "Aufbau VI/2," NZ 80 (1963), p. 32 [28], 2a), 6.

Extremely fine

Marcus Aurelius Carus, praetorian prefect under Probus, was proclaimed emperor in Raetia in the autumn of A.D. 282, a revolt which resulted in Probus' assassination. He conducted a successful campaign against the Persians, capturing Ctesiphon in 283, but died soon afterwards—officially having been struck by lightning in camp, but more likely the victim of his praetorian prefect Arrius Aper. This type combines the sun god Sol, symbolic of the East, with a legend proclaiming "the Eternity of the Empire."



435



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Carinus A.D. 283-285

442. As Caesar, A.D. 282-283, base silver antoninianus (3.72 gm). Lyons, issue 4, January-March A.D. 283. CARINVS NOBIL CAES, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Carinus right, viewed from front, dotted border/SAECVLI FELI—CITAS, Caesar standing right in military attire, holding transverse spear and globe, D in right field, dotted border. Bastien, *Lyon*, NR IX, 522. RIC 152. Cohen 115. Pink, "Aufbau VI/2," NZ 80 (1963), p. 22 [18] (issue 2, beginning December A.D. 282). *Extremely fine plus*

Marcus Aurelius Carinus, the elder son of Carus, was given the rank of Caesar and left in charge of the western provinces whilst his father and younger brother, Numerian, marched east to attack Persia. Raised to the rank of Augustus and coemperor shortly before his father's death, his position was later threatened by Julian of Pannonia, whom he defeated, and by Diocletian, who had been proclaimed emperor by the eastern army following the murder of Numerian. At the battle of the Margus, in Moesia, Carinus was struck down by one of his own officers, leaving Diocletian in undisputed possession of the empire.

443. As Augustus, bronze quinarius (2.51 gm). Rome, issue 5, mid-November A.D. 284. IM[P] CARINVS P F AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust of Carinus right, viewed from front, dotted border/VIRTVS—AVGG, Virtus standing left, resting right hand on shield and holding sceptre, dotted border. RIC 283. Cohen 169. Pink, "Aufbau VI/2," NZ 80 (1963), p. 38 [34].

Very rare. Extremely fine

The occasion for this exceptional issue of the half-denarius denomination may have been Carinus' departure from Rome to meet the rebel Julian of Pannonia, who was advancing from the north. The reverse legend proclaims "the Valor of the Emperors" (Carinus and Numerian). Unknown to Carinus, his younger brother Numerian had been assassinated on his journey home from the East, and his place taken by another rival claimant to the throne, Diocletian.

444. Base silver antoninianus (4.14 gm). Cyzicus, issue 3, July A.D. 284. IMP M AVR CARINVS P F AVG, radiate and draped bust of Carinus right, [dotted border]/CLEMENTIA—TEMP, emperor standing on left, holding short transverse sceptre and receiving Victoriola from Jupiter, who stands on right, holding long vertical sceptre, Δ between, XXI in exergue, [dotted border], RIC 323. Cohen 21. Pink, "Aufbau VI/2," NZ 80 (1963), p. 53 [49].

Full silvering. Extremely fine

Magnia Urbica wife of Carinus

445. Base silver antoninianus (5.10 gm). Ticinum, special marriage issue, late summer A.D. 283. MAGNIA VRBICA AVG, diademed bust of Magnia Urbica right on crescent, wearing imperial mantle, dotted border/VENVS VIC—TRI[X], Venus standing left, holding helmet and transverse sceptre and resting left elbow on

shield, T in left field, SXXI in exergue, dotted border. RIC 347. Cohen 15. K. Pink, "Magnia Urbica. Gattin des Carinus," NZ 79 (1961), p. 7 [3], 1(b).

Very rare. An attractive specimen. Good extremely fine

The name of this empress is not mentioned by any of the ancient sources, but the numismatic evidence clearly points to her identification as the wife of Carinus, and possibly the mother of the enigmatic Divus Nigrinian. She is depicted wearing the imperial mantle on a Roman half-aureus struck for her marriage festivities, and it is her regular garb on antoniniani of Ticinum, which were all struck for the same occasion.

Divus Nigrinian son of Carinus

446. Base silver antoninianus (3.56 gm). Rome, issue 6, beginning A.D. 285. DIVO NIGRINIANO, radiate bust of Divus Nigrinian right, dotted border/CONSECRATIO, eagle with spread wings standing facing, head left, KAA~ in exergue, RIC 472 variant (KAA~A). Cohen 2. Cf. Pink, "Aufbau VI/2," NZ 80 (1963), p. 39 [34], 6a.

Extremely rare. Extremely fine

Other than an inscription which mentions him as a grandson of Carus, the identification of Nigrinian rests entirely on the interpretation of his very rare coinage. This indicates that he was the son of Carinus (and Magnia Urbica?), and that he died, probably in infancy, presumably before he had been elevated to the rank of Caesar. This coinage would be appear to be contemporary with the rare issues commemorating the deification of Carinus' brother, Numerian. This may be the first specimen published with the eagle reverse and the mintmark KAA~, but a mintmark without the dot above the crescent has been recorded for antoniniani with the altar reverse (see the Hunterian catalogue, p. clxxii). The present coin apparently gives evidence of a short-lived series begun just before, and terminated by, the end of Carinus' reign.

Numerian A.D. 283-284

447. Base silver antoninianus (3.01 gm). Lyons, issue 5, April A.D. 283. IMP C M AVR NVMERIANVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Numerian right, viewed from front, dotted border/PAX AVGG, Pax standing left, holding branch and transverse sceptre, S in left field, dotted border. Cf. Bastien, *Lyon*, NR IX, 538 (bust viewed from rear). RIC 393. Cohen 50. Pink, "Aufbau VI/2," NZ 80 (1963), p. 23 [19] (issue 5, beginning A.D. 284). *Extremely fine*

The younger son of Carus, Marcus Aurelius Numerianus was given the rank of Caesar and accompanied his father on his ill-fated eastern campaign. Proclaimed Augustus and coemperor with his brother Carinus following Carus' death, Numerian began a slow progress back to Europe, a journey which he did not live to complete. Whilst still in Asia Minor, the emperor was found dead in his litter, possibly the victim of his father-in-law the praetorian prefect Arrius Aper. The army then proclaimed Diocles (Diocletian) as Numerian's successor, and the new emperor gave orders for Aper's execution.



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448. Base silver antoninianus (4.30 gm). Rome, issue 3, earlier August A.D. 283. IMP NVMERIANVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Numerian right, viewed from front, dotted border/VNDIQVE VI—CTORES, emperor standing left in military attire, holding globe and sceptre, KA in exergue, dotted border. RIC 423. Cohen 120. Pink. "Aufbau VI/2," NZ 80 (1963), p. 33 [29], 11.

Rare. Extremely fine

This unusual reverse legend, encountered here for the first time on the Roman coinage, indicates that with the imperial responsibility now divided between several colleagues, Roman arms were everywhere victorious. Later, the same legend appears on antoniniani of the Tetrarchy.

Julian of Pannonia usurper in Pannonia A.D. 284-285

449. Base silver antoninianus (3.62 gm). Siscia, mid-November A.D. 284. IMP C M AVR IVLIANVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Julian right, viewed from front, dotted border/VICT—ORI—A AVG, Victory standing left, holding wreath and palm, S—A across field, XXI in exergue, dotted border. RIC 5. Cohen 8.

Extremely rare. About extremely fine

Marcus Aurelius Julianus rebelled against the rule of Carinus towards the end of the year A.D. 284. The revolt was centered in Pannonia, which gave the usurper control of the important mint city of Siscia. His numismatic legacy is, therefore, more impressive than might otherwise have been the case. It consists of finely engraved and executed gold aurei and billon antoniniani, all of which are of considerable rarity. Julian invaded Italy early in 285, hoping to defeat Carinus and supplant him on the imperial throne. However, when the opposing armies met near Verona the usurper was defeated and slain. This reverse type celebrates the anticipated victory by which Julian hoped to make himself master of Rome.

THE TETRARCHY AND THE HOUSE OF CONSTANTINE

Diocletian A.D. 284-305

450. Gold aureus (5.34 gm). Cyzicus or Antioch, c. A.D. 290-292. DIOCLETIANVS—AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Diocletian right, dotted border/CONSVL IIII—P P PROCOS, togate emperor standing left, holding globe, dotted border. RIC vol. V/2, 285 or 307. Cohen 46.

Rare. Extremely fine

The reign of Diocletian marked a turning point, not just for the coinage, but for the entire subsequent history of the empire. The Late Roman state began at this point, and Principate became Dominate. This attractive aureus type does not bear a mintmark, but can be attributed stylistically to one of the major eastern minting centers, Diocletian, whose principal residence was in Nicomedia, celebrated his fourth consulship in A.D. 290, an event commemorated on this issue.

451. Billon antoninianus (3.90 gm). Lyons, 1st officina, issue 7, spring A.D. 290-291. IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG, radiate bust of Diocletian left, wearing *toga picta* and holding consular sceptre, dotted border/IOVI AVGG, Jupiter standing left, holding Victoriola on globe and long sceptre, eagle standing left at feet, A in exergue, dotted border. Bastien, *Monnayage de Lyon*, NR VII, 312. RIC vol. V/2, 28.

Rare. Extremely fine

This rare and interesting obverse type probably also celebrates Diocletian's fourth consulship in A.D. 290. The antoninianus denomination, introduced three quarters of a century before by Caracalla, was discontinued several years after this issue under the provisions of Diocletian's monetary reform.

452. Billon antoninianus (4.21 gm). Lyons, 2nd officina, issue 7 or 8, spring A.D. 290-A.D. 292. IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG, radiate bust of Diocletian left, wearing *toga picta* and holding globe, dotted border/PAX—A—VGG, Pax standing left, holding Victoriola on globe, and transverse sceptre, B in exergue, dotted border. Bastien, *Monnayage de Lyon*, NR VII, 368. RIC vol. V/2, 67. Cf. Cohen 367 (eagle-tipped sceptre).

Rare. Extremely fine

The Gallic mint of Lyons (Lugdunum) exhibited a propensity for unusual variations of obverse type, a characteristic which it retained into the post-reform period when it was mainly producing folles.

453. Silver argenteus (3.05 gm). Ticinum, c. A.D. 294. DIOCLETIANVS AVG, laureate head of Diocletian right, dotted border/VICTORIA—SARMAT, tetrarchs sacrificing before camp gate with six turrets, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 12a.

Scarce. Superb/Extremely fine

One of the most important measures enacted by the currency reform was the reintroduction of good quality silver coinage for the first time in living memory. Unfortunately, the government miscalculated the effect of putting such coins into circulation, and they were hoarded or melted down as quickly as they appeared. In consequence, by the end of the First Tetrarchy (A.D. 305) their issue had virtually ceased.

454. Silver argenteus (3.17 gm). Ticinum, c. A.D. 295. DIOCLETIANVS AVG, laureate head of Diocletian right, dotted border/VIRTVS—MILITVM, tetrarchs sacrificing before camp gate with six turrets, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 18a.

Extremely fine

The type of Diocletian, Maximian, Constantius and Galerius sacrificing before the gate of a military camp symbolized the unity of purpose of the four princes, between whom responsibility for the government and defense of the empire was strictly apportioned. In the absence of specific marks, mint attributions for many of the coins of this type rests on stylistic criteria and details of the design.



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455. Silver *argenteus* (3.42 gm). Siscia, c. A.D. 294-295. DIOCLETI—ANVS AVG, laureate head of Diocletian right, dotted border/VIRTVS—MILITVM, tetrarchs sacrificing before camp gate with eight turrets, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 43a. *Superb*

456. Bronze post-reform radiate (3.38 gm). Carthage, c. A.D. 303. IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Diocletian right, viewed from back, dotted border/VOT/XX/FK in wreath, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 38.

Scarce. About extremely fine

Although the antoninianus was discontinued as a result of the currency reform, a radiate denomination was still occasionally issued, though it did not have the 5% silver content of its predecessor. This scarce and interesting type commemorates the *vicennalia* (twentieth anniversary) of the rule of Diocletian and Maximian, an event which was celebrated during a rare visit of the two emperors to Rome. The mintmark FK stands for *Felix Karthago*.

457. As Senior Augustus, after 1 May A.D. 305, billon follis (8.35 gm). Lyons, 1st officina, spring A.D. 307. D N DIOCLETIANO P F S AVG, laureate bust of Diocletian right, wearing *toga picta* and holding branch and mappa, dotted border/QVIES AVG—VSTORVM, Quies standing left, holding branch and sceptre. N in right field, PLG in exergue, dotted border. Bastien, *Monnayage de Lyon*, NR XI, 388. RIC vol. VI, 216.

Scarce. Extremely fine

Diocletian and Maximian formally abdicated on 1 May A.D. 305, their places being taken by the Caesars Galerius and Constantius. Two new Caesars were then appointed, Maximinus in the East, and Severus in the West. Diocletian and Maximian went into retirement, the latter reluctantly, with the titles *Seniores Augusti, felicissimi et beatissimi*, and were still accorded an honorific coinage. This consular portrait with branch and mappa was used for the *Seniores* at most mints. The style of the Lyons mint is rich and supple for the period and provides an instructive contrast to the stereometric eastern style of the following coin.

458. —, billon follis (6.85 gm). Alexandria, 5th officina, late A.D. 308-A.D. 310. D N DIOCLETIANO BEATISS, laureate bust of Diocletian right, wearing *toga picta* and holding branch and mappa, dotted border/PROVIDENTIA DEORVM, Providentia standing on left, extending right hand to Quies who stands on right, holding branch and sceptre, E/KF between them, ALE in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 109.

Extremely fine

This late eastern issue of the post-abdication type followed the constitutional conference at Carnuntum (November, A.D. 308), which reestablished the form of the Tetrarchy after the chaos resulting from the death of Constantius in 306. The position of Diocletian and Maximian as *Seniores Augusti* was reaffirmed, and the latter was forced to abdicate his imperial status for a second time.

Carausius usurper in Britain, A.D. 287-293

459. Silver denarius (4.93 gm). London, c. A.D. 287-A.D. 289. IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Carausius right, viewed from front, dotted border/RENOVAT ROMANO, she-wolf standing right, suckling Romulus and Remus, RSR in exergue, dotted border. N. Shiel, *The Episode of Carausius and Allectus*, BAR 40 (Oxford, 1977), 66-72. RIC vol. V/2, 571 (RSR mint).

An outstanding specimen of this very rare coin. Superb

The rebellion of Marcus Aurelius Mausaeus Carausius, commander of the British Channel Fleet, was a severe embarrassment to Maximian, for he was quite unable to dislodge the usurper from his island stronghold and restore the province to the central authority. One of the most remarkable innovations of Carausius' interesting coinage was the reintroduction of good quality silver denarii, years in advance of Diocletian's similar measure in the currency reform. The reverse legend proclaims "the Roman Revival," implying that Carausius himself was far better suited than Maximian to lead the Roman people into better times. Shiel has argued, pp. 97f and 137f, that RSR is not a mintmark but rather the mark of an official, the *Rationalis Summae Rei*, who was in residence at Carausius' capital, London. Further reasons for attribution of the denarius coinage to the capital are the existence of a unique aureus with the mark RSR, and the stylistic similarity between the denarii and the London billon.

460. Billon antoninianus (3.82 gm). Probably London. IMP C CARAVSIVS P AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Carausius right, dotted border/P—A—[X] A—V—G, Pax standing left, holding olive branch and vertical sceptre, S—P across field, dotted border. RIC vol. V/2, 476.

Extremely fine

Pax (Peace) was the deity *par excellence* on the coinage of the usurper Carausius. He had real ambitions to come to a peaceful understanding with the central government, and to be accepted as an equal colleague. To this end he issued the famous "*Carausius et Fratres sui*" antoniniani depicting the conjoined heads of Diocletian, Maximian and himself.

461. Billon antoninianus (4.38 gm). Probably London. IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AV, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Carausius right, dotted border/SALV—S AVG, Salus standing left, feeding serpent arising from altar and holding sceptre, S—C across field, dotted border. RIC vol. V/2, 519 variant (obv. legend ends P AVG, and bust draped only).

Rare. Extremely fine



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Allectus usurper in Britain, A.D. 293-296

462. Billon antoninianus (4.06 gm). London, late A.D. 294. IMP C ALLECTVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Allectus, viewed from behind, dotted border/P—A—X—A—V—G. Pax standing left, holding branch and sceptre, S—A across field, ML in exergue, dotted border. A. Burnett, "The coinage of Allectus" in *Studies in the Coinage of Carausius and Allectus* (London, 1985), 53. RIC vol. V/2, 28.

Dark patina. Extremely fine plus

Allectus was the chief minister of Carausius and the instigator of the plot which led to his assassination. He then ascended the throne of the secessionist state himself, and issued gold aurei, billon antoniniani, and an enigmatic smaller radiate denomination, usually termed "quinarius." However, the new Caesar Constantius was anxious to recover Britain, which lay within his special area of responsibility, and in 296 Allectus succumbed to a brilliantly planned and executed attack from the Continent.

463. Billon antoninianus (4.00 gm). Camulodunum, later issue. IMP C ALLECTVS P F AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Allectus right, viewed from front, dotted border/LAETI—T [A]VG, Laetitia standing left, holding wreath and rudder(?), S—P across field, C in exergue, dotted border. Burnett 139. RIC vol. V/2, 76.

Extremely fine

The identity of the C (sometimes CL) mint, which struck for Carausius and Allectus, is still a matter of considerable dispute. Camulodunum (Colchester) was for long the most popular choice, but the location on the south coast of Clausentum (Bitterne), used as a base by the Channel Fleet, lends considerable weight to this alternative attribution. A third possibility is Glevum (Gloucester), in which case the mark should be read as G or GL. Wherever its precise location, this mint, unlike London, did not survive the Constantian reconquest.

464. Billon "quinarius" (2.72 gm). Camulodunum, late A.D. 294 and later(?). IMP C ALLECTVS P AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Allectus right, viewed from front, dotted border/VIRTVS AVG, galley left, Q C in exergue, dotted border. As Burnett 215. Cf. RIC vol. V/2, 128 (P F AVG). *Black patina. Extremely fine*

This enigmatic denomination belongs solely to the reign of the usurper Allectus. It is normally referred to as a quinarius because of the letter in the exergue preceding the mintmark, but its weight obviously precludes this identification. It is more likely to have been a denarius, but in this case the radiate crown worn by the emperor is difficult to explain. If the late Dr. Sutherland was correct in dating Diocletian's currency reform to A.D. 294, then this important event would have

occurred quite early in Allectus' reign, in which case this denomination may represent some attempt on the part of the usurper to conform to the new system. However, it is hard to understand why Allectus did not simply start striking the new follis denomination instead, which, in the present writer's opinion, would seem to be strong evidence in favor of dating Diocletian's reform not earlier than 296.

Domitius Domitianus usurper in Egypt, A.D. 296-297

465. Billon follis (9.32 gm). Alexandria, 1st officina. IMP C L DOMITIVS DOMITIANVS AVG, laureate head of Domitius Domitianus right, dotted border/GENIO POPV—LI ROMANI, genius with modius on head standing left, pouring liquid from patera and holding cornucopiae, at his feet eagle with spread wings three quarters left, head right, A in right field, ALE in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 20. *Very rare. Extremely fine*

In the year A.D. 296 revolt broke out in Upper Egypt, led by a certain Achilles, and in Lower Egypt, where the uprising was directed by Lucius Domitius Domitianus. Confusion has often arisen over these two individuals, and some authorities have mistakenly represented them as one and the same person. The reason for the rebellion would seem to be connected with hardships caused in Egypt by the implementation of Diocletian's currency reform, a further reason for regarding 296 as the date of this measure rather than 294. Domitianus produced an interesting coinage, both in the old style "local" currency, with Greek legends, and the new style folles with Latin inscriptions. Diocletian regarded the rebellion as sufficiently serious to demand his presence in person, and he promptly put an end to the outbreak early the following year.

Maximian A.D. 286-305; 306-308

466. First reign, A.D. 286-305, gold aureus (5.23 gm). Cyzicus, probably issued before A.D. 293. MAXIMIANVS—AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Maximian right, dotted border/P M TR—P P P, emperor standing left in military attire, raising right hand and holding spear, flanked by two standards on left and two on right, dotted border. RIC vol. V/2, 600. Cohen 467.

Very rare. Extremely fine plus

Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus was given the rank of coemperor by Diocletian in the year following the latter's victory over Carinus. On the division of the empire between the two Augusti his assigned area of responsibility was the West, in which task he was later assisted by the Caesar Constantius, appointed in A.D. 293. Galerius was made Caesar at the same time in the East, to help Diocletian, thus completing the arrangements for the First Tetrarchy, which lasted until the joint abdication of the two Augusti in 305. This military aureus, its reverse legend proclaiming Maximian's titles and powers, was struck in his colleague's name by Diocletian at the Asian mint of Cyzicus.



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467. —, billon antoninianus (4.20 gm). Lyons, 2nd officina, issue 4, beginning to summer of A.D. 287. IMP C MAXIMIANVS P AVG, radiate bust of Maximian left, viewed from behind, wearing lion skin on near shoulder and holding club over far shoulder, dotted border/HERCV—LI PACIFERO, Hercules standing left, holding branch and club, lion skin draped over left arm, B in left field, SML in exergue, dotted border. Bastien, *Monnayage de Lyon*, NR VII, 127. RIC vol. V/2, 380 (A.D. 288). Cohen 277.

Rare. Extremely fine

Diocletian adopted Jupiter as his patron deity, whilst Maximian was under the special protection of Hercules, hence this rare and interesting obverse type. With the promotions of Constantius and Galerius in A.D. 293, and the establishment of the First Tetrarchy, the two imperial houses of the eastern and western halves of the empire thus came to be called "Jovian" and "Herculean."

468. —, billon antoninianus (3.35 gm). Lyons, 3rd officina, issue 5, autumn A.D. 287-autumn A.D. 289. IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG, radiate, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Maximian right, viewed from front, dotted border/VIRTVTI AVGG, Hercules right, wrestling Nemean lion, crowned from behind by Victory, whose foot rests on club standing obliquely between hero's feet, and who also holds palm, dotted border. Bastien, *Monnayage de Lyon*, NR VII, 230. RIC vol. V/2, 460 (A.D. 289). Cohen 653.

Rare. Superb

Maximian's special association with Hercules is again emphasized on this remarkable type. The symbolism of the hero wrestling with adversity would have been most appropriate to the soldier-emperor who owed his promotion to his victory over the Badae in Gaul, and was currently engaged in trying to put down the embarrassing usurpation of Carausius in Britain.

469. —, billon quinarius (2.02 gm). Rome, A.D. 293. IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG, laureate bust of Maximian left, wearing *toga picta* and holding eagle-tipped sceptre, dotted border/VIR—T—VS AV—GG, emperor in military attire on horseback right, extending right arm and riding down fallen enemy, dotted border. Unpublished variant. Cf. Cohen 609 (emperor spears a second enemy). Cf. also RIC vol. VI, p. 462, note, and Cohen 292 (silver of Constantius Caesar, on which emperor again spears a second enemy).

Very rare and interesting. About extremely fine

It is our assumption that the two silver pieces reported in the literature were in fact billon like the present piece, though with their silvering intact. The quinarius denomination marks this coin as pre-reform, the association of Constantius in the coinage assures a date after A.D.

292, while the consular portrait finally establishes the date of issue as A.D. 293, the year of Maximian's fourth consulship. The note in RIC reports that Alföldi, who saw only a rubbing, was inclined to attribute the "silver" piece of Constantius to the Siscia mint. But probably the VIRTVS AVGG quinarii with the horseman reverse belong to the same Roman issue as the quinarii of Galerius below (see lots 478 and 479), whose PRINCIPI INVENTVT types indicate a special emission in honor of the creation of the tetrarchy.

470. —, silver argenteus (2.68 gm). Siscia, c. A.D. 294-295. MAXIMIA—NVS AVG, laureate head of Maximian right, dotted border/VICTORIA—SARMAT, tetrarchs sacrificing before camp gate with six turrets, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 12b or 16b.

Scarce. Superb

This reverse legend commemorates the victories of Diocletian and Galerius over the Sarmatae, on the Danubian frontier, in A.D. 294. The achievements of each member of the Tetrarchy were celebrated equally on the coinages of all four rulers, thus emphasizing the complete unity of the imperial team.

471. —, silver argenteus (3.09 gm). Carthage, c. A.D. 300. MAXIMIA—NVS AVG, laureate head of Maximian right, dotted border/X C/—V I in wreath, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 15b.

Rare and interesting. About extremely fine

The issue of this rare type would seem to be connected with the promulgation of Diocletian's famous *edictum de maximis pretiis rerum venalium*, an extraordinary measure by which the government attempted to artificially regulate the economy by establishing maximum prices for an amazingly wide range of foods and manufactured items. The numeral XCVI (= 96) refers to the actual weight of the argenteus denomination, 96 of which were struck to one pound of metal.

472. —, billon follis (9.15 gm). Lyons, 1st officina, middle A.D. 304-1 May A.D. 305. IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust of Maximian left, viewed from front, dotted border/GENIO POP—VLI ROMANI, Genius with modius on head standing left, holding patera and cornucopiae, lighted altar to left, star in right field, PLG in exergue, dotted border. Bastien, *Monnayage de Lyon*, NR XI, 358. RIC vol. VI, 177b (c. A.D. 303-305).

Scarce. Extremely fine

The Gallic mint of Lyons continued in its tradition of unorthodox obverse types, even after the great currency reform of A.D. 294: a surprisingly large number of varieties have been recorded for the final years of the First Tetrarchy, A.D. 301-5. The altar at the feet of Genius on the reverse is another peculiarity of Lyons, which seems to have been remarkably successful in asserting its individuality despite the general monotony of the post-reform coinage.



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473. Second reign, A.D. 306-308, billon quarter follis (1.06 gm). Trier, c. summer A.D. 307. IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Maximian right, viewed from front, [dotted border]/VOT/XXX/AVGG in wreath, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 751. *Rare. Very fine plus*

Maximian had been anxious to return to public life ever since his reluctant abdication in A.D. 305. He therefore seized the opportunity to associate himself with his son, Maxentius, when the latter was proclaimed emperor in Rome in opposition to Severus II (A.D. 306). After the defeat of Severus, Maximian formed an alliance with Constantine, who married his daughter Fausta in the spring of 307. This unusual little fraction, issued in his father-in-law's name by Constantine, celebrates Maximian's undertaking of vows for thirty years of *imperium*, vows which were never fulfilled.

Constantius I A.D. 305-306

474. As Caesar, A.D. 293-305, gold aureus (5.33 gm). Antioch, c. A.D. 293-295. CONSTANTIVS—NOB CAES, laureate head of Constantius right, dotted border/HERCVLI—CONS CAES, Hercules standing facing, head left, resting right hand on club and holding apples of the Hesperides, lion skin over left shoulder, SMAΣ in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 8. Ex John W. Garrett collection 872, Johns Hopkins University, and Garrett sale 1 (1984), lot 917. *Very rare. Extremely fine plus*

Flavius Valerius Constantius was appointed Caesar under Maximian in A.D. 293, and was immediately confronted with the task of ending the rebellion of Carausius in Britain. This he finally achieved in 296, a victory graphically commemorated by the famous Arras gold medallion showing the Caesar entering the city of London. This rare and handsome aureus belongs to an issue which comprises consular types for the two Augusti, and the "dynastic" types of Jupiter and Hercules for the Caesars Galerius and Constantius.

475. —, A.D. 293-305, silver argenteus (3.72 gm). Siscia, c. A.D. 294-295. CONSTANTI—VS CAESAR, laureate head of Constantius I right, dotted border/VIRTVS—MILITVM, tetrarchs sacrificing before camp gate with eight turrets, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 44a. *Superb*
476. —, billon follis (8.78 gm). Carthage, 3rd officina, c. A.D. 298. [C]ONSTANTIVS NOB CAES, laureate head of Constantius right, dotted border/FELIX AD—V—ENT AVGG NN, Africa in elephant headress standing left, holding standard and tusk, to left of feet lion with captured bull, H in right field, PKT in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 26a. *Scarce. Extremely fine*

This scarce type records the presence in Africa of Maximian, A.D. 296-8, to repel an invasion of the province by the Quinquegentiani, a confederation of Moorish tribes. Carthage was the emperor's headquarters during this campaign, and the North African mint produced money in all three metals to cover the expenses of the military operations.

Divus Constantius I died A.D. 306

477. Billon follis (6.88 gm). Aquileia, 2nd officina, struck under Maxentius, autumn A.D. 307-c. A.D. 309/10. DIVO CONSTANTIO AVG, veiled head of Divus Constantius right, dotted border/MEMORIA DIV—I CONSTANTI, square shrine atop which eagle with spread wings, head left, wreath in beak, AQS in exergue, dotted border. Unpublished variant. Cf. RIC vol. VI, Aquileia 127 (DIVO CONSTANTIO PIO) and Ticinum 97 (DIVO CONSTANTIO AVG, but domed shrine with arched doors). *Scarce. Extremely fine*

Constantius died at York little more than a year after succeeding Maximian as Augustus in the West. His son, Constantine, was with him at the time and was immediately proclaimed by the troops, assuming the now vacant post of western Caesar under the new Augustus, Severus II. Posthumous coinage in honor of Constantius was issued by Constantine and by his ally, following the fall of Severus, Maxentius. Maximian, Constantius and Galerius were the last emperors to receive divine honors, for after Constantine's recognition of Christianity the whole concept of deification of course became impossible. The only exception to this is the enigmatic *Divus Constantinus Pater Augustorum* coinage of Constantine himself.

Galerius A.D. 305-311

478. As Caesar, A.D. 293-305, billon quinarius (1.52 gm). Rome, special issue for creation of tetrarchy, A.D. 293. MAXIMIANVS NOB CAE, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Galerius right, viewed from front, dotted border/PRINCIPI—I VVENTVT, Caesar standing right in military attire, holding transverse spear and globe, dotted border. Cf. RIC vol. V/2, 709 (NOB CAES). Ex Vierordt collection (Schulman sale, 5 March 1923, lot 2588); John Work Garrett collection 876; Johns Hopkins University; and Garrett sale 1 (1984), lot 915.

Very rare. A gem. Beautiful dark patina. Superb

The precise occasion for this issue would seem to be the appointment of the two Caesars, Constantius and Galerius, which brought into being Diocletian's Tetrarchy, a system of quadruply divided responsibility for government and defense. Undoubtedly, there would have been a public distribution of money on this occasion, a role which the quinarius denomination had traditionally fulfilled. A notable feature of this rare issue is the remarkable precision of the engraving, endowing the coins with a gemlike quality.



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479. —, billon quinarius (1.69 gm). Rome, special issue for creation of tetrarchy, A.D. 293. MAXIMIANVS NOB C[AE], laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Galerius right, viewed from front, dotted border/PR[IN]C—[IP]—I I—VV[EN]TVT, Caesar standing left in military attire, holding standard and sceptre, dotted border. RIC vol. V/2, 712, and cf. 711 (NOB CAES).

Another splendid example of the very rare quinarius denomination. Extremely fine plus

Although both Caesars were already in their forties at the time of the creation of the Tetrarchy, Galerius is still represented here in the traditional role of "Prince of the Youth."

480. —, silver argenteus (3.07 gm). Ticinum, c. A.D. 295. MAXIMIAN—VS CAESAR, laureate head of Galerius right, dotted border/VIRTVS—MILITVM, tetrarchs sacrificing before camp gate with six turrets, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 19b. *Lustrous tone. Superb*
481. —, silver argenteus (2.83 gm). Siscia, c. A.D. 295. MAXIMIAN—VS NOB C, laureate head of Galerius right, dotted border/VIRTVS M—ILITVM, tetrarchs sacrificing before camp gate with six turrets, *SIS in exergue, dotted border. Cf. RIC vol. VI, 61 (S—M) and 62 (V—S). *Extremely fine*

Unlike many of the issues of the new silver argenteus denomination, the place of mintage of this type is beyond all doubt, as it bears the specific mark of Siscia in Upper Pannonia. Comparison with unmarked pieces has permitted the firm attribution of many of these to Siscia also.

482. —, billon follis (10.67 gm). Aquileia, 3rd officina, c. A.D. 296. MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES, laureate head of Galerius right, dotted border/GENIO POPV—LI ROMANI, Genius with modius on head standing left, pouring liquid from patera and holding cornucopiae, AQF in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 24b. *Silvered. Extremely fine plus*

Galeria Valeria wife of Galerius

483. Billon follis (6.50 gm). Thessalonica, 1st officina, c. December A.D. 308-c. May A.D. 310. GAL VALE—RIA AVG, diademed bust of Galeria Valeria right, shoulders frontal, wearing trabea, dotted border/VENERI V—ICTRICI, Venus standing left, holding apple and raising drapery above left shoulder, star in left field, A in right field, SMT.S. in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 36. *Rare. Extremely fine*

The daughter of Diocletian, Galeria Valeria was married to Galerius at the time of his elevation to the rank of Caesar in A.D. 293. It is not clear when she was first accorded the title of Augusta, but it was confirmed at the Carnuntum Conference in November, 308. Following her husband's death in 311 she was badly treated at the hands of both Licinius and Maximinus, and was eventually executed in 315. This interesting variety of obverse type shows the empress clad in an embroidered robe instead of the normal drapery, a peculiarity of this mint. Serdica, and certain issues from Nicomedia.

484. Billon follis (6.39 gm). Alexandria, 3rd officina, late A.D. 308-A.D. 310. GAL VAL—ERIA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Galeria Valeria right, dotted border/VENERI V—ICTRICI, Venus standing left, holding apple and raising drapery above left shoulder, K in left field, Γ/P in right field, ALE in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 110. *Scarce. Extremely fine plus*

Venus, goddess of love, here makes her final appearance on the coinage of imperial Rome. The triumph of Christianity under Constantine and his sons resulted in the rapid disappearance of pagan deities and allegorical personifications from the currency of the state.

Severus II A.D. 306-307

485. As Caesar, A.D. 305-306, billon follis (8.78 gm). Aquileia, 3rd officina. SEVERVS NOB CAES, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Severus II left, holding shield on near shoulder and spear over far shoulder, dotted border/VIRTVS AV—GG ET CAESS NN, horseman in military attire galloping right, spearing fallen enemy with shield and trampling a second fallen foe, AQF in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 68a. *Rare. Extremely fine*

The brief imperial career of Flavius Valerius Severus spanned a mere two years, from his promotion as Caesar at the time of Maximian's abdication (May, 305), to his capture and execution by Maxentius in the summer of 307. He had been prematurely elevated to the rank of Augustus on the death of Constantius in July, 306, but had been quite unable to maintain his authority in the face of the rebellion of Maxentius and Maximian at Rome. This attractive type, with its unusually elaborate military bust, belongs to the period of Severus' Caesarship under Constantius, and the reverse may well refer to the emperor's campaigns in northern Britain.

486. As Augustus, billon follis (9.98 gm). Aquileia, 2nd officina, 25 July A.D. 306-c. March A.D. 307. IMP C SEVERVS P F AVG, laureate head of Severus II right, dotted border/FIDES MILITVM AVGG ET CAESS NN, Fides standing left, holding two standards, AQS in exergue, RIC vol. VI, 76b. *Scarce. Dark green patina. Extremely fine*

The type of Fides Militum (the "Loyalty of the Army") was most appropriate to the predicament in which Severus II found himself following his unexpectedly rapid promotion to the rank of Augustus. Constantine, as the son of the late emperor, had been enthusiastically proclaimed by the soldiers, who would have been happy to support a claim for him to fill the post of western Augustus; and the troops in Severus' own territory still felt a strong loyalty to Maximian, who had only recently abdicated. It was this lack of military support which was to bring about Severus' downfall when Maxentius, son of Maximian, raised the standards of rebellion in Rome.



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Maximinus II Daza A.D. 310-313

487. As Caesar, AD. 305-309, gold aureus (5.02 gm). Rome, under Maxentius, late spring-summer A.D. 307. MAXIMINVS—S NOB CAES. laureate head of Maximinus II right, dotted border/PRINCIPI—IVVENTVT. Caesar standing left in military attire, holding standard and sceptre, PR in exergue, dotted border. Cf. RIC vol. VI, 149 (two standards) and 151 (this type, but for Constantine). *Very rare. Extremely fine*

This very rare issue belongs to the complex period of political maneuvering in Rome following the revolt of Maxentius and Maximian, and the defeat of the attempts of both Severus and Galerius to put down the uprising and restore the structure of the Tetrarchy. After his retreat from Italy, Galerius was no longer recognized by Maxentius, and the rebel regime in Rome proceeded to issue coins in the names of Maximian and Maxentius as Augusti, and Constantine and Maximinus as Caesars. The clear intention was to redefine the Tetrarchy in this way, and ultimately to eliminate Galerius militarily. The standard reverse type of "Prince of the Youth," symbolic of the heir to imperial power, is still used despite the considerable independent authority wielded by the Caesars of the Tetrarchy.

488. —, billon follis (7.27 gm). Antioch, 5th officina, c. A.D. 309-310. MAXIMINVS—NOB CAES. laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Maximinus left, holding Victoriola on globe in right hand, on left shoulder shield ornamented with two horseman and four captives, dotted border/MAXIMINVS NOBI—LISSIMVS CAESAR. Maximinus standing left in military attire, holding Victoriola on globe, and spear, altar to left of feet, E in right field, ANT in exergue, dotted border. Cf. RIC vol. VI, 120 (officina Z, military bust).

A handsome specimen of this very rare and interesting type.

Extremely fine

This remarkably elaborate type, with Maximinus' name and title repeated on the reverse, is evidence of the eastern Caesar's growing impatience with his inferior rank, an impatience which had been heightened by the promotion of Licinius over his head at the Carnuntum Congress in 308. The ornamentation of the obverse bust is unusually rich for a coin of this denomination.

Anonymous

489. Billon quarter follis(?) (1.53 gm). Antioch, 8th officina, struck under Maximinus II, c. A.D. 310-313. GENIO AN—TIOCHENI. Tyche of Antioch seated facing on rock, river god Orontes swimming at her feet, [dotted border]/[A]POL[L]ONI—SAN[CTO]. Apollo standing left, pouring liquid from patera and holding lyre, H in right field, S[MA] in exergue, dotted border. Cohen (Julian II) 1.

Scarce. Extremely fine

Coins of this type were formerly attributed to the period of pagan revival under Julian the Apostate, but an earlier date now seems preferable. It appears that the series belongs to Maximinus' persecution of the Christians, in which policy the emperor went as far as actively promoting paganism amongst his subjects and reorganizing the demoralized priesthood.

Maxentius A.D. 306-312

490. Billon follis (6.28 gm). Aquileia, 1st officina, autumn A.D. 307-c. A.D. 309/10. IMP C MAXENTIVS P F AVG. laureate head of Maxentius right, dotted border/CONSERV—VRB SVAE. hexastyle temple with star in pediment, within Roma seated facing, head left, holding globe and spear, AQP in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 121. *Extremely fine plus*

Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maxentius, son of Maximian, was passed over when the new Caesars were appointed in A.D. 305, presumably because of his somewhat disreputable character. In the confused period following the death of Constantius, in 306, Maxentius was proclaimed emperor in Rome by the praetorian guard, who were resentful over their loss of privileges now that the capital was no longer the principal imperial residence. In consequence, many of Maxentius' coin types relate to the city of Rome and its origins, and this one proclaims the emperor as "the Preserver of His City."

491. Billon follis (6.36 gm). Aquileia, 1st officina, January A.D. 309. IMP MAXENTIVS P F AVG CONS II, laureate bust of Maxentius right, wearing *toga picta* and holding eagle-tipped sceptre, dotted border/CONSERV—VRB SVAE. hexastyle temple with star in pediment, within Roma seated facing, head left, holding globe and spear, AQP in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 125.

Rare. Extremely fine plus

This attractive obverse type commemorates the emperor's second consulship, celebrated in January of 309. The year was to witness the death of Maxentius' young son, appropriately named Romulus, thus dealing a severe blow to his dynastic ambitions. Three years later he was crushed by Constantine at the famous battle of the Milvian Bridge, and his territories were incorporated into the victor's realm.



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Divus Romulus son of Maxentius, died A.D. 309

492. Billon follis (5.59 gm). Rome, 1st officina, c. A.D. 310-311. DVO ROMVLO N V BIS CONS. bare head of Divus Romulus right, dotted border/AETERNAE—MEMORIAE, temple with domed roof and open doors, atop dome eagle with spread wings standing three quarters right, head left. RE Q in exergue, [dotted border]. RIC vol. VI, 257. *Rare. Extremely fine*

The young son of Maxentius, Romulus died in 309 and was deified by his father. This interesting type belongs to a series of commemorative folles issued by Maxentius to honor, in addition to Romulus, three other "Divi" with whom he could claim kinship (Maximian, Constantius and Galerius). By so doing he hoped to bolster his prestige and thereby strengthen his precarious political standing within the empire; at the Carnuntum Congress he had been unanimously declared a public enemy, and his realm was bordered by the hostile territories of Constantine and Licinius.

493. Billon follis (7.10 gm). Ostia, 2nd officina, c. late A.D. 309-October A.D. 312. DVO ROMVLO N V BIS CONS. bare head of Divus Romulus right, dotted border/AETERNAE—MEMORIAE, temple with domed roof and open doors, atop dome eagle with spread wings standing three quarters right, head left, MOSTS in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 34. *Rare. Extremely fine*

Ostia, the port of Rome at the mouth of the Tiber, had never operated as a mint prior to the revolt of Maxentius. By A.D. 308/9 the usurper's political situation had seriously deteriorated, with the loss of North Africa, and with it the Carthage mint, to Domitius Alexander, and both Ticinum and Aquileia under serious threat from the north. In order to keep up his output of coinage it was necessary for Maxentius to create an entirely new minting establishment, hence the commissioning of Ostia. Constantine closed the mint within a few months of his victory at the Milvian Bridge.

Alexander of Carthage usurper in Africa, A.D. 308-311

494. Billon follis (5.68 gm). Carthage. [IMP ALEXANDER P F AVG, laureate head of Alexander right, dotted border/[S P Q R] OPTIMO PRINCIPI, aquila between two standards, PK• in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 72. Cohen 12. Ex Leu 38 (1986), lot 353.

Extremely rare. Very fine plus

The North Africans had been attached to Maxentius' cause only because of their loyalty to Maximian, and once the rift occurred between father and son they quickly set up their own emperor, L. Domitius Alexander. The usurper was able to maintain his independence for about three years and even entered into alliance negotiations with Constantine. The loss of Africa resulted in severe famine in Rome, but eventually

Alexander was defeated by Maxentius and the grain supply restored (A.D. 311). The mint of Carthage was then shut down, and Constantine did not reopen it after his victory in 312. This remarkable reverse type was probably imitated from Constantine's gold coinage of Trier, though the original inspiration came, of course, from the coinage of Trajan. Later, Constantine followed the example of Alexander by using the type on folles, which he issued from Rome and Ostia after the fall of Maxentius.

Licinius I A.D. 308-324

495. Gold solidus (4.44 gm). Trier, c. A.D. 310-313. LICINI—VS P F AVG, laureate head of Licinius I right, dotted border/VBIQVE V—ICTORES, emperor in military attire standing facing, head right, holding transverse spear and globe, flanked by two seated captives, PTR in exergue, dotted border. Cf. RIC vol. VI, 817c (different break in obverse legend). Alföldi, "Die constantinische Goldprägung in Trier," JNG 1958, no. 92, pl. 5, 7. Alföldi, *Constantinische Goldprägung*, 523, pl. 3, 51 (dated A.D. 308-314). Cohen 167. Ex Vierordt collection (Schulman sale, 5 March 1923, lot 2631); John Work Garrett collection 880; Johns Hopkins University; and Garrett sale I (1984), lot 920.

Very rare. Slight edge damage. About extremely fine

The type of the emperor who is everywhere victorious first occurred on gold aurei of the Trier mint in the period immediately following the promotions of Constantius and Galerius to the rank of Augustus (A.D. 305). It was revived a few years later for Constantine, Licinius and Maximinus, seemingly as part of the coinage for Constantine's *quinquennialia*. It was with this issue that Constantine introduced the solidus, his new standard gold denomination struck at the rate of 72 to the pound.

496. Gold aureus (5.10 gm). Trier, end A.D. 313-end July A.D. 315. LICINI—VS P F AVG, laureate head of Licinius right, dotted border/VBIQVE VIC—TORES, emperor in military attire standing facing, head right, holding transverse spear and globe, flanked by two seated captives, PTR in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VII, 4. Alföldi, "Die constantinische Goldprägung in Trier," JNG 1958, 91. Alföldi, *Constantinische Goldprägung*, 522 (dated A.D. 308-314). Ex NFA XVI (1985), lot 540.

Extremely rare. Extremely fine

Minted in Constantine's territory subsequent to his introduction of the solidus, this represents an exceptional issue of the traditional aureus denomination. Although the type is repeated from an earlier series, represented by the previous lot, it is difficult not to associate its appearance here with the recent victories over Maxentius in the West, and Maximinus in the East. Until A.D. 315 Trier occupied a place of premier importance as the capital of the western emperor, and even after Constantine moved his residence to northern Italy, Trier retained its position as one of the empire's principal mints throughout the remainder of the reign.



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497. Base silver argenteus (3.47 gm). Trier, 1st officina, c. A.D. 310-313. IMP LICII—NIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Licinius I left, holding thunderbolt in right hand and sceptre over left shoulder, dotted border/IOIVII CO—NSERVA—TORI [AVG], eagle with spread wings standing three quarters right, carrying bust of Jupiter left who holds thunderbolt and sceptre in same pose as emperor on the obverse, PTR in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 825. Cf. RIC vol. VII, 211 (follis, dated c. A.D. 318-319). *Rare. Extremely fine plus*

This enigmatic issue has been the subject of much scholarly dispute. The late Dr. Sutherland in RIC vol. VI regarded this type as a silver unit struck in debased metal, and associated with it an issue in the name of Maximinus with Sol in facing quadriga. Dr. Bruun, however, in RIC vol. VII considered it merely a reduced follis datable to A.D. 318-19. Dr. Sutherland's footnote to his entry states "Dr. Bruun has attributed no. 825 to the period after Maximinus' death Our no. 826 appears to make his attribution unlikely."

498. Billon follis (2.34 gm). Arles, 2nd officina, A.D. 321. IMP LICII—NIVS AVG, laureate head of Licinius I right, dotted border/D N LICINI AVGVSTI around wreath containing VOTI/X X, in exergue S—A flanking star in crescent, dotted border. RIC vol. VII, 240. *Extremely fine plus*

Issued in his name by the western Augustus Constantine, this reduced follis of Licinius commemorates the vows undertaken for his *vicennalia*. The follis had, by this time, shrunk to a piece no larger in diameter than the old silver denarius, and is frequently referred to as an *Æ3*.

Licinius II Caesar A.D. 317-324

499. Billon follis (3.63 gm). Cyzicus, 7th officina, A.D. 317-320. D N VAL LICIN LICINIVS NOB C, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Licinius II left, holding thunderbolt in right hand and globe in left, sceptre over left shoulder, dotted border/IOVI CONSER—VATORI CAESS. Jupiter standing left, holding Victoriola and sceptre, wreath in left field, Z in right field, SMK in exergue, [dotted border]. RIC vol. VII, 11. *Extremely fine plus*

The son of Licinius I was only four years of age at the time of his appointment as Caesar on 1 March A.D. 317. He lost his imperial rank on his father's downfall in 324 and, according to one source, was murdered two years later. An alternative version of his subsequent fate states that he survived, but was condemned to slavery in 335/6. This reverse type shows that the old pagan cults were still alive and well in Licinius' eastern territories.

Constantine I the Great A.D. 307-337

500. As Caesar, A.D. 306-307, silver argenteus (3.29 gm). Rome, 3rd officina, A.D. 307. CONSTANT—INVS NOB C, laureate head of Constantine I right, dotted border/VIRTVS—MILITVM, camp gate with three turrets, RT in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 154. *Extremely rare. Fleur de coin*

Flavius Valerius Constantinus, son of Constantius I by his first marriage with Helena, was saluted by the soldiers following his father's death in York in the summer of A.D. 306. He accepted the inferior rank of Caesar, biding his time for the future, and made an alliance with Maxentius and Maximian following the downfall of Severus II early in the following year. Maxentius struck this beautiful argenteus at Rome in honor of his new ally. The production of silver had by now almost ceased after the large output under the First Tetrarchy, and the type is thus of considerable rarity.

501. —, billon follis (8.78 gm). Trier, c. summer A.D. 307. FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C, laureate and cuirassed bust of Constantine I right, viewed from front, dotted border/MARTI PATRI PRO PVGNATORI, Mars advancing right, holding transverse spear and shield, S—A across field, PTR in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 730. *Scarce. Extremely fine*

The newly elevated Caesar, still feeling his way through the quagmire of political intrigue resulting from the disintegration of the Second Tetrarchy, here appeals to "Father Mars, the Defender" to take care of his interests and those of his realm. Soon after this issue Constantine assumed the title of Augustus, as the legitimate successor of Severus II, but his new rank was not immediately recognized by the eastern emperor Galerius, who was still smarting under the humiliation of his abortive invasion of Italy.

502. As Augustus, silver half argenteus (1.53 gm). Trier, 1st officina, c. A.D. 309. IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust of Constantine I right, dotted border/VIRTVS—MILITVM, camp gate with four turrets, PTR in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 828. *Rare. About extremely fine/Extremely fine*

This brief issue of half units belongs to the period following the Carnuntum Congress, at which Constantine was recognized only as Caesar, whilst Galerius' comrade Licinius was nominated as successor to Severus II. These coins show what Constantine thought of this arrangement, for here he continues to style himself Augustus, the title which he had been using since 307. Galerius was soon forced to accept not only Constantine's status as emperor, but Maximinus' as well, which meant that from 310 till 311 there were no fewer than five Augusti reigning simultaneously in different parts of the empire. The reverse type is the standard one for post-305 silver, proclaiming the valor of the army and picturing the gateway of a military camp.



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503. Billon follis (4.31 gm). London, 1st officina, c. middle A.D. 310-late A.D. 312. CON[ST]ANTINVS P F AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Constantine I left, holding shield on near shoulder and spear over far shoulder, dotted border/COMITI—AVGG NN, Sol, radiate, standing left, holding globe and whip, star in right field, PLN in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 165.

Scarce. Extremely fine

"To the Companion of Our Emperors" is the legend accompanying this representation of the sun god, Sol Invictus, originally a Syrian deity, gained widespread popularity in the West during the third century, and became the chief imperial cult until displaced by Christianity. Constantine used the sun god as his principal follis type for many years, even after his putative conversion to Christianity, and the Church ultimately adopted the *natalis* of Sol Invictus (25 December) as the date upon which the birthday of Christ was officially celebrated.

504. Billon follis (5.19 gm). Trier, A.D. 310-313. IMP CONSTAN TINVS P F AVG, laureate and draped bust of Constantine I right, viewed from behind, dotted border/MARTI CONSERVATORI, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Mars right, viewed from front, dotted border. RIC vol. VI, 877.

Scarce. Extremely fine

Mars, god of war, was a deity prominent on Constantine's coinage in the early phase of his reign, when he was almost constantly in conflict with one or other of his rivals in the struggle for political supremacy in the Roman world. This exceptional series, like the contemporary one featuring a bust of the sun god Sol, is without mintmark, but is stylistically attributable to Trier. The features of these deities often bear a strong resemblance to the emperor himself, a characteristic which is unlikely to have been accidental.

505. Billon follis (3.91 gm). London, 1st officina, A.D. 320. IMP CONSTAN—TINVS AVG, cuirassed bust of Constantine I left, wearing helmet with high crest and holding spear over far shoulder, dotted border/VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP, two Victories standing face to face, holding shield inscribed VOT/P.R over square altar ornamented with wreath containing cross, PLN in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VII, 168.

Scarce. Silvered. Extremely fine

"The Welcome Victories of the Enduring Emperor" is the sentiment of this attractive type, with obverse showing Constantine as a warrior-prince. London at this time was one of the western emperor's most active mints, but it was destined to be permanently closed down about A.D. 325, soon after the victory over Licinius had made Constantine master of the entire empire and given him control of the great minting establishments of the East.

506. Gold multiple of 1 1/2 solidi (6.78 gm). Ticinum, A.D. 320-321. IMP CONSTANTINVS P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantine I left, raising right hand, dotted border/GLORIA ROMANORVM, emperor in military attire seated left on cuirass, receiving globe from Victory walking right, SMT in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VII, 96. Grieco vol. 1, p. 18, 34. Alföldi, *Constantinische Goldprägung* 176. Cohen 265.

Extremely rare. About extremely fine

The northern Italian cities of Ticinum and Milan were the nerve centers of Constantine's government in the half decade prior to this issue, and the frequent presence of the emperor and his court resulted in the production at Ticinum of some attractive and unusual types in gold, both solidi and multiple denominations (medallions). The latter would have been specially minted as imperial gifts to high officials and dignitaries on state occasions, and the event which inspired this issue was probably the celebration of Constantine's *quindecennalia* (fifteenth anniversary of rule) on 25 July A.D. 320. The remarkable obverse type depicts the emperor acknowledging the acclaim of his subjects in general, his soldiers in particular; whilst the reverse celebrates the theme of victory which has constantly attended all his military exploits "To the Glory of the Romans." The Ticinum mint was finally closed about 326 and its staff transferred to Byzantium, now renamed Constantinople. Their task was to create the empire's largest minting establishment, to be operating in time for the official dedication ceremonies of the new capital in 330.

507. Billon follis (3.15 gm). Constantinople, 7th officina, A.D. 328-329. CONSTANTI—NVS MAX AVG, pearl-diademed and draped bust of Constantine I right, dotted border/CONSTANTINI—ANA DAFNE, Victory seated left on cippus, holding palm in each hand, trophy and captive to left, Z in left field, CONS* in exergue, dotted border. Cf. RIC vol. VII, 38 (recorded for 2nd and 4th officinae only). LRBC 1002.

Rare. About extremely fine

The year A.D. 328 witnessed extensive military operations on the Danubian frontier, including major improvements to the defense fortifications. One of the most important of these was the erection of the great fortress of Dafne, commemorated on this early issue from the Constantinople mint, produced prior to the dedication of the new capital on 11 May A.D. 330. At the same time as the construction of the fortress, a bridge was built across the Danube at this point, a feat recorded on a bronze medallion from the Rome mint.



503
Bil



504
Bil



505
Bil



506
A



507
Bil



503
Bil 2.1



506
A



504
Bil
2.1



508. Gold multiple of 1 1/2 solidi (6.68 gm). Nicomedia, A.D. 330. CONSTANTI—NVS MAX AVG, laurel- and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantine I right, [dotted border]/ ADV—EN—TVS AVG N, emperor on horseback right, raising right hand, conducted by Victory walking left, head right, holding wreath and palm, SMNM in exergue, dotted border. Cf. RIC vol. VII, 160 (SMN). Cf. Gnecci vol. 1, 1 (no mintmark). Cf. Alföldi, *Constantinische Goldprägung* 2 = Cohen 5 (SMN).

Extremely rare. Extremely fine

Nicomedia had been the principal residence of Diocletian, and Constantine spent a considerable amount of time there in the period following his victory over Licinius in A.D. 324. However, with the formal dedication in 330 of Constantinople as the eastern imperial capital, Nicomedia lost much of its former prestige, and this attractive gold multiple was one of the last such pieces to be issued there during Constantine's reign. The reverse legend proclaiming "The Arrival of Our Emperor" would seem to be commemorative of some special imperial entry into the city, perhaps following the dedication of Constantinople in May, 330. The issue of this exceptional denomination may also be connected with the celebrations for the 25th anniversary of Constantine's accession (25 July).

509. Gold aureus (5.36 gm). Thessalonica, late A.D. 332-early A.D. 333. CONSTANTI—NVS MAX AVG, laurel- and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantine I right, dotted border/ Emperor standing facing in frontal quadriga, head left, distributing coins and holding eagle-tipped sceptre, TS in exergue, dotted border. Lacking from all the major published collections. Cf. RIC vol. VII, p. 585, 103 (Constantinople, A.D. 336-337), and p. 629, 170 (Nicomedia, A.D. 330-331). Cf. Alföldi, *Constantinische Goldprägung*, 742 and 745 (the same coins cited by RIC, but dated by Alföldi A.D. 326 or 329). Ex Tkalec & Rauch auction, 14-15 April 1986, lot 462. *Unique. Extremely fine*

Alföldi dates the multiples of this type to A.D. 326 or 329, the years of Constantine's seventh and eighth consulships, on the basis of the consular regalia clearly depicted on the reverse. According to the arrangement of Bruun, however, the mintmark TS was employed for Thessalonica's gold in A.D. 332-333, although he lists no multiples with this mark. Constantine was present in Thessalonica from late A.D. 332 to early A.D. 333, and it is conceivable that *festavei* were struck for distribution on New Year's Day of A.D. 333.

Fausta wife of Constantine I

510. Billon follis (3.55 gm). Thessalonica, A.D. 318-319. FAVS—TA N F, draped bust of Fausta right, dotted border/Star in wreath, dotted border. RIC vol. VII, 51. *Very rare. About extremely fine*

Flavia Maxima Fausta was the daughter of Maximian. In A.D. 307, when she was about seventeen, she was married to Constantine in order to seal his alliance with the regime of her father and her brother,

Maxentius, in Rome. On this occasion she was granted the title of *Nobilissima Femina*, the rank which was also borne by Constantine's mother, Helena. Much later, in 324, both of these ladies received the title of Augusta, whereupon they were accorded an extensive coinage. This very rare issue, which was shared by Helena, was produced only at the Thessalonica mint and dates to the time when both were still *Nobilissimae Feminae*. Fausta came to a tragic end in 326 when she was killed on her husband's orders after it became known that she had engineered the downfall of her stepson, the Caesar Crispus.

511. Billon follis (3.05 gm). Arles, 1st officina, A.D. 324-325. FLAV MAX—FAVSTA AVG, draped bust of Fausta right, dotted border/ SALVS REI—PVBLICAE, Fausta as Salus standing facing, head left, holding two children, P=AR in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VII, 277. LRBC 289. *Extremely fine*

Fausta's elevation to the rank of Augusta took place towards the end of A.D. 324, and coins in her name were issued from many mints throughout the empire. The series lasted for only two years, being terminated by her downfall in September or October of 326.

Helena mother of Constantine I

512. Billon follis (3.57 gm). Thessalonica, A.D. 319. HELE—NA N F, draped bust of Helena right, dotted border/Star in wreath, dotted border. RIC vol. VII, 50. *Very rare. Extremely fine*

Flavia Julia Helena, the first wife of Constantius I and the mother of Constantine, was born in A.D. 248. Constantius was obliged to divorce her in 293, on his appointment as Caesar, to enable him to marry Theodora, the stepdaughter of Maximian. Helena then lived quietly in retirement until the elevation of her son to imperial status, whereupon she was granted the title of *Nobilissima Femina* borne on this exceptional issue from Thessalonica. She was accorded the rank of Augusta in 324 and died about four years later at the age of eighty. Because of her piety she was officially numbered among the Christian saints by the Church.

513. Billon follis (3.01 gm). Trier, 1st officina, A.D. 326. FL HELENA—AVGVSTA, draped bust of Helena right with elaborate pearl headdress, dotted border/SECVRITAS—REI PVBLICE, Helena as Securitas standing left, holding branch, end of garment draped over left arm, PTR~ in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VII, 481. LRBC 35. *Extremely fine*

514. Billon follis (3.26 gm). Alexandria, 2nd officina, A.D. 327-328. FL HELENA—AVGVSTA, pearl-diademed and draped bust of Helena right, dotted border/SECVRITAS—REI PVBLICE, Helena as Securitas standing left, holding branch, end of garment draped over left wrist, wreath in left field, B in right field, SMAL in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VII, 48. LRBC 1422. *Superb*



508
A



509
A



510
BII



511
BII



512
BII



513
BII



514BII



508
A



512 BII





508
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6 : 1



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A
6 1

Theodora stepmother of Constantine I

515. Billon centenionalis (1.38 gm). Trier, 1st officina, before A.D. 340. FL MAX THEO—DORA AVG. laureate and draped bust of Theodora right, [dotted border]/PIETAS—ROMANA, Theodora as Pietas standing facing, head right, holding child, •TRP• in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VIII, 65. LRBC 113. *Extremely fine plus*

Flavia Maximiana Theodora was the stepdaughter of Maximian, and was married to the Caesar Constantius in A.D. 293, a union which resulted in six children, and from which the future emperor Julian II was descended. She was accorded no coinage during her lifetime, but was honored posthumously after 337 by Constantine's three sons. It is curious that she is given the title Augusta on these issues, as presumably she never bore it during her lifetime. Dr. Kent, in RIC vol. VIII, proposes that the small billon of this period should be called "centenionales," a name which he suggests should apply to all the post-318 billon coins, the successors to the reduced folles.

Crispus Caesar A.D. 317-326

516. Billon half follis (1.96 gm). Rome, A.D. 318. CRISPVS NOB CAES. laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Crispus right, dotted border/PRINCIPI—I—V[V]E[N]T. Caesar standing right in military attire, holding transverse spear and globe, dotted border. RIC vol. VII, 137. *Rare and interesting. About extremely fine*

Born about A.D. 303, Flavius Julius Crispus was the eldest son of Constantine, by his first wife (or concubine) Minervina, and seems to have inherited his father's military talents. The empress Fausta, jealous of the threat which he posed to her own three sons, spread the rumor that Crispus had tried to seduce her, thereby bringing about his downfall and execution (autumn, 326). On learning the truth, Constantine also had Fausta put to death. This attractive type, belonging to the period soon after his elevation to the rank of Caesar, depicts Crispus in the traditional pose as "Prince of the Youth."

517. Billon follis (2.99 gm). London, 1st officina, A.D. 322-323. CRISPVS—NOBIL C. laureate and cuirassed bust of Crispus left, holding spear and shield, dotted border/BEAT TRA—NQLITAS, globe atop square altar inscribed VOT/I S/XX, three stars above globe, F—B across field, PLON in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VII, 250. *Extremely fine plus*

"The Happy Calm" currently existing in the empire is proclaimed on many of the issues of this period. That calm was soon to be shattered by the second civil war between Constantine and Licinius, leading to the latter's downfall in A.D. 324. The London mint persisted in the curious contraction of the legend *Beata tranquillitas* to *Beat trantlitas*. The inscription on the altar records the votive vows for Constantine's *vicennalia*, following completion of his *quindecennalia* in 320/21.

518. Billon follis (3.83 gm). Trier, 2nd officina, A.D. 323. IVL CRIS—PVS NOB C, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Crispus left, holding shield on near shoulder and spear across far shoulder, dotted border/BEATA TRAN—QVILLITAS, globe atop square altar inscribed V O/TIS/XX, three stars above globe, STR in exergue, [dotted border]. RIC vol. VII, 402. *Extremely fine plus*

Delmatius Caesar A.D. 335-337

519. Silver siliqua (3.01 gm). Thessalonica, 5th officina, A.D. 335-336. Diademed head of Delmatius right, dotted border/DELMATIVS—NOB CAESAR, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm, TSE in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VII, 217. *Extremely rare. Extremely fine*

Flavius Julius Delmatius (sometimes called Dalmatius) was a grandson of Constantius I and Theodora, and was given the rank of Caesar by Constantine in September, A.D. 335. In the confused period following the death of Constantine in 337, Delmatius was only one of nine male descendants of Constantius and Theodora who perished in a frightful massacre authorized by the late emperor's three sons, who were obviously fearful of the potential threat to their authority. In the final years of Constantine's reign there was a marked increase in the output of silver coinage, from a network of eight mints throughout the eastern and western provinces of the empire. Issues in the name of the Caesar Delmatius are, however, of considerable rarity. The upward looking gaze of the imperial portrait is a feature which first appeared on the Constantinian coinage in A.D. 325. It is certainly suggestive of a divine awareness, and may well be a direct allusion to Christianity itself, for this was the year in which the celebrated Nicaean Council was summoned, resulting in the formulation of the Nicene Creed.

520. Billon follis (1.64 gm). Siscia, 9th officina, A.D. 337. FL DELMATIVS NOB C. laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Delmatius right, [dotted border]/GLOR—IA EXERC—ITVS, two soldiers standing facing, heads confronted, each holding spear and resting hand on shield, standard between them, ΘSIS in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VII, 266. LRBC 764. *Scarce. Superb*

"The Fame of the [Roman] Army" was the constant theme of the base metal issues in the last years of Constantine's reign, and is the only type which appears on the folles of Delmatius.



515
Bil



516
Bil



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519



521. Billon follis (1.58 gm). Constantinople, 6th officina, A.D. 336-337. FL HANNIBALLIANO REGI, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Hanniballianus right. [dotted border]/SEC—[V]RITAS PVB LICA. River Euphrates reclining right, holding sceptre, reeds growing up behind. CONSS in exergue. [dotted border]. RIC vol. VII, 147. LRBC 1036. *Very rare. Extremely fine*

Flavius Hanniballianus was the brother of the Caesar Delmatius, and in A.D. 335 was granted the extraordinary title of *rex regum et Ponticarum gentium*, and with it the right of coinage. His issues, confined to the mint of Constantinople, are in silver and billon only, the former being of extreme rarity. The remarkable reverse type of the river god Euphrates is, presumably, symbolic of the territory over which the prince had jurisdiction. The unusual name of Hanniballianus may throw some interesting light on the family connections of Theodora, the prince's grandmother and the second wife of Constantius I: Afranius Hanniballianus was consul in 292, and was praetorian prefect under Diocletian.

Commemorative Coinage for the Empire's Twin Capitals

522. *Constantinopolis*, silver third siliqua (1.09 gm). Constantinople, special issue for the dedication of Constantinople, 11 May A.D. 330. Helmeted and draped bust of Constantinopolis left, dotted border/Large K, dotted border. Cf. J.P.C. Kent, "Urbs Roma and Constantinopolis medallions at the mint of Rome," in *Essays Sutherland* (London, 1978), pl. 13, 28 (bust right). Cf. Cohen 6 (bronze with laureate helmet, stars on reverse). Cf. also next lot, the companion piece honoring Rome.

Extremely rare. Extremely fine plus

This delightful little silver piece may be regarded as a special issue produced for distribution to the citizens on the occasion of the official dedication of Constantine's new capital city, Constantinople, on 11 May A.D. 330. In earlier times silver quinarii had been distributed by the emperor on the occasion of imperial consulships and triumphs, and this exceptional fourth century issue may be regarded as a restoration of the custom. The helmeted bust on the obverse depicts the city goddess of Constantinople, a concession to traditional pagan beliefs in the new Christian age, whilst the reverse represents the initial letter of the city name in the Greek alphabet. The fine style of this issue confirms its dating to the actual occasion of the dedication. Other specimens of this type have been recorded, of noticeably inferior style. These may well have been produced much later to celebrate special anniversaries of the city's "birthday." Some are of unmistakably sixth century Byzantine style, and these may belong to the second centennial of Constantinople, celebrated early in the reign of Justinian (A.D. 529/30).

523. *Urbs Roma*, silver third siliqua (1.07 gm). Constantinople, special issue for the dedication of Constantinople, 11 May A.D. 330. Helmeted and draped bust of Roma right, dotted border/Large P, dotted border. Kent, *Essays Sutherland*, pl. 13, 29. Cohen 3. *Extremely rare. Extremely fine plus*

This, a companion piece to the previous lot, was struck in honor of the old imperial capital of Rome. The two types would have been distributed together on the occasion of the dedication, and both would have been the products of the Constantinople mint. In this connection it should be noted that the initial letter of Roma is rendered as the Greek *rho* rather than the Latin R. It seems unlikely that there were simultaneous celebrations in Rome on the occasion of the dedication of the new rival capital.

Constantine II A.D. 337-340

524. As Caesar, billon follis (3.05 gm). Trier, 1st officina, A.D. 322-323. CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C, laureate bust of Constantine II right, wearing *toga picta* and holding eagle-tipped sceptre, dotted border/BEATA TRA—NQVILLITAS, globe atop square altar inscribed V O/TIS/XX, three stars above globe, •PTR• in exergue, dotted border. Cf. RIC vol. VII, 385 (bust left). *Superb*

The eldest son of Constantine I and Fausta, Flavius Claudius Constantinus was created Caesar whilst still a baby (late A.D. 316). The obverse types of this lot, and the next, belie the fact that the prince was a mere boy of seven years at the time.

525. —, billon follis (2.79 gm). London, 1st officina, A.D. 323-324. CONSTANT—INVS IVN N C, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Constantine II left, dotted border/BEAT TRA—NQLITAS, globe atop square altar inscribed VOT/I S/XX, three stars above globe. PLON in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VII, 287. *Extremely fine plus*

526. As Augustus, silver siliqua (3.24 gm). Antioch. Laureate head of Constantine II right with elevated gaze, dotted border/CONSTAN—TINVS AVG, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm. SMAN in exergue, dotted border. Cf. RIC vol. VIII, p. 248, 1 (Rome), p. 353, 53-56 (Siscia) and p. 489, 1 (Cyzius). *Very rare. Extremely fine*

The three sons of Constantine I jointly inherited the empire on their father's death on 22 May A.D. 337. Having disposed of possible rivals within the imperial family by massacring no fewer than nine of the male descendants of Constantius I and Theodora, they apportioned the empire between them, Constantine II taking Gaul, Britain and Spain as his share. Ambition drove him to attack his younger brother Constans in Italy (A.D. 340), but he perished in the attempt, at the age of 24. Some of his issues as Augustus, on which he is styled simply *Constantinus Aug.*, are difficult to differentiate from those of his father, the attribution frequently depending on nothing more substantial than the apparent age of the emperor portrayed. RIC vol. VIII does not record an Antioch issue of siliquae of this type in the name of Constantine II Augustus, though RIC vol. VII (Antioch 105) does include one attributed to Constantine I. Of the comparison pieces cited above from other mints, only Siscia 53 shares the laureate head.



521
Bil



522



523



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526



527. Bronze medallion (32 mm, 17.56 gm). Rome, 9 September A.D. 337-spring A.D. 340. D N FL CONSTANS AVG, laurel- and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constans right, dotted border/VIRT—VS. AVG, emperor standing right in military attire, holding transverse spear and globe, two bound captives flanking his feet, dotted border. This combination of obverse and reverse types unrecorded in the major works of reference. Cf. Gneecchi vol. 2, pl. 135, 12, for a medallion from the same obverse die (= RIC 377) and RIC 375 for a parallel medallion for Constantius II. Ex Longuet collection (Platt sale, 1970, lot 199); Leu 33 (1983), lot 149; and NFA XIV (1984), lot 567.

Extremely rare. Dark brown patina. About extremely fine

Flavius Julius Constans was the youngest of the three sons of Constantine I and Fausta, and was born in A.D. 320 (or 323). Given the rank of Caesar in 333, he received Italy, Africa and Illyricum as his share of the imperial inheritance following his father's death in 337. His victory over his eldest brother Constantine II in 340 gave him control over the entire western half of the empire. After reigning for a decade as the colleague of his brother Constantius II, emperor in the East, he was unexpectedly overthrown in the revolt of Magnentius in January, 350. This handsome medallion, from the old imperial capital of Rome, depicts the brave young emperor as triumphing over his adversaries, one of whom, unfortunately, was to be his own brother.

528. Silver light miliarensis (4.40 gm). Siscia, 9 September A.D. 337-spring A.D. 340. FL IVL CONS—TANS P F AVG, laurel- and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constans right, dotted border/GAVIDIVM POPVLI ROMANI around wreath containing SIC/V/SIC/X, SIS— ∞ in exergue. RIC vol. VIII, 52. Gneecchi vol. I, p. 62, 10, pl. 30, 4. Cf. Cohen 35.

Extremely rare. Toned. Extremely fine plus

"The Joy of the Roman People" is proclaimed by this reverse type. The votive numerals indicate the completion of the young emperor's *quinquennium* (celebrated 25 December 337) as well as the vows undertaken for ten years. The light miliarensis was introduced by Constantine I and, like the gold solidus, was struck at the rate of 72 to the pound of metal. This gave it a value in circulation of one and one-third siliquae, and one-eighteenth of the solidus. A heavy miliarensis was also struck, at 60 to the pound, at which rate it had the same weight proportion as the old Diocletianic gold aureus.

529. Silver multiple of 4 siliquae (13.00 gm). Aquileia, special issue for Frankish victory, A.D. 342-3. FL IVL CONS—TANS P F AVG, laurel- and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constans right, dotted border/TRIVMFATOR—GENTIVM BARBARARVM, emperor standing facing in military attire, head left, holding labarum and transverse sceptre, ∞ AQ in exergue, dotted border. Cf. RIC vol. VIII, 49 = Cohen 112 = Gneecchi vol. I, p. 63, 19 (CONSTANS—PIVS FELIX). Cf. also RIC vol. VIII, p. 360, 148 (same issue for Siscia, with obverse legend as on this piece). Ex Leu 36 (1985), lot 341.

Extremely rare: perhaps only the second known of this mint.

Very fine

The occasion for the issue of these remarkable medallic silver pieces, honoring the emperor as "Victor over the Barbarian Nations," is to be sought in Constans' successes against the Franks in Gaul (A.D. 342), and his brother's military operations against the Persians. Furthermore, the issue would have had a double significance, coinciding as it did with the decennialian celebrations of Constans, and the vicennialian of Constantius II. The mint of Aquileia occupied a position of special strategic importance at this time. Constans had defeated Constantine II in the vicinity of the city, and subsequently had spent a considerable amount of time in northern Italy in connection with his military operations.

530. Silver light miliarensis (4.48 gm). Thessalonica, c. A.D. 346-19 January A.D. 350. FL IVL CON—STANS P F AVG, laurel- and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constans right, dotted border/TRIVMFATOR—GENTIVM BARBARARVM, emperor standing left in military attire, holding labarum and resting left hand on shield, TES in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VIII, 90. Gneecchi vol. I, p. 63, 22, pl. 30, 12-13. Cohen 115. Ex John Work Garrett collection, Johns Hopkins University 44.6.895, and Garrett sale II (1984), lot 342.

Extremely rare. Nicely toned. Some scratches in field.

Otherwise extremely fine

This issue of light miliarenses belongs to the final phase of Constans' coinage, prior to his overthrow in the revolt of Magnentius. The reverse type is based on that of an earlier series (see previous lot), and may well have been produced in celebration of Constans' fifteenth anniversary and his brother's twenty-fifth (A.D. 348).

531. Silver siliqua (3.33 gm). Thessalonica, spring A.D. 340-10 March A.D. 350. CONSTANS—P F AVG, laurel- and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constans right, dotted border/VICTORIA—DD NN AVGG, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm, TES in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VIII, 96. Cohen 155.

Rare. Extremely fine



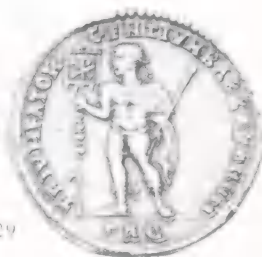
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532. Gold solidus (4.36 gm). Trier. A.D. 347-348. CONSTANS—AVGVSTVS, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constans right, dotted border/VICTORIAE DD NN AVGG, two Victories standing face to face, holding wreath inscribed VOT/X/MVLT/XX, TR in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VIII, 129. Cohen 171.

Scarce. Extremely fine plus

This important issue of gold from the closing years of Constans' reign is characterized by the remarkably simplified form of the obverse legends—*Constans Augustus* for himself, *Constantinus Augustus* for his brother. The reverse type predictably celebrates the "Victories of Our Masters the Emperors."

533. Silver siliqua (2.98 gm). Trier. A.D. 347-348. FL IVL CONS—TANS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constans right, dotted border/VICTORIA—DD N AVGG, Victory standing left, holding wreath and palm, TR in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VIII, 176. Cohen 152.

Rare. Lustrous tone. Extremely fine

Constantius II A.D. 337-361

534. As Caesar. A.D. 324-337, billon follis (2.80 gm). Rome, 4th officina. A.D. 326. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius II left, dotted border/CONSTAN/TIVS/NOB CAES, wreath above, SMRQ below, dotted border. RIC vol. VIII, 284. LRBC —, cf. 503, 513. Cohen 21. *Scarce. About extremely fine*

Flavius Julius Constantius, the second son of Constantine I and Fausta, was born in A.D. 317 and given the rank of Caesar seven years later. This scarce and attractive base metal type, with the imperial name transposed from obverse to reverse, reflects contemporary developments in the precious metal coinage.

535. As Augustus, silver siliqua (2.92 gm). Trier, 2nd officina, 9 September A.D. 337-spring A.D. 340. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius II right, dotted border/PAX AV—GVSTORVM, emperor standing left in military attire, holding labarum, TRS in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VIII, 31. Cohen 150. *Very rare. Extremely fine*

On the division of the empire following the death of Constantine I in A.D. 337, Constantius received the eastern provinces as his share of the inheritance, with Constantinople as his capital. This very rare issue of the silver unit, the siliqua, belongs to the period of the joint reign of the three sons of Constantine I, and was struck in his brother's name by Constantine II, Augustus in the western provinces. The reverse type proclaims the "Peace of the Emperors," an official harmony which was to be shattered by Constantine II's invasion of Constans' territory in 340.

536. Gold solidus (4.49 gm). Thessalonica, c. A.D. 340. FL IVL CONSTAN—TIVS P F AVG, laurel- and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius II right, dotted border/VICTORIA—DD NN AVGG, Victory advancing left, holding trophy and palm, TES in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VIII, 26. Cohen 261. *Rare. Extremely fine*

This solidus issue commenced during the joint reign of Constantine II, Constantius II and Constans, as the type is known for all three emperors. However, those in the name of Constantine II are much rarer than the others, suggesting that the issue continued for some time after that emperor's downfall in the spring of A.D. 340.

537. Billon maiorina (5.89 gm). Siscia, 1st officina, 1 March-25 December A.D. 350, under Vetranio. D N CONSTAN—TIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius II right, A behind, star in front, dotted border/CONCORDIA—MILITVM, figure in military attire standing left, holding two labara, star above head, A in left field, •ASIS• in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VIII, 284. LRBC 1171. Goodacre 48.

Scarce. Extremely fine plus

Following the death of Constans early in A.D. 350 his successor, the usurper Magnentius, was prevented from extending his rule further east than Italy by the elevation of a rival emperor, Vetranio, by the army of Illyricum. Vetranio maintained throughout his ten-month rule that he was acting solely in the interests of the reigning dynasty, and had no personal imperial ambitions. This claim was borne out by his abdication, in the presence of Constantius, on 25 December 350. As well as striking in his own name, at the Balkan mints of Siscia and Thessalonica, Vetranio also produced coinage for Constantius, of which this piece is an outstanding example. The type of "Concordia Militum" was, of course, highly appropriate to the delicate political and military situation of the time.

538. Silver siliqua (3.29 gm). Nicomedia, 15 March A.D. 351-6 November A.D. 355. D N CONSTAN—TIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius II right, dotted border/VOTIS/XXX/MVLTIS/XXXX in wreath, SMN in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VIII, 81. Cohen 342. Ex Fred Baldwin sale, 20-21 November 1969, lot 384. *Scarce. Dark tone. Superb*

Constantius celebrated the beginning of his *tricennalia* (thirtieth anniversary of rule) in the summer of A.D. 353, though vows for its completion would have begun at the time of his twenty-fifth anniversary (A.D. 348-9). This was the final issue of silver units at the old Diocletianic rate of 96 to the pound of metal. About A.D. 357 Constantius reduced the weight of the unit by one-third to 1/144th of a pound.



532
A



533



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Bil



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Bil



538



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A



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539. Silver siliqua (3.15 gm). Thessalonica, 25 December A.D. 350-A.D. 357. D N CONSTAN—TIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed head of Constantius II right, dotted border/VOTIS/XXX/MVLTIS/XXXX in wreath. TES in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VIII, 163 or 205. Cohen 341. *Scarce. Extremely fine*

540. Silver light miliarensis (4.40 gm). Lyons, under Julian II, February A.D. 360-spring A.D. 361. D N CONSTAN—TIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius II right, [dotted border]/VIRTVS—EXERCITVS, helmeted emperor in military attire standing facing, head right, holding inverted spear and resting left hand on shield, LVG in exergue, dotted border. Bastien, *Monnayage de Lyon*, NR XV, 256, same dies. RIC vol. VIII, 208 (spring A.D. 360-26 June A.D. 363).

Extremely rare; only one example recorded by Bastien. Extremely fine

In A.D. 355 Constantius II had elevated to the rank of Caesar the sole surviving male descendant of Constantius I and Theodora, Flavius Claudius Julianus. Julian was given responsibility for the defense of Gaul, where he acquitted himself with distinction. Ultimately, he was proclaimed emperor by his troops in winter quarters at Paris (February, 360). Julian strove to obtain recognition of his new status from his cousin Constantius, and continued issuing coinage in the senior emperor's name. This splendid light miliarensis, as a result of the currency adjustment of A.D. 357, now represented a double unit. The type of "Virtus Exercitus," glorifying the valor of the army, was to become increasingly popular in the final phase of the Roman coinage. Now that the army was largely composed of men of barbarian descent, the emperors had to be very wary of their soldiers' loyalty.

541. Silver reduced siliqua (1.96 gm). Lyons, under Julian II, February A.D. 360-spring A.D. 361. D N CONSTAN—TIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius right, dotted border/VICTORIA—DD NN AVG, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm, LVG in exergue, dotted border. Bastien, *Monnayage de Lyon*, NR XV, 258. RIC 210. Cohen 259. Goodacre 10. *Scarce. Extremely fine*

This reduced siliqua belongs to the same issue as the preceding lot and is further evidence of Julian's attempts to win recognition of his status from Constantius II.

Magnentius usurper in Gaul, A.D. 350-353

542. Silver siliqua (3.07 gm). Trier, 2nd phase, 27 February-beginning May A.D. 350. IM CAE MAGN—ENTIVS AVG, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Magnentius right, dotted border/VIRTVS—EXERCITI, helmeted emperor in military attire standing facing,

head right, holding inverted spear and resting left hand on shield, TR in exergue, dotted border. Bastien, *Monnayage de Magnence*, 18. RIC vol. VIII, 258. Cohen 82.

Very rare. About extremely fine

Because of his growing unpopularity Constans fell an easy victim to the revolt of Flavius Magnus Magnentius, a general of barbarian descent, in January of A.D. 350. The usurper hoped to obtain recognition from Constantius II, but disappointed in this he elevated his brother Decentius to the rank of Caesar in 351. After initial successes he gradually lost support for his cause, and ultimately committed suicide after suffering a disastrous defeat at Mons Seleucus in Gaul (August, 353). An unusual feature of his coinage is his depiction bare-headed, even though he possessed the rank of Augustus.

543. Billon maiorina (4.30 gm). Lyons, 1st officina, August-end A.D. 352. D N MAGNEN—TIVS P F AVG, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Magnentius right, A behind head, [dotted border]/VICT[ORIAE DD] NN AVG ET CAE, two Victories standing face to face, holding wreath containing VOT/V/MVLT/X, Christogram atop wreath, SP below, RPLG in exergue, [dotted border]. Bastien, *Monnayage de Magnence*, 194. Bastien, *Monnayage de Lyon*, NR XV, 187a, same obverse die. RIC vol. VIII, 145. LRBC 227.

Extremely fine plus

This base metal issue celebrates "The Victories of Our Masters, the Emperor and the Caesar." Also featured as a subsidiary symbol on the reverse is the Christian monogram, which occupied a place of special importance in the numismatic iconography of this reign.

544. Bronze double maiorina (8.82 gm). Amiens, 7th phase, beginning-10 August A.D. 353. D N MAGNEN—TIVS P F AVG, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Magnentius right, [dotted border]/SALVS DD NN AVG ET CAES, large Christogram flanked by A—Ω, AMB in exergue, dotted border. Bastien, *Monnayage de Magnence*, 135. RIC vol. VIII, 34. LRBC 19. Cohen 30.

A pleasing example of this remarkable type. Dark green patina. Extremely fine

Following his evacuation of Italy in the autumn of A.D. 352 Magnentius undertook a reform of the coinage, whereby the billon maiorina was superseded by a double denomination which, however, had little or no silver content. Rather than being an improvement this was actually a retrograde step, and was symptomatic of the financial straits to which the usurper had been reduced in the final phase of his rebellion. Magnentius is known to have restored certain rights to the pagans, but this type, proclaiming the name of Christ as his own salvation, can leave little doubt as to the usurper's religious beliefs.



539



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Bil



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Ae



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544

Ae

545. Silver ingot equivalent to one Roman pound (56 x 60 x 11 mm, approximately 320 gm). Trier, 18 January-27 February A.D. 350. Roughly square ingot, deeply cut across the middle, with additional silver laid over the cut and impressed with a round stamp, 22 mm in diameter, resembling a coin die: IM CAE MAGN—ENTIVS [A]V[G], facing bust of Magnentius, bare-headed and draped, dotted border. For three-pound silver ingots belonging to the same issue, see Bastien, *Monnayage de Magnence*, p. 278f and pl. S IX; and H.A. Cahn, "Trésor d'argenterie et des monnaies romaines en argent à Kaiseraugst (Suisse)," BSFN 9 (1971), p. 118. For two- and one-pound silver ingots of the Aquileia mint, see Bastien, *Monnayage de Magnence*, p. 94f with figs. 9-10; J.W. Salomonson in *Oudheidkundige Mededelingen uit het Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden* 42 (1961), p. 65, 3; W. Schmid, "Zwei Silberbarren aus dem Hause XV," *Jahrbuch für Altertumskunde* VII (1913), pp. 177-179; and L. von Ebengreuth, "Neuentdeckte römische Silberbarren," *Monatsblatt*, Wien, 1911, vol. VIII, pp. 345-349. *About very fine, with fissure running across the face*

Three three-pound silver ingots were found in the Kaiseraugst treasure, 1962, each bearing a stamp similar to that on the present one-pound ingot, with the same legend and facing effigy of Magnentius. One of the three-pound ingots bears the name LVGVBRIO picked out in dots, another GRONOPI: these are presumably the officials who tested and approved the bars. The form of the legend which appears on these ingots was used exclusively at the Trier mint in the early months of Magnentius' revolt. Bastien has explained the ingots as part of an accession donative, similar to the five gold pieces and pound of silver promised by Julian II on his acclamation by his troops (Ammianus Marcellinus XX, 4, 18). According to Bastien, the three-pound ingots were the portion of officers, whereas one-pound ingots (of which he did not have an example to cite, not knowing the present piece) were distributed to the regular troops (*Monnayage de Magnence*, p. 274, note 3). The enormous scale of such a donative is suggested by the fact that only two of these ingots actually share the same stamp.

Other comparanda include two silver ingots of the Aquileia mint, unearthed in excavations at Emona (Ljubljana) in 1910, weighing 640 and 319 gm, equivalent to two and one Roman pounds, respectively. Each is stamped with a maiorina obverse die. Both of the Emona ingots bear inscriptions probably naming the mint officials who tested and approved the purity of the bullion in the ingots. The origins of the known silver ingots of Magnentius correspond to his two chief mints for silver coinage, Trier and Aquileia.

Decentius Caesar A.D. 351-353

546. Billon maiorina (4.91 gm). Lyons, 2nd officina, A.D. 351. D N DECENTIVS NOB CAES, bare-headed and cuirassed bust of Decentius right, dotted border/VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAE, two Victories standing face to face, holding wreath containing VOT/V/ MVLT/X, SV below, RSLG in exergue, dotted border. Bastien, *Monnayage de Magnence*, 175. Bastien, *Monnayage de Lyon*, NR XV, 161. RIC vol. VIII, 127. LRBC 222. *Superb*

Magnus Decentius was the brother of Magnentius and was made Caesar in A.D. 351, probably in response to Constantius Gallus' elevation on 15 March. He assisted Magnentius in the government of Gaul, and was given special responsibility for the defense of the Rhine frontier. Decentius took his own life soon after his brother's defeat at Mons Seleucus. His coinage exhibits the same general features as that of Magnentius.

Vetranio usurper in Illyricum, A.D. 350

547. Silver light miliarensis (4.39 gm). Siscia, 1 March-25 December A.D. 350. D N VETRA—NIO P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Vetranio right, dotted border/VICTORIA—AVGVS TORVM, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm, palm branch in left field, SIS in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VIII, 262. Gnechi vol. I, p. 70, 1, pl. 33, 7-8. Cohen 10.

Of extreme rarity. An outstanding specimen. Superb

Vetranio, an elderly general, held the rank of *magister peditum* under Constans. In the period of uncertainty following the downfall of the emperor, and his replacement by the usurper Magnentius, the army of Illyricum took it upon themselves to proclaim Vetranio emperor, with the object of holding Magnentius in check while Constantius was engaged on the eastern frontier. The proceedings were legitimized by the presence of Constantius' sister, Constantina, at the proclamation ceremony at Mursa, on 1 March A.D. 350. In the late autumn Constantius traveled to Serdica to meet Vetranio, the two emperors then proceeding together to Naissus where Constantius received Vetranio's abdication on 25 December. The ex-emperor was rewarded for his services with rich estates in Bithynia where he spent the remaining six years of his life in ease and luxury. Vetranio's coinage in gold and silver is of great rarity, and the magnificent example of the light miliarensis being offered here is one of the finest specimens known. It is significant that the reverse legend has the plural ending—"the Victory of the Emperors."

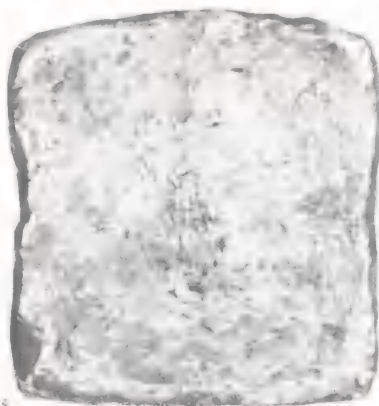
548. Billon maiorina (4.87 gm). Siscia, 2nd officina. D N VETRA—NIO P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Vetranio right, dotted border/CONCORDIA—MILITVM, emperor standing left in military attire, holding two labara, star above head, A in left field, BSIS* in exergue, [dotted border]. RIC vol. VIII, 277. LRBC 1164. Goodacre 3.

Rare. Superb

The billon maiorinae of Vetranio are of two types, represented by this lot and the next. "The Concord of the Soldiers" was, of course, of vital importance at this time of national emergency, when the security of the established order was being threatened by a usurper. The type was also struck in the name of Constantius II (see lot 537).



545



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Bil



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Bil



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Bil



547



SIS





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Ae
6.1

549. Billon maiorina (5.15 gm). Siscia, 2nd officina. D N VETRA—NIO P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Vetrano right, dotted border/HOC SIG—NO VICTOR ERIS, emperor standing left in military attire, holding labarum and transverse sceptre, crowned from behind by Victory holding wreath and palm, A in left field, *BSIS* in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VIII, 283, LRBC 1170. Goodacre 8. *Rare. Extremely fine*

The story of Constantine's famous vision of the cross, prior to the battle of the Milvian Bridge and the defeat of Maxentius in A.D. 312, is vividly recalled by this type. On that occasion the emperor is said to have seen in the sky, just above the sun, a radiant image of the cross, attached to which was the inscription "Conquer by This." Vetrano's purpose in using this type was clear: he wished to make an unequivocal declaration of loyalty to the dynasty of Constantine, represented as it now was solely by Constantius II. To be doubly sure, he also issued this remarkable type in the name of Constantius himself.

Nepotian usurper in Rome, A.D. 350

550. Billon maiorina (5.32 gm). Rome, 1st officina, 3-30 June A.D. 350. FL POP NEPOT—IANVS P F AVG, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Nepotian right, [dotted border]/VRBS—ROMA, Roma seated left on shield, holding Victoriola on globe, and sceptre, R P in exergue, [dotted border]. RIC vol. VIII, 202, LRBC 645. Goodacre 1.

*Extremely rare. Toned. An outstanding specimen.
Extremely fine plus*

Flavius Julius Popilius Nepotianus Constantinus was a grandson of Constantius I and Theodora through his mother Eutropia. A few months after the revolt of Magnentius, when the whole of the western half of the empire, except Illyricum, was in the usurper's hands, Nepotian was proclaimed emperor by the Roman mob and defeated Anicius, the praetorian prefect of Italy, beneath the walls of the city. Rome was under his rule, and that of his band of miscreants, for about four weeks before one of Magnentius' generals, Marcellinus, put an end to the insurrection. Remarkably, Nepotian found time to issue coins both in gold and in billon, but they are of the utmost rarity. The specimen offered here is of remarkable quality.

Constantius Gallus Caesar A.D. 351-354

551. Silver siliqua (3.26 gm). Thessalonica, March-April A.D. 351. D N CONSTANTI—VS NOB CAES, bare head of Constantius Gallus right, [dotted border]/VOTIS/V MVLTIS/X in wreath, TES in exergue, [dotted border]. RIC vol. VIII, 164, Cohen 56.

Rare. Toned. Extremely fine

Flavius Claudius Julius Constantius Gallus, son of Julius Constantius and Galla, was one of the few male descendants of Constantius I and Theodora to survive the massacre of A.D. 337. In March, 351, at the

age of 26, he was given the rank of Caesar by his cousin Constantius II, who was in the midst of contending with the revolt of Magnentius. Dispatched to Antioch to look after affairs in the East, Gallus earned the hatred of many of his subjects by his cruelty and irresponsibility. Alarmed at the reports he was receiving, Constantius II recalled his Caesar, put him on trial, and had him executed late in 354. Gallus' coinage was produced in all metals, but the gold and silver is rare.

Julian II A.D. 360-363

552. As Caesar, A.D. 355-360, silver siliqua (3.16 gm). Arles, 3rd officina, 6 November A.D. 355-autumn A.D. 357. FL CL IVLI ANVS NOB CAES, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Julian II right, beardless, dotted border/Star in wreath, TCON in exergue, dotted border. RIC vol. VIII, 256.

Very rare. Toned. Extremely fine

The half-brother of Constantius Gallus, Flavius Claudius Julianus was born in Constantinople in A.D. 332. Having survived the massacre of most of his close relatives in 337, he led a very secluded existence in a remote location in Cappadocia. Hatred of the religion of those who had slaughtered his family led him to secretly espouse paganism, a decision which was to have momentous consequences in his later life. Thanks to the favor of Constantius II's wife, Eusebia, Julian survived the downfall of his half-brother, the Caesar Constantius Gallus, and was himself proclaimed Caesar on 6 November 355. This unreduced silver unit has an enigmatic reverse type—star within wreath—which had also appeared on the coinage of Gallus. Why it was used instead of the regular *vota* inscription cannot readily be explained.

553. As Augustus, silver light miliarensis (4.53 gm). Arles, 2nd officina, spring A.D. 360-361. D N IVLIAN—VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Julian II right, beardless, dotted border/VIRTVS EX—ERCITVM, helmeted emperor in military attire standing facing, head right, holding inverted spear and resting left hand on shield, SCON in exergue, [dotted border]. RIC vol. VIII, 290, Gneecchi vol. I, p. 72, cf. 6 (TCON), NC 1936, p. 301, 522. Ex Fred Baldwin collection, Glendining sale, 20-21 November 1969, lot 391.

Very rare. Toned. Superb

In the winter of A.D. 359/60 Constantius II sent a message to Julian in Gaul ordering him to dispatch a large part of his command for service in the Persian War. The western army replied by proclaiming Julian emperor, and civil war was only averted by the sudden death of Constantius in Cilicia, on his way back from the eastern frontier (3 November 361). Right up to the end, Julian genuinely wished to effect a reconciliation with his cousin, and this handsome silver double unit, celebrating the valor of the army, had its exact counterpart in the name of Constantius.



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Bil



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Bil



551



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Bil



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551



554. Silver reduced siliqua (1.91 gm). Arles, 1st officina, A.D. 361-3. D N FL CL IVLIA—NVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Julian II right, bearded, dotted border/VOT/X/MVLT/XX in wreath, PCONST below, dotted border. RIC vol. VIII, 309. Cf. Cohen 148. *Extremely fine plus*

Julian, as Augustus, produced an extensive coinage of reduced siliquae at the Gallic mints of Arles, Lyons and Trier, initially in anticipation of a protracted military struggle with Constantius. Vows for his *decennalia*, recorded on the reverse of this type, would have begun on completion of his *quinquennalia*, in A.D. 359-60.

555. Æ 1 (8.72 gm). Sirmium, 2nd officina, late A.D. 362-A.D. 363. D N FL CL IVLI—ANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Julian II right, bearded, dotted border/SECVRITAS REI PVB, bull standing right, two stars above head, *BSIRM in exergue, [dotted border]. RIC vol. VIII, 107. LRBC 1622. Goodacre 8. G. Elmer, "Die Kupfergeldreform unter Julianus Philosophus," NZ 1937, 59. *Dark patina. Superb*

Presumably having some connection with Julian's attempted revival of paganism, this type is one of the great enigmas of the later fourth century coinage. It is known that an image of Apis, the sacred bull worshipped in Memphis, was discovered at the end of the year 362, but it seems unlikely that this would have been commemorated so extensively on the coinage. Julian was deeply angered by the insults heaped upon him by the citizens of Antioch, some of which were directed specifically at this coin type, but it is unfortunate that in his rebuttal the emperor did not explain the true meaning of the symbolism.

556. Æ 3 (2.59 gm). Sirmium, 1st officina, late A.D. 362-A.D. 363. D N FL CL IVLI—ANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Julian II left, bearded, holding spear and shield in front, [dotted border]/VOT/X/MVLT/XX in wreath, ASIRM in exergue, [dotted border]. RIC vol. VIII, 108. LRBC 1619. Goodacre 9. Elmer 53. *Extremely fine*

This attractive and unusually elaborate obverse type, initiated when preparations were under way for Julian's great invasion of the Persian empire, represents the emperor as a formidable warrior. Although initially attended with success, the invasion lost momentum when the siege of Ctesiphon was not considered practicable with the forces available. Julian was reported fatally wounded in a skirmish during the retreat, though in reality he may well have fallen victim to a conspiracy of his Christian officers.

Jovian A.D. 363-364

557. Silver reduced siliqua (1.94 gm). Antioch. D N IOVIAN—VS P F AVG, pearl diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Jovian right, dotted border/VOT/V/MVLT/X in wreath, ANT in exergue, [dotted border]. RIC vol. VIII, 227. Cohen 33. *Rare. Extremely fine*

On the day following Julian's death (27 June 363) the army chose Flavius Jovianus, a native of Singidunum (Belgrade), to succeed to the vacant throne. Thus ended the illustrious Constantinian dynasty, which had begun with Constantius I's elevation to the rank of Caesar seventy years before. Jovian concluded a hasty and unpopular peace with the Persians and headed back for Constantinople. He never completed the journey, for on 16 February 364 he died under mysterious circumstances at Dadastana in Galatia, after a reign of less than eight months.

THE DYNASTIES OF VALENTINIAN AND THEODOSIUS

Valentinian I A.D. 364-375 in the West

558. Silver light milarensis (4.35 gm). Thessalonica, 26 February A.D. 364-24 August A.D. 367. D N VALENTINI—ANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian I right, dotted border/VIRTVS—EXERCITVS, soldier standing facing, head right, holding inverted spear and resting left hand on shield, TES in exergue, dotted border. RIC 10(a). Not in Cohen.

Very rare. Extremely fine

About ten days after the mysterious death of Jovian, the army in Asia Minor proclaimed one of their senior officers, Flavius Valentinianus, to succeed to the imperial throne (26 February 364). The new emperor's younger brother, Flavius Valens, was appointed coemperor about a month later, with responsibility for government of the eastern provinces. Valentinian himself proceeded to Milan, and took over the government of the West. From this time on there was to be a permanent division of the imperial administration between the two halves of the empire, except for a brief period of unity at the end of the reign of Theodosius I (A.D. 394-5). East and West were gradually to go their separate ways, the former undergoing a slow transformation into the Greek empire of Byzantium, the latter succumbing to the relentless pressures of barbarian invasion and settlement. Valentinian spent most of his reign in the defense of the northern frontier, and died an exhausted man in 375. This splendid light milarensis proclaims "The Valor of the Army," one of the stock formulae of the imperial coinage in the late Roman period.



554



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Ae



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Ae



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558



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Ae



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Ae



559. Æ 3 (2.84 gm). Sirmium, 1st officina, 26 February-end A.D. 364. D N VALENTINI—ANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian I right, [dotted border]/RESTITV—TOR REIP, emperor standing facing in military attire, head right, holding labarum and Victoriola on globe who crowns him, ASIRM in exergue, dotted border. RIC 6(a). Cohen 21.

Green patina. Extremely fine plus

Small bronzes, the Roman name of which is unknown today, were produced in considerable quantity by the imperial brothers Valentinian and Valens, but few have survived in the outstanding state of preservation of this specimen. The reverse type, which also occurs on silver siliquae, represents the emperor as "The Restorer of the State."

560. Silver light miliarensis (4.49 gm). Siscia, 1st officina, A.D. 374-17 November A.D. 375. D N VALENTINI—ANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian I right, [dotted border]/VIRTVS—EXERCITVS, emperor standing facing in military attire, head left, holding labarum with Christogram device and resting left hand on shield, •SISCP in exergue, dotted border. RIC 10(a). Cf. Gnecci I, p. 75, 21 (•SISCP in error). Cohen 58.

Rare. Toned. Extremely fine plus

Light miliarenses of this type are associated by their mintmark with heavy miliarenses with the votive inscription VOTIS XV MVLTIS XX, which were presumably not struck until after the completion of the second *quinquennium* of the senior emperors in A.D. 374.

Valens A.D. 364-378 in the East

561. Gold solidus (4.44 gm). Nicomedia, issue for the second consulship of Valens, 1 January A.D. 368. D N VALENS—P F AVG, pearl-diademed bust of Valens left, wearing imperial mantle and holding mappa and short sceptre, dotted border/VOTA PV—BLICA, two emperors, nimbate, enthroned facing, each holding mappa and short sceptre, S—M—M in exergue, separated by kneeling captives, dotted border. RIC 16(b). Cf. PCR vol. 3, 1448 (Constantinople, with the date and occasion of issue proposed).

Very rare. Extremely fine

The younger brother of Valentinian I, Flavius Valens ruled the eastern provinces of the empire for fourteen years from his capital of Constantinople. His death, on 9 August 378, occurred in one of the

greatest military catastrophes ever suffered by Roman arms—the battle of Adrianople, in which the Goths annihilated a powerful imperial army under the command of the emperor himself. So great was the carnage that Valens' body was never recovered. This very rare and attractive type, the forerunner of many later consular solidi, depicts on the reverse the imperial brothers enthroned in consular regalia.

562. Silver light miliarensis (4.37 gm). Trier, 24 August A.D. 367-17 November A.D. 375. D N VALEN—S P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valens right, dotted border/VIRTVS—EXERCITVS, emperor standing facing in military attire, head left, holding labarum and resting left hand on shield, TRPS in exergue, dotted border. RIC 26(b). Gnecci I, p. 77, 24, pl. 35, 13. Cohen 71.

Rare. Extremely fine plus

On 24 August A.D. 367 Valentinian raised to the rank of Augustus his eight-year-old son Flavius Gratianus, who became his nominal colleague in the government of the western provinces. This issue of light miliarenses was made in the names of all three emperors, and probably began as a series commemorative of Gratian's elevation. J.P.C. Kent has dated these coins c. 368, see *Roman Coins* (London, 1978), p. 337, no. 706 (Valentinian I).

563. Silver siliqua (2.19 gm). Trier, 24 August A.D. 367-9 August A.D. 378. D N VALEN—S P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valens right, dotted border/VRBS ROMA, Roma enthroned left, holding Victoriola on globe, and sceptre, TRPS in exergue, dotted border. RIC 27(e) and 45 (b). Cohen 109.

Toned. Extremely fine plus

Although struck in the West, coins in the name of the eastern emperor Valens are predominant in this important issue of silver units, suggesting that there was a significant increase in production after Valentinian's death in A.D. 375. The reverse type honors "Urbs Roma" (the city of Rome), the ancient metropolis of the empire, now being rapidly eclipsed by Constantine's recent foundation, the new, Christian capital of the eastern empire—Constantinople.

PROPERTY
OF THE

WORLD COIN CLUB
OF
MISSOURI



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Ae



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Procopius A.D. 365-366 at Constantinople

564. Silver siliqua (2.11 gm). Constantinople, 2nd officina. D N PROCO—PIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Procopius right, dotted border/VOT/•/V in wreath. •C•B in exergue, dotted border. RIC 13(k) ("confirmation required"). Cohen 14. Ex Fred Baldwin sale, 20-21 November 1969, lot 408.

Very rare. Toned. Extremely fine

Distantly related to the emperor Julian, who is said to have promised him the imperial succession, Procopius led an uprising against the rule of Valens, in Constantinople, whilst the emperor was absent on a visit to the East. Initially, Valens was quite unable to dislodge Procopius from his stronghold, but eventually support for the rebel waned and Valens was able to regain control of his capital. Procopius was executed on 27 May A.D. 366 after a reign of only eight months. His coinage is very rare, especially so in the case of the precious metal denominations. This type, the only one noted for the siliqua, records the vows undertaken for Procopius' *quinquennium*, his first five years of rule. Although most of his coinage was issued at Constantinople, the recognition of his authority beyond the capital is proven by the existence of coins bearing the mintmarks of Cyzicus and Nicomedia.

Gratian A.D. 367-383 in the West

565. Gold aureus (5.37 gm). Trier, quinquennial or decennial issue, c. A.D. 372 or 377. D N GRATIA—NVS P F AVG, laurel- and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Gratian right, dotted border/GLORIA RO—MANORVM, emperor standing facing in spread frontal quadriga, head left, distributing coins and holding sceptre. TROBC in exergue, dotted border. Cf. RIC 89 (aureus of Valentinian II, A.D. 388-392) and p. 209, 1 (aureus of Valentinian I, Constantinople, A.D. 364-367). Ex Leu 20 (1978), lot 401, and NFA XVI (1986), lot 559. *Unique. Extremely fine*

Flavius Gratianus was the son of Valentinian I by his first wife, Severa. He was raised to the rank of Augustus at the age of eight (A.D. 367), and became emperor of the West on his father's death in 375. Eight years later he was overthrown in the revolt of Magnus Maximus. A devout Catholic, he was the first emperor to refuse the title *pontifex maximus*, and he ordered the removal of the altar of Victory from the Senate House in Rome. The occasion for this exceptional aureus issue was probably the completion of one of Gratian's early *quinquennia*.

The broken legend, indicating a degree of seniority, could have come with the first celebration, in 372. If, however, Pearce is correct in placing Gratian's coins with broken legend and mintmark TROBC after the death of Valentinian I (see RIC, p. 5), then the aureus must belong to the issue for the completion of Gratian's second *quinquennium* (377). The splendid reverse type is one which appears regularly on coins of this rare denomination. It dates from Constantinian times and echoes a long tradition of solar iconography. It depicts the emperor tossing coins from his chariot—presumably the method by which this ceremonial piece was itself distributed.

566. Silver light miliarensis (4.43 gm). Siscia, 1st officina. A.D. 374-17 November A.D. 375. D N GRATIANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Gratian right, [dotted border]/VIRTVS—EXERCITVS, emperor standing facing in military attire, head left, holding labarum with Christogram device and resting left hand on shield. •SISCP in exergue, dotted border. RIC 10(c). Gnecci I, p. 79, 13, pl. 35, 19. Cohen 52.

Rare. Toned. Extremely fine

Light miliarenses of this type are associated by their mintmark with heavy miliarenses with the votive inscription VOTIS XV MVLTIS XX, which were presumably not struck until after the completion of the second *quinquennium* of Valentinian and Valens in A.D. 374.

567. Silver siliqua (1.95 gm). Thessalonica, 9 August A.D. 378-25 August A.D. 383. D N GRATIA—NVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Gratian right, dotted border/VOT/XV/MVLT/XXX in wreath, in exergue T—E flanking Christogram, dotted border. RIC 36. Cohen 76.

Scarce. Toned. Extremely fine

This issue belongs to the period following the disastrous battle of Adrianople in which Valens lost his life, leaving his nineteen-year-old nephew Gratian as senior emperor. Five months later (January, A.D. 379) Gratian appointed Theodosius to be his colleague in the East. This reverse type records the vows undertaken for Gratian's *quindecennium* (fifteenth anniversary of rule), which would have begun on the completion of his *decennium* in 377.



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Valentinian II A.D. 375-392 in the West

568. Silver siliqua (2.18 gm). Trier, 17 November A.D. 375-25 August A.D. 383. D N VALENTINIANVS IVN F A/G. pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian II right, [dotted border]/VICTOR—IA AVGGG, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm. TRPS in exergue, dotted border. Variant of RIC 43 and 57(a) (P F AVG). Cf. Cohen 40 (P F AVG).

Scarce. Superb

The younger son of Valentinian I, by his second wife Justina (widow of the usurper Magnentius), Flavius Valentinianus was born in A.D. 371 and proclaimed Augustus by the troops five days after his father's death in November, 375. Still only twelve at the time of his half-brother Gratian's death, he came under the protection of the eastern emperor Theodosius. He survived the usurpation of Magnus Maximus (383-388), which temporarily deprived him of much of his territory, but eventually fell victim to the political ambitions of the general Arbogastes (15 May 392). The triple ending of the reverse legend AVGGG could refer to the joint reign of Valens, Gratian and Valentinian II (375-378), or to that of Gratian, Valentinian II and Theodosius I (379-383). The juniority of the young emperor's position is emphasized by the name *lun(t)ior* appearing in the obverse inscription.

569. Gold solidus (4.45 gm). Trier, 9 August A.D. 378-25 August A.D. 383. D N VALENTINIANVS IVN P F AVG. pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian II right, dotted border/VICTOR—IA AVGG, two emperors enthroned facing, holding globe between them, the smaller figure on right also holding mappa, facing half figure of Victory between their heads, palm branch between their legs. TROBT in exergue, dotted border. RIC 49(c). Cohen 36.

Scarce. Extremely fine

The two emperors depicted on the reverse are Gratian, the taller figure, on the left, and the diminutive Valentinian II on the right. Although there were frequently three, or even four, contemporary Augusti during the final decades of the fourth century, no more than two are ever depicted on this popular solidus type. The symbolism is clearly that of the divided empire, with separate governments looking after the affairs of East and West. The mint of Trier, the old Constantinian capital in Gaul, was especially active at this time in the production of precious metal coinage.

570. Silver light miliarensis (4.51 gm). Lyons, 28 August A.D. 388-15 May A.D. 392. D N VALENTINI—ANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian II right, [dotted border]/GLORIA—ROMANORVM, emperor standing facing

in military attire, head left, holding labarum and resting left hand on shield. LVGPS in exergue, [dotted border]. Bastien, *Monnayage de Lyon*, NR XVI, 207b, c, e, same obverse die. RIC 40. Gneecchi I, p. 73, 1, pl. 34, 5 (listed under Valentinian I). PCR vol. III, 1467.

Very rare: only fourteen specimens recorded by Bastien.

Toned. Extremely fine plus

The emperor as "The Pride of the Romans" is the message of this reverse type, belonging to the final phase of Valentinian's reign following the downfall of the usurper Magnus Maximus. The young emperor's authority was now confined to Gaul, the rest of the empire being administered by Theodosius from his capitals of Milan and Constantinople. Ultimately a virtual prisoner of his general Arbogastes, the unfortunate young emperor eventually sought release from his misery through suicide.

571. Silver heavy miliarensis (4.83 gm). Lyons, 22 November A.D. 389-22 November A.D. 390. D N VALENTINI—ANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian II right, [dotted border]/VOT/X V/MVL/X X in wreath, LVGPS in exergue, [dotted border]. Not in Bastien, *Monnayage de Lyon*, RIC, or Cohen.

Possibly unique. Toned. Extremely fine plus

This previously unknown coin may be a companion piece to the following, with which it shares both its reverse inscription and its heavier-than-usual "festive" weight. The votive inscription would seem to date the issue to the emperor's quindeccennialian year, celebrated 22 November A.D. 389 to 22 November A.D. 390. Bastien has identified the argenteus as a consular donative issue, and he has kindly advised us that the heavy miliarensis was probably distributed on the same occasion. The heavy miliarensis shares its mintmark with the GLORIA ROMANORVM light miliarensis (see preceding lot), and Bastien has pointed out in correspondence that the similarity of portrait style confirms the two belong to the same issue.

572. Silver argenteus or heavy siliqua (2.91 gm). Lyons, donative issue for 4th consulship, 1 January A.D. 390. D N VALENTINI—ANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian II right, dotted border/VOT/X V/MVL/XX in wreath, LVG• in exergue, [dotted border]. Bastien, *Monnayage de Lyon*, NR XVI, 220. Cf. RIC 42 (MVL in error).

Of the highest rarity: only two known to Bastien. Toned. Superb

Bastien, p. 64, observes that the unusual weight, associated with donatives, disqualifies this coin as a regular issue for the imperial *vota soluta*. The most likely occasion for a donative in this period would be the fourth consulship of Valentinian II, assumed 1 January A.D. 390.



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Theodosius I, the Great A.D. 379-395 in the East

573. Gold solidus (4.45 gm). Trier, 19 January A.D. 379-25 August A.D. 383. D N THEODO—SIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Theodosius I right, dotted border/VICTOR—IA AVGG, two emperors enthroned facing, together holding globe, the figure on the right also holding mappa, facing half figure of Victory between their heads, palm branch between their legs, TROBC in exergue, dotted border, RIC 50, Cohen 37. *Superb*

Flavius Theodosius, son of the famous general Count Theodosius, was elevated to the vacant eastern throne in January, A.D. 379, about five months after the death of Valens in the battle of Adrianople. He was certainly one of the most competent emperors of the late Roman period, disposing of the western usurpers Magnus Maximus (in 388) and Eugenius (394), though it is questionable whether he really merits his epithet "the Great." He was the last ruler to exercise effective authority over the entire empire, and his early death in 395, at the age of 49, was to mark a turning point in late Roman history. The reverse type of this western solidus, belonging to the earliest phase of the reign, is once again symbolic of the division of the empire into eastern and western halves.

574. Silver siliqua (1.87 gm). Aquileia, 19 January A.D. 379-summer A.D. 387. D N THEODO—SIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Theodosius I right, dotted border/VIRTVS RO—MANORVM, Roma enthroned left, holding Victoriola on globe, and sceptre, AQPS in exergue, dotted border, RIC 28(a) and 41(b), Cohen 59. *Superb*

"The Valor of the Romans" is proclaimed on this beautiful silver unit from the north Italian mint of Aquileia. This inscription was to be used extensively on the siliquae of the final decades of the fourth century, together with a representation of the city goddess Roma which, presumably, was not interpreted by the Church as savoring of a restoration of pagan idolatry.

575. Silver light miliarensis (4.45 gm). Trier, 19 January A.D. 379-15 May A.D. 392. D N THEODO—SIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Theodosius I right, [dotted border]/VIRTVS—EXERCITVS, emperor standing facing in military attire, head left, holding labarum with Christogram device and resting left hand on shield, TRPS in exergue, [dotted border], RIC 53(c) and 93(b), Gnechchi I, p. 81, 11, pl. 36, 9, Cohen 58.

Rare. Toned. Extremely fine

"The Valor of the Army" had more than a token meaning on the coinage of Theodosius, the last true warrior to occupy the imperial throne until Maurice Tiberius two centuries later. As well as conducting numerous campaigns against the Visigothic invaders of the empire, he also put down the rebellions of Magnus Maximus and Eugenius, bequeathing a relatively secure political and military situation to his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius, on his death in 395.

Aelia Flaccilla wife of Theodosius I

576. Æ 2 (4.64 gm). Thessalonica, 4th officina, c. 25 August A.D. 383-c. autumn A.D. 384. AEL FLAC—CILLA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Aelia Flaccilla right, dotted border/SALVS REI—PVBLICAE, Victory seated right on cippus, inscribing Christogram on shield set on column, TESΔ in exergue, dotted border, RIC 46, Cohen 4.

Scarce. Black patina. Superb

The first living empress to be accorded the right of coinage since Helena and Fausta, sixty years before, Aelia Flaccilla was married to Theodosius about A.D. 376, several years before his accession. She was the mother of Arcadius and Honorius, and her coinage commenced on the elevation of the former to the rank of Augustus in January, 383. She died three years later. This lot and the next represent both types of her bronze coinage in the larger size (Æ 2), the original name of which is unknown.

577. Æ 2 (6.47 gm). Cyzicus, 3rd officina, 25 August A.D. 383-A.D. 386. AEL FLAC—CILLA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Aelia Flaccilla right, dotted border/SALVS REI—PVBLICAE, empress standing facing, head right, holding right hand to breast, SMKΓ in exergue, dotted border, RIC 24, Cohen 6.

Scarce. Black patina. Extremely fine

Magnus Maximus A.D. 383-388 in the West

578. Silver light miliarensis (4.51 gm). Trier, D N MAG MAX—IMVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Magnus Maximus right, [dotted border]/VIRTVS—EXERCITVS, emperor standing facing in military attire, head left, holding labarum with Christogram device and resting left hand on shield, TRPS in exergue, dotted border, RIC 82, Gnechchi I, p. 82, 3, Cohen 19.

Very rare. Extremely fine plus

Magnus Clemens Maximus was a native of Spain, and claimed kinship with the emperor Theodosius. He held an important military command in Britain, and in A.D. 383 his troops proclaimed him emperor in opposition to Gratian. He immediately invaded Gaul and overthrew the legitimate emperor. However, he failed to obtain the full recognition from Theodosius that he had expected, and his invasion of Italy in 387 led to his defeat and execution by the eastern Augustus. Towards the end of his reign Maximus had elevated to the rank of coemperor his young son, Flavius Victor, who shared his fate. The silver double unit of the usurper is especially rare and seldom offered for sale. This specimen is of exceptional quality.



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579. Silver siliqua (1.66 gm). Trier. D N MAG MAX—IMVS P F AVG. pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Magnus Maximus right, dotted border/VIRTVS RO—MANORVM, Roma enthroned facing, head left, holding globe and sceptre, TRPS in exergue, dotted border. RIC 84(b). Cohen 20. *Superb*

This, the standard reverse type for Maximus' siliqua coinage, was mostly produced at his principal mint of Trier, in Gaul. Later, in the course of his invasion of Italy, the usurper extended the issue of the type to Milan and Aquileia.

580. Silver siliqua (2.04 gm). Trier. D N MAG MAX—IMVS P F AVG. pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Magnus Maximus right, dotted border/VIRTVS RO—MANORVM, Roma enthroned facing, head left, holding globe and sceptre, TRPS in exergue, dotted border. RIC 84(b). Cohen 20. *Extremely fine*

Flavius Victor A.D. 387-388 in the West

581. Silver siliqua (1.84 gm). Trier. D N FL VIC—TOR P F AVG. pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Flavius Victor right, [dotted border]/VIRTVS RO—MANORVM, Roma enthroned facing, head left, holding globe and sceptre, TRPS in exergue, [dotted border], RIC 84(d). Cohen 5. *Rare. Toned. Extremely fine plus*

Shortly before his ill-fated invasion of Italy, Magnus Maximus proclaimed his young son, Flavius Victor, Augustus and nominal co-emperor (probably spring, A.D. 387). The boy was, apparently, left behind in Gaul when his father attacked Valentinian II's Italian possessions in the summer of 387. Following Maximus' defeat and execution, Victor fell into the hands of Theodosius' general Arbogastes and was himself put to death. His rare precious metal coinage is from the mints of Trier, Milan and Aquileia, and his regular siliquae have the same reverse type as those of his father.

582. Silver siliqua (1.56 gm). Trier. D N FL VIC—TOR P F AVG. pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Flavius Victor right, dotted border/VIRTVS RO—MANORVM, Roma enthroned facing, head left, holding globe and sceptre, TRPS in exergue, dotted border. RIC 84(d). Cohen 5. *Rare. Extremely fine*

Arcadius A.D. 383-408 in the East

583. Silver siliqua (1.72 gm). Milan. 25 August A.D. 383-summer A.D. 387. D N ARCAD—VS P F AVG. pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Arcadius right, dotted border/VOT/V/MVLT/X in wreath, MDPS in exergue, dotted border. RIC 13.

Scarce. Extremely fine

Theodosius' elder son, Flavius Arcadius (born in A.D. 377), was raised to the rank of Augustus by his father on the fourth anniversary of the

latter's own elevation—19 January 383. He went on to become the ineffectual ruler of the East following Theodosius' death in 395. This early type of the silver unit was struck at the north Italian mint of Milan in the period following Gratian's downfall at the hands of Magnus Maximus. The reverse records the vows undertaken for Arcadius' first *quinquennium* (five years of rule).

Eugenius A.D. 392-394 in the West

584. Silver heavy miliarensis (5.32 gm). Milan, spring A.D. 393-6 September A.D. 394. D N EVGENI—VS P F AVG. pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Eugenius right, dotted border/VOT/V/MVLT/X in wreath, MDPS in exergue, dotted border. RIC 30 (this coin cited). Gneecchi I, p. 82, 3, pl. 36, 14, this coin. Ulrich-Bansa 46 (this coin cited). Cohen 17 (this coin cited). Ex de Quelen collection (Rollin & Feuarent sale, 14 May 1888, lot 2253); Consul Weber collection (Hirsch XXIV, 10 May 1909, lot 2795); Vierordt collection (Schulman sale, 5 March 1923, lot 2880); John W. Garrett collection 909; Johns Hopkins University; and Garrett sale 2 (1984), lot 355.

Of the highest rarity, possibly unique. Splendid portrait.

About extremely fine

A teacher of rhetoric at Rome, Flavius Eugenius was a friend of the great orator Symmachus, by whom he was recommended to the notice of the Frankish general Arbogastes, the *de facto* ruler in Gaul at this time. About three months after the suicide of the emperor Valentinian II, Arbogastes made a bid for independent power by proclaiming Eugenius as emperor in the West (22 August 392), his own barbarian descent barring him from imperial office. In the spring of 393 Eugenius and Arbogastes invaded Italy, where this remarkable heavy miliarensis was struck, probably on the occasion of their entry into Milan. Eugenius' pagan sympathies then led him to restore the altar of Victory in the Senate House in Rome, removed by Gratian eleven years before. Theodosius now decided to take immediate retaliatory action, and the eastern emperor invaded Italy, defeated his rivals at the battle of the Frigidus, and executed the unfortunate usurper. Arbogastes himself committed suicide rather than face the wrath of his former master. Coinage in the name of Eugenius is all rare, the silver multiples excessively so. This specimen is believed to be unique, being the coin cited in all the major works of reference over the past century.



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585 Silver siliqua (1.58 gm). Trier. D N EVGENI—VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Eugenius right, [dotted border]/VIRT[VS RO]—MANORVM, Roma seated left on cuirass, holding Victoriola on globe, and inverted spear, TRPS in exergue, [dotted border]. RIC 106(d). Cf. Cohen 14. *Rare. Extremely fine*

586 Silver siliqua (2.44 gm). Lyons. D N EVGENI—VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Eugenius right, dotted border/VRBS—ROMA, Roma seated left on cuirass, holding Victoriola on globe, and inverted spear, LVGPS in exergue, dotted border, Bastien, *Monnayage de Lyon*, NR XVI, 230m, same obverse die. RIC 46, PCR vol. III, 1469. Cf. Cohen 18. Ex NFA XII (1983), lot 479. *Rare. Good extremely fine*

Honorius A.D. 393-423 in the West

587. Silver siliqua (1.33 gm). Milan, 22 January-spring A.D. 393. D N HONORI—VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Honorius right, [dotted border]/VOT[V]/MVLTX in wreath, MDPS in exergue, dotted border. RIC 26. Cohen 63.

Scarce. Toned. Superb

Flavius Honorius, the younger son of Theodosius and Aelia Flaccilla, was born at Constantinople in A.D. 384. At the age of eight he was elevated to the rank of Augustus by his father to occupy the throne of the West. This had been vacant since the death of Valentinian II, in 392, and had since been usurped by Eugenius, the nominee of Arbogastes. This north Italian issue of the silver unit presumably belongs to the opening months of Honorius' reign, prior to the invasion of Italy by Eugenius.

588. Silver siliqua (1.51 gm). Milan, after 6 September 394. D N HONORI—VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Honorius right, dotted border/VIRTVS RO—MANORVM, Roma seated left on cuirass, holding Victoriola on globe, and inverted spear, MDPS in exergue, dotted border. Cohen 59. *Toned. Superb*

It seems reasonable to surmise that the issue of this type at Milan in the name of Honorius began after the defeat and death of Eugenius (September 394), and continued through the death of Theodosius just four months later. However, the type is not listed in RIC vol. IX, which ends with the death of Theodosius.

589. Silver light miliarensis (4.25 gm). Constantinople, c. A.D. 411-12. D N HONORI—VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Honorius three quarters right, head left, [dotted border]/GLORIA—ROMANORVM, nimbate emperor in military attire standing facing, head left, raising right hand and holding globe in left, star in left field, CON in exergue, dotted border. Cf. PCR vol. III, 1588 (Theodosius I). *Very rare. Superb*

This early fifth century issue of the silver double unit establishes the pattern for coins of this denomination throughout the remainder of the late Roman period, and into early Byzantine times. It was issued at

Constantinople under the eastern emperor, Honorius' nephew Theodosius II, who struck an identical type in his own name (see following lot). The occasion may have been the decennial celebrations of Theodosius which coincided approximately with his uncle's *vicennalia*.

Theodosius II A.D. 402-450 in the East

590. Silver light miliarensis (4.16 gm). Constantinople, c. A.D. 411-12. D N THEODO—SIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Theodosius II three quarters right, head left, dotted border/GLORIA—ROMANORVM, nimbate emperor in military attire standing facing, head left, raising right hand and holding globe in left, star in left field, CON in exergue, dotted border. PCR vol. III, 1588. *Rare. Superb*

This type has been the object of much confusion and controversy, and is sometimes attributed to Theodosius I, grandfather of Theodosius II. Similar coins were struck in the name of Honorius (see previous lot), but in the absence of equivalent issues for Arcadius it is impossible to accept an attribution to Theodosius I, who would certainly not have omitted striking coins in the name of his elder son. The attribution to Theodosius II, then, seems quite certain, with a larger number of pieces being issued in his name, and a correspondingly smaller output for the western Augustus, his uncle Honorius. The obverse bust to left is a curious feature of this type, and one which was imitated on several later issues of miliarenses.

Constantine III A.D. 407-411 in the West

591. Silver siliqua (1.60 gm). Lyons, 1 May A.D. 408-end A.D. 409. D N CONSTAN—TINVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantine III right, [dotted border]/VICTORI—A AVGGG, Roma enthroned left, holding Victoriola on globe, and inverted spear, SMLD in exergue, [dotted border]. Bastien, *Monnayage de Lyon*, NR XVI, 251. Cohen 4.

Rare. Extremely fine plus

Constantine III, like Magnus Maximus a quarter of a century before, was proclaimed emperor by the Roman army in Britain, and quickly crossed over to Gaul to establish his power (A.D. 407). With Arles as his headquarters he added Spain to his dominions the following year, and in 409 was granted partial recognition by the legitimate western emperor Honorius. In 411, however, he was defeated by the general Constantius (later Constantius III), and was murdered on his way to Honorius' court at Ravenna, his head later being displayed on a pole in the city. His silver coins, which are all siliquae, were issued from three Gallic mints—Trier, Lyons and Arles.



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Priscus Attalus A.D. 409-410 and 414-415 in the West

592. Gold tremissis (1.48 gm). Rome, A.D. 409-410. PRISCVS ATTA—LVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Priscus Attalus right, dotted border/INVICTA RO—MA AETERNA, Roma enthroned left, holding Victoriola on globe, and spear, R—M across field, COMOB in exergue, dotted border. Cohen 4. Ex Vidal Quadras y Ramon Collection, Vol. 1 (Barcelona, 1892), no. 4951; Vicerdt collection (Schulman sale, 5 March 1923, lot 2990); John Work Garrett collection 916; Johns Hopkins University; and Garrett sale 2 (1984), lot 359.

Extremely rare. Some digs and edge nicks.

About extremely fine

Priscus Attalus was prefect of Rome at the time of the second siege of the city by Alaric the Visigoth (A.D. 409). By threatening to destroy the granaries at Ostia, Alaric blackmailed the Senate into granting the title of Augustus to Attalus who, in gratitude, agreed to act as a puppet of the barbarian king. The following year Rome fell to the Visigoths, who proceeded to plunder the city for three days. Attalus, his usefulness now at an end, was deposed, but he remained in the Gothic camp when the conquerors finally withdrew with their booty. He travelled with them to Gaul where, four years later, he was proclaimed emperor again, this time by Alaric's successor, Ataulf. His second deposition occurred in 415, when the Goths moved on into Spain. Attalus then falling into the hands of Honorius, who had him mutilated and then banished him to the island of Lipara. His very rare coinage concentrates on the theme of "Eternal Rome, the Unconquerable," suggesting more than a touch of sarcasm on the part of Alaric, under whose authority the issues were made.

Jovinus A.D. 411-413 in the West

593. Silver siliqua (1.62 gm). Trier, D N IOVIN—[VS]P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Jovinus right, dotted border/VICTOR—IA AVGG, Roma enthroned left, holding Victoriola on globe, and inverted spear, TRMS in exergue, dotted border. Cohen 4. Ex Mazzini collection and Leu 33 (1983), lot 162.

Very rare. Extremely fine plus

Jovinus, a Gaul of noble birth, was proclaimed emperor at Mainz in A.D. 411 with the support of several barbarian kings, including Guntiarus the Burgundian and Goar the Alan. However, two years later

he was attacked by Ataulf the Visigoth, now in alliance with Honorius, and taken as a prisoner to Narbonne. Like Constantine III two years earlier, Jovinus was despatched under armed escort to Honorius' court, but never lived to complete the journey. His very rare silver siliquae were issued from the mints of Trier, Lyons and Arles.

Johannes A.D. 423-425 in the West

594. Gold solidus (4.44 gm). Ravenna, D N IOHAN—NES P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Johannes right, dotted border/VICTORI—A AVGGG, emperor standing facing in military attire, head right, holding labarum and Victoriola on globe, resting left foot on captive, R—V across field, COMOB in exergue, dotted border. Cohen 4. Kent-Hirmer pl. 187, 740. Ex Jenks collection (Chapman sale, 7 December 1921, lot 564); John Work Garrett collection 917; Johns Hopkins University; and Garrett sale 2 (1984), lot 361. *Very rare. About extremely fine*

Johannes, who was born about A.D. 380, rose through the ranks of the civil service until he was eventually appointed principal secretary to the western emperor Honorius. The latter died childless on 25 August 423 whereupon Johannes seized the vacant throne and sent an embassy to Theodosius II in Constantinople requesting official recognition. This was not forthcoming, as the eastern emperor had his own candidate for the throne—Placidius Valentinianus, his cousin, and a nephew Honorius. Theodosius sent an army to Italy to champion the cause of the four-year-old Valentinian, and Johannes was captured and executed after a usurpation of approximately two years. His very rare coinage was mostly issued from his residence of Ravenna. Although in the eastern empire a facing military bust had now become normal for the gold solidi, in the West the traditional diademed profile effigy was still retained. The reverse of emperor trampling on captive was adopted from the coinage of Honorius.



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Licinia Eudoxia wife of Valentinian III

595. Gold solidus (4.44 gm). Ravenna. A.D. 454-455. LICINIA EVDO—XIA P F AVG, facing bust of Licinia Eudoxia, crowned and draped, dotted border/SALVS RE—I—PVBLICAE, empress enthroned facing, holding globus cruciger and long cross. R—V across field, COMOB in exergue, dotted border. Cohen I. G. Giacomini, *Women of the Caesars: Their Lives and Portraits on Coins* (Milan, n.d.), pls. lxx and lxxi, same dies. Cf. Kent-Hirmer pl. 192, 757, and G. Lacam, *Civilisation et monnaies byzantines* (Paris, 1974), p. 413, fig. 29. Ex Levis collection (Naville XI, 18 June 1925, lot 1047); John Work Garrett collection 922; Johns Hopkins University; and Garrett sale 2 (1984), lot 365.

Of the greatest rarity. About extremely fine

Licinia Eudoxia was the daughter of the eastern emperor Theodosius II, and was married to the western Augustus Valentinian III in A.D. 437, at the age of fifteen. She bore him two daughters, one of whom, Placidia, was later the wife of the western emperor Olybrius. Following her husband's assassination in 455 Licinia Eudoxia was forced to marry his murderer and successor, Petronius Maximus. This outrage led her to contact Gaiseric, the Vandal king in North Africa, requesting him to attack Rome to avenge the murder of her late husband. Gaiseric was happy to oblige, and sacked Rome in the summer of 455, carrying Eudoxia and her two daughters back to Carthage with him. Some years later she was allowed to return to Constantinople, and spent the remainder of her years in the city of her birth. Eudoxia was originally accorded the title of Augusta about 439 but her western coinage, consisting of gold solidi only, is of the greatest rarity. The iconography of this type is of special interest, as it is the first instance of an empress being depicted in her full imperial regalia. The facing obverse bust was also an unusual departure from tradition for a western mint at this time.

Marcian A.D. 450-457 in the East

596. Gold semissis weight (2.24 gm). Constantinople. Monogram of Marcian/Helmeted Roma standing left, holding scales and sceptre, star in right field, CONOB in exergue. For the monogram, see PCR vol. 3, 1616. Goodacre 12 and Sabatier 11 and 12, pl. 6, 10 and 10 bis. Ex NEA XVI (1985), lot 566.

Unique. A remarkable numismatic item. Extremely fine

This exceptional piece, stylistically akin to the normal products of the Constantinople mint, is of a type not recorded in the scholarly literature. In the opinion of Dr. J.P.C. Kent, Keeper of Coins and

Medals in the British Museum, it was part of the apparatus of an official responsible for weights and measures. It represents the correct weight for the semissis denomination, and it may be conjectured that similar examples, equivalent to the solidus and the tremissis, will eventually come to light. Solidus weights in bronze have long been known (Sabatier pl. 3, 1-9), but this piece would seem to be the first recorded example of an official weight in gold.

THE HOUSE OF LEO AND THE COLLAPSE OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE

Petronius Maximus March-May A.D. 455 in the West

597. Gold solidus (4.47 gm). Rome. D N PETRONIVS MA—XIMVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Petronius Maximus right, dotted border/VICTORI—A AVGGG, emperor standing facing in military attire, holding long cross and Victoriola on globe, resting right foot on serpent with human head. R—M across field, COMOB in exergue, dotted border. Cohen I. G. Lacam, *La fin de l'empire romain et le monnayage or en Italie, 455-493* (Lucern, 1983), pl. xix, 12. Kent-Hirmer pl. 192, 758. Ex M. Vidal Quadras y Ramon Collection, Vol. I (Barcelona, 1892), no. 4962; Vierordt collection (Schulman sale, 5 March 1923, lot 2912); John Work Garrett collection 923; Johns Hopkins University; and Garrett sale 2 (1984), lot 368.

Extremely rare. Struck on a large flan. Good very fine

A member of the great senatorial family of the Anicii, Flavius Anicius Petronius Maximus was already in his sixtieth year when he headed a conspiracy which led to the assassination of Valentinian III in Rome on 16 March A.D. 455. In order to help legitimize his position he forced Valentinian's widow, Licinia Eudoxia (see lot 595), to become his consort, a tragic mistake which brought upon Rome the horrors of a Vandal attack from North Africa. Posing as the avenger of Valentinian, Gaiseric the Vandal was answering an appeal for help from the outraged empress. The imminence of the barbarian onslaught caused panic in the streets of Rome, and Petronius Maximus fell a victim to the fury of the mob after a reign of only ten and a half weeks. His coinage, consisting entirely of gold solidi, is of course of great rarity. The reverse type of emperor trampling on a human-headed serpent is, presumably, meant to be symbolic of good triumphing over evil—the Romans overcoming the barbarians who were now threatening them on every side. The design was imitated from the coinage of Valentinian III.



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Avitus A.D. 455-456 in the West

598. Gold solidus (4.34 gm). Arles. D N AVITVS—PERP F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Avitus right, [dotted border]/VICTORI—A AVGGG, emperor standing facing in military attire, head right, holding long cross and Victoriola on globe, resting left foot on captive, A—R across field, COMOB in exergue, dotted border. Cohen 5. Lacam, *Fin de l'empire romain*, pl. xliii, Type 2, 4. Ex Levis collection (Naville XI, 18 June 1925, lot 1050); John Work Garrett collection 924; Johns Hopkins University; and Garrett sale 2 (1984), lot 369.

Extremely rare. Scratches on obverse.

Traces of possible mounting. Otherwise very fine.

Marcus Maecilius Flavius Eparchius Avitus was descended from a noble family in Gaul. He was appointed *magister militum* by Petronius Maximus, who sent him as an envoy to Theodoric, king of the Visigoths, with whom he had earlier established a close friendship. Following the death of Maximus, the Visigoths persuaded Avitus to assume the purple himself, which he finally agreed to do after an interregnum of five and a half weeks (9 July 455). However, in Rome the provincial emperor was greatly disliked, and after a reign of only fifteen months he was driven from the city, defeated by the general Ricimer and deposed. He spent the remainder of his days as bishop of the north Italian city of Placentia (modern Piacenza). The reverse of this solidus from the Gallie mint of Arles represents a revival of Honorius' principal type, though the emperor now holds a cross instead of a labarum.

Aelia Verina wife of Leo I

599. Gold solidus (4.44 gm). Constantinople, second officina. AEL UERI—NA AVG, pearl-diademed and draped bust of Aelia Verina right, crowned by *manus Dei*, dotted border/VICTORI—A AVGGGA, Victory standing left, holding long cross, star in right field, CONOB in exergue, dotted border. Sabatier 1. Cf. Kent-Hirmer 776, same obverse die (but officina Z). Cf. PCR vol. 3, 1629 (officina B). Cf. Lacam, *Civilisation et monnaies byzantines*, pl. xxxiv-B (no officina letter). *Extremely rare. Extremely fine.*

Aelia Verina was the wife of the eastern emperor Leo I (A.D. 457-474) and the mother of his two daughters, Ariadne and Leontia. She was also the sister of Basiliscus who briefly usurped the eastern throne from the legitimate emperor Zeno, in 475-6. She was a woman of driving political ambition, and after her husband's death she was always on bad terms with his successor, her son-in-law Zeno. Having survived the failure of her brother's revolt, she was later implicated in the rebellion of Leontius (484-8) during the course of which she died whilst under siege in an Isaurian fortress. Coins in her name were issued, under Leo I, in gold and in bronze, and all are of considerable rarity.

Majorian A.D. 457-461 in the West

600. Gold solidus (4.44 gm). Arles. D N IVLIVS MAIORI—ANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted, draped and cuirassed bust of Majorian right, holding spear and shield ornamented with Christogram, [dotted border]/VICTORI—A AVGGG, emperor standing facing in military attire, holding long cross and Victoriola on globe, resting right foot on serpent with human head, A—R across field, COMOB in exergue, dotted border. Cohen 1. Lacam, *Fin de l'empire romain*, pl. lxxia, 1, and pl. lxxii a-b, this coin. Ex British Museum (duplicate).

An outstanding specimen of this very rare and interesting type.

Extremely fine

Julius Majorianus was elevated to the vacant western throne by the general Ricimer, after an interregnum of more than five months following the downfall of Avitus. He was, perhaps, the last emperor of genuine ability to rule the crumbling western division of the empire, which was now less than two decades away from its final collapse. Having achieved a victory over the Visigoths in Gaul, he then planned an ambitious naval attack on the Vandals in North Africa. However, through treachery Gaiseric managed to secure the destruction of the Roman fleet before it had even left its harbor of Alicante in Spain. Majorian lost his credibility after this catastrophe, and he was deposed and executed by the order of Ricimer (August, A.D. 461). The obverse type of his coinage displays an unusual military bust, in sharp contrast to his predecessors, as befitted the last western emperor to display a fighting spirit in the face of the inevitable barbarian conquest.

Severus III A.D. 461-465 in the West

601. Gold solidus (4.28 gm). Milan. D N LIBIVS SEVERV—S PERPETV AV, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Severus III right, dotted border/VICTORIA—AVGGG, emperor standing facing in military attire, holding long cross and Victoriola on globe, resting right foot on serpent with human head, M—D across field, COMOB in exergue, dotted border. Cohen 10. Ulrich-Bansa pl. xi, 115. Lacam, *Fin de l'empire romain*, pl. xciv, Type A, variety c, 2. Ex John Work Garrett collection 927; Johns Hopkins University; and Garrett sale 2 (1984), lot 374.

Very rare. Very fine

Libius Severus, an obscure individual of Lucanian origin, was proclaimed emperor by Ricimer more than three months after the execution of Majorian. He was perfectly content to leave the government entirely in the hands of the barbarian general, and some of his tiny bronze nummi even have Ricimer's name in monogram form as the reverse type. Death, presumably by natural causes, eventually removed him from office about four years after his elevation (November, A.D. 465). Edward Gibbon aptly penned his epitaph: "History has scarcely deigned to notice his birth, his elevation, his character, or his death." His coinage was produced in a variety of denominations in gold, silver and bronze, but all types are of some rarity. Gold was issued at Arles, Milan, Ravenna and Rome.



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602. Silver half siliqua (0.98 gm). Rome. D N LIB SEVERVS P F AVG, pearl- and jewel-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Severus III right. [dotted border]/Christogram in wreath, RM in exergue. [dotted border]. PCR 1554. Cohen 16. Ulrich-Bansa pl. M. 1.

Extremely rare. Dark tone. Good very fine

The output of silver coinage, in both the eastern and western divisions of the empire, was quite negligible throughout the fifth century. This, when considered together with the drastic reduction in the quantity of the bronze issues, and their diminutive size, speaks volumes with regard to the decline of normal economic life within the empire, distracted as it was by civil war and the continual threat of barbarian invasion. This situation was not to be alleviated in the East until the very end of the century, by which time the empire in the West had ceased to exist. This extremely rare issue of the silver half siliqua of Libius Severus has the same reverse type as the contemporary gold semmissis, though without the encircling inscription.

Anthemius A.D. 467-472 in the West

603. Gold solidus (4.12 gm). Ravenna. D N PROC ANTH—EMIVS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Anthemius right. [dotted border]/SALVS REI—P—V—BLICAE, Anthemius and Leo, nimbate, standing facing, holding long cross between them, R—V across field. COMOB in exergue, dotted border. Cohen 3. Ulrich-Bansa pl. M. n. Lacam. *Fin de l'empire romain*, pl. civ. Type I, variety 2, second example this coin. Ex Bement collection (Naville VIII, 25-28 June 1924). lot 1589; John Work Garrett collection 928; Johns Hopkins University; and Garrett sale 2 (1984), lot 377. *Extremely rare. Lightly struck. Very fine plus*

An interregnum of some seventeen months followed the death of Severus III, during which time power was entirely in the hands of Ricimer as, indeed, it had been throughout the late emperor's reign. Eventually, the eastern emperor Leo decided to install his own candidate on the western throne, and sent Procopius Anthemius, son-in-law of the late emperor Marcian, to Rome where he was proclaimed Augustus on 12 April 467. His daughter Alypia was given in marriage to Ricimer, in an attempt to improve relations between the emperor and his *magister militum*. The new arrangement lasted for five years, but eventually Ricimer tired of his imperial father-in-law and set up a rival emperor, Olybrius. Rome fell after a lengthy siege and Anthemius went into hiding, only to be discovered dressed as a beggar concealed in a church. His execution took place on 11 July 472. Most of Anthemius' solidi show him with a facing bust, in imitation of the eastern issues. This extremely rare variant has the traditional western profile bust and the legend includes his family name Procopius, presumably marking this as one of the earliest issues of the reign. The interesting reverse type depicts the emperors of East and West, united in their care for the security of the state.

Euphemia wife of Anthemius

604. Gold solidus (4.45 gm). Rome. D N AEL MARC EVFEMIAE P F AVG, pearl-diademed and draped bust of Euphemia right, dotted border/VICTORI—A AVGGG#, Victory standing left, holding long cross, COMOB in exergue. Cf. Cohen 2 (P P). Hess-Leu 1961, lot 476 = Jameson IV, 415A, same dies. Cf. Kent-Hirmer pl. 193, 763. Ex John Work Garrett collection 932; Johns Hopkins University; and Garrett sale 2 (1984), lot 381.

Exceedingly rare. Struck on a large flan.

A little weakness at centers of obverse and reverse.

Otherwise extremely fine

Aelia Marcia Euphemia was the daughter of the eastern emperor Marcian (A.D. 450-457), and was married to Anthemius in 453, a union which resulted in four sons and a daughter. Her proclamation as Augusta presumably occurred at the same time as her husband's elevation to the western throne in 467, and her coinage is of such extreme rarity that its issue was probably confined to that one occasion. As in the case of most of Anthemius' issues, his wife's solidi understandably reflect contemporary eastern models. Euphemia's fate, following her husband's downfall in 472, has not been recorded.

Glycerius A.D. 473-474 in the West

605. Gold tremissis (1.46 gm). Milan. D N GLYCERIVS F P AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Glycerius right, dotted border/Cross in wreath, COMOB below, dotted border. Cohen 7. Lacam. *Fin de l'empire romain*, pl. cxli, 2. Ex John Work Garrett collection 933; Johns Hopkins University; and Garrett sale 2 (1984), lot 382.

Of the greatest rarity. Weakly struck. Otherwise about very fine

Flavius Glycerius bore the rank of *comes domesticorum* in the West during the brief reign of Olybrius, after whose death yet another lengthy interregnum ensued. Ricimer, *de facto* ruler of the West for the previous one and a half decades, had died during Olybrius' reign, and his mantle had been assumed by his nephew Gundobad. On 5 March 473, more than four months after the death of Olybrius, the new *magister militum* proclaimed Glycerius Augustus, but the eastern emperor Leo refused to recognize him. Accordingly, Julius Nepos was commanded to invade Italy, depose the usurper and occupy the western throne himself. This he accomplished in June, 474, and the ex-emperor Glycerius was consecrated bishop of Salona. His coinage is of great rarity, and displays the curious characteristic of a reversal of the titles *perpetuus felix* in the obverse legend.



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Julius Nepos A.D. 474-475 (480) in the West

606. Gold solidus (4.49 gm). Rome, A.D. 474-475. D N IVL NE—POS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust of emperor inclined slightly to right, holding transverse spear behind head and shield with horseman device on left shoulder, dotted border/VICTORI—A AVGGG. Victory standing left, holding long cross, star in right field, COMOB in exergue, dotted border. Cohen 5. Lacam, *Fine de l'empire romain*, pl. cxlvia. Type 2, first example this coin. Ex Consul Weber collection (Hirsch XXIV, 10 May 1909, lot 2851); Vierordt collection (Schulman sale, 5 March 1923, lot 2925); John Work Garrett collection 934; Johns Hopkins University; and Garrett sale 2 (1984), lot 384.

Very rare. Struck from somewhat rusty dies.

Otherwise extremely fine

Having defeated the usurper Glycerius, Julius Nepos, formerly *magister militum* in Dalmatia, ascended the western throne (24 June 474). For the last time two Augusti—Nepos in Rome, Zeno in Constantinople—ruled in unison. Little more than a year later Nepos was deposed by the general Orestes and fled back to Dalmatia. There he remained as an emperor in exile until his death five years later. As might be expected, his very rare solidi draw their inspiration from eastern prototypes rather than from the traditional designs of the western coinage.

Romulus Augustus A.D. 475-476 in the West

607. Gold tremissis (1.46 gm). Ravenna. D N ROMVLVS AGVSTVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Romulus Augustus right/Cross in wreath, COMOB below. Cohen 10. Lacam, *Fin de l'empire romain*, pl. clxxxvi. Type 1, 1-5. Kent-Hirmer pl. 194, 768. Ex Vierordt collection (Schulman sale, 5 March 1923, lot 2928); John Work Garrett collection 935; Johns Hopkins University; and Garrett sale 2 (1984), lot 386.

Very rare. Very fine plus

Romulus Augustus, nicknamed "Augustulus" because of his extreme youth, was the son of Orestes, the *magister militum* who had deposed

the legitimate emperor Julius Nepos. Orestes elevated the child as a puppet emperor, but about ten months later the regime was overthrown when Odovacar, leader of the German mercenaries, proclaimed himself king of Italy, thus effectively ending the Roman empire in the West. The child was allowed to live, and was given a villa near Naples and a handsome pension to take care of his needs for the remainder of his days. It is curious that in Rome's last emperor the names of the founders of the city and the empire are combined. The coinage of Romulus Augustus is, of course, of considerable rarity and is much prized by collectors today.

Aelia Zenonis wife of Basiliscus

608. Gold solidus (2.84 gm). AEL ZENO—NIS AVG, pearl-diademed and draped bust of Zenonis right, crowned by *manus Dei*/VICTORI—A AVGGG, Victory standing left, holding long cross, star in right field. Ratto 307, this coin. Cf. Kent-Hirmer pl. 197, 781. Ex Ratto sale, 9 December 1930, lot 307; John Work Garrett collection 1139; Johns Hopkins University; and Garrett sale 2 (1984), lot 389.

Of the highest rarity: only three or four specimens known.

Severely clipped to fit into a mount. Otherwise about very fine

Aelia Zenonis was the wife of Basiliscus, who usurped the throne of Constantinople for a period of some nineteen months (A.D. 475-6), temporarily ousting the legitimate emperor Zeno. Because of his incompetence, Basiliscus hardly needed any assistance in bringing about his own downfall, but Zenonis certainly contributed by taking as her lover the *magister militum praesentalis* Armatus, whose influence led to the adoption of a highly unpopular religious policy. Zeno succeeded in regaining his throne in August, 476, and Basiliscus and his family were exiled to Cappadocia, where they were imprisoned in a dried-up reservoir and allowed to starve to death (477). The gold coinage issued in the name of the usurper's wife is of the very greatest rarity.



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GREEK COINS

All enlargements are 2:1 unless otherwise indicated.

HISPANIA

Osca

609. c. 133-100 B.C., silver denarius (3.88 gm). Bearded male head right, wearing bead necklace. ✕ (BON) behind, dotted border/✕PMAN (BOLSKAN), horseman in pilos and trousers charging right with couched spear, linear border. A.M. de Guadan, *La moneda ibérica*, 2nd ed. (Madrid, 1980), 587. G. Dembski, *Kunst-historisches Museum, Wien, Münzkabinett. Katalog der antiken Münzen, A. Griechen, 1. Hispanien und die römischen Provinzen Galliens* (Vienna, 1979), 179ff. Calico sale (June 1979), lot 171, same reverse die. Ex NFA XVI (1985), lot 5.

Extremely fine plus

GAUL

Massalia

610. After 400 B.C., silver obol (0.67 gm). Young male head left/M—A in two quarters of four-spoked wheel. H de la Tour, *Atlas de monnaies gauloises* (Paris, 1892), 580. Ex NFA VI (1979), lot 2.
Superb

CAMPANIA

Cales

611. 280-268 B.C., silver didrachm (7.27 gm). Head of Athena left in crested Corinthian helmet ornamented with crested serpent on bowl, cornucopiae behind goddess' neck/CALENO, Nike driving fast biga left. SNG ANS 170, same dies.
Extremely fine

Nuceria Alfaterna

612. c. 280-268 B.C., silver didrachm (7.21 gm). MVMY|EΔMVM XΩVWV|, young male head left (Apollo Carneios?) with ram's horn and flowing hair, dotted border/Nude youth standing left, holding bridle of prancing horse, sceptre in left hand. A. Sambon, *Les monnaies antiques de l'Italie* (Paris, 1903), 1008. Ex British Museum duplicates (Neville V, 1923, lot 199); ex Prague-Knight collection; ex NFA IX (1980), lot 8.

Very rare. A few light hairline scratches. Extremely fine

CALABRIA

Tarentum

613. c. 302-228 B.C., silver obol (0.35 gm). Cantharus flanked by two stars, pellet above/Cantharus flanked by two pellets, a third pellet above. O.E. Ravel, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Collection of Tarentine Coins formed by M.P. Vlasto* (London, 1947), 1651.
Toned. Superb

LUCANIA

Sybaris

614. c. 530-510 B.C., silver stater (7.56 gm). YM above bull with reverted head standing left on exergual line of dots between parallel lines, border of dots between concentric circles/Incuse bull with reverted head standing right on dentate incuse exergual line, dentate incuse border. SNG ANS 817-820.

Extremely fine plus

615. c. 530-510 B.C., silver stater (8.18 gm). YM in exergue, bull with reverted head standing left on exergual line of dots between parallel lines, border of dots between concentric circles/Incuse bull with head reverted standing right on dentate incuse exergual line, dentate incuse border between concentric circles. SNG ANS 828-844.
Extremely fine

BRUTTIUM

Caulonia

616. c. 525 B.C., silver stater (7.84 gm). KAVA, nude Apollo striding right on dotted exergual line, raising lustral branch behind head with right hand and supporting daimon running right on extended left arm, stag with reverted head standing right on separate dotted exergual line, raised dot and cable border/Same type, reversed and incused; branch, daimon and stag's horns outlined in relief, dentate incuse border. S.P. Noe, *The Coinage of Caulonia*, NS 9 (New York, 1958), 2, same dies. SNG ANS 141, same dies.

Scarce. Extremely fine



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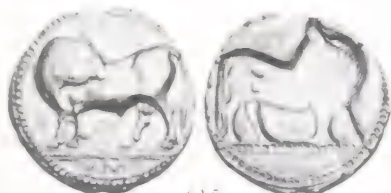
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Croton

617. c. 360 B.C., silver stater (7.86 gm). K—P—O—T, head of Hera Lacinia inclined slightly to right, wearing stephane ornamented with palmette and two griffins, and necklace with multiple pendants, dotted border/Young Heracles, holding cup, reclining left on lion skin spread on rocks, club and bow in upper field, linear border. SNG ANS 378-379, same dies. Ex Leu 7 (1973), lot 37.
Very rare. High relief. About extremely fine

Rhegium

618. c. 400 B.C., silver tetradrachm (17.21 gm). Facing lion's head, dotted border/PHCIVON, laureate head of Apollo right, olive sprig behind. H. Herzfelder, *Les monnaies d'argent de Rhegion frappées entre 461 et le milieu du IV^e siècle av. J.-C.* (Paris, 1957), 96b (D56/R81), this coin. Ex Ciani, *Aréthuse supplément commercial* 1 (1924), lot 112; MMAG 61 (1982), lot 31.
High relief. Very fine plus

619. c. 356-351 B.C. or later, silver tetradrachm (17.09 gm). Facing lion's head, dotted border/PHFINOΣ, laureate head of Apollo left, dotted border. Herzfelder 115bis (D71/R97a), same dies.
Extremely rare. Refined early hellenistic style. About extremely fine

This tetradrachm belongs to Rhegium's last issue of silver coinage, which may have been produced somewhat later than the dates assigned by Herzfelder. Apollo heads of this same beautiful type appear on late third and second century coinages, for example on the electrum of Agathocles of Syracuse (see lots 644 and 645) and on the gold of Tauromenium (see lot 647).

SICILY

Agrigentum

620. c. 412 B.C., silver tetradrachm (17.28 gm). Signed on the reverse by Polycrates. Fast quadriga right, above Nike flying left to crown female charioteer, crab in exergue/ΑΚΡΑΓ—..., two eagles perched left on dead hare, the nearer bird with closed wings and its head thrown back, the far bird with open wings and lowered head, die engraver's signature ΠΟ[Α]Υ on lowest wing feather of nearer bird, small plant growing on ground by hare (mostly off flan this specimen). C. Seltman, "The engravers of the Akragantine decadrachms," NC 1948, 4 (C/δ) = SNG Lloyd 819 = G.E. Rizzo, *Monete greche della Sicilia* (Rome, 1945), pl. ii, 2. = Kraay-Hirmer 176, same dies.

Perhaps only the second known, with a much fuller flan than the Lloyd specimen. A pleasing very fine

Seltman attributes the obverse die to Myr[on], who collaborated with Polycrates in the creation of the magnificent Akragantine decadrachms, not long after the issue of this tetradrachm variety. The Lloyd tetra-

drachm was the only coin prior to the present specimen to bear the signature of Polycrates. The new piece, with its full flan, contradicts Seltman's hypothesis that there might be a cicada symbol in the right field.

Catana

621. c. 420 B.C. or later, silver tetradrachm (17.13 gm). Attributed to the Maestro della Foglia. Fast quadriga right with rearing horses, above Nike flying right to crown them, dotted border/KATA NAION, laureate head of Apollo right, wild parsley leaf behind. Rizzo pl. xi, 16, same dies. SNG Lloyd 898, same dies. SNG ANS 1256, same dies. Jameson 541 = Gulbenkian 185, same dies.
A rare variety of exquisite style. Very fine plus

The Maestro della Foglia (Master of the Leaf) engraved a number of reverse dies at Catana and also worked at Piakos (see Rizzo pl. C and pl. XII). Less original artists might copy his hallmark of a leaf in the field (quite possibly a control rather than an artist's mark), but his mannered style is distinctly his own. Its charm depends upon the juxtaposition of artificial, abstract hair with the freshest of young faces, often with rather pert expressions.

Galaria

622. c. 460 B.C., silver litra (0.51 gm). Σ—OTE—R (retrograde), Zeus Soter enthroned left, holding eagle-tipped sceptre in extended right hand and resting left on seat of throne, dotted border/CAA—A, young Dionysus standing facing, head left, holding cantharus in right hand and grape cluster in left, linear border. G.K. Jenkins, "The coinages of Enna, Galaria, Piakos, Imachara, Kephalaoidion and Longane," *Le emissioni dei centri siciliani fino all'epoca di Timoleonte. Atti del IV Convegno del Centro Internazionale di Studi Numismatici, Napoli 1973*, AIN vol. 20 supplement (1975), Group I, e, same dies. BMC 1.

Extremely rare. Good very fine

Gela

623. c. 450 B.C., silver tetradrachm (17.27 gm). Slow quadriga right, superimposed on Ionic column, dotted border/CEAAΣ, forepart of androcephalic bull with dotted truncation swimming right. G.K. Jenkins, *The Coinage of Gela*, AMuGS II (Berlin, 1970), 235 (O62/R125), same dies.
Scarce. Extremely fine



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624. c. 425-420 B.C., silver didrachm (8.59 gm). Horseman charging right, wearing short chiton, chlamys and Phrygian helmet with side flaps, spearing downward at fallen enemy, nude except for helmet, holding round shield, linear border/[E]AA[Σ], horned head of river god Gelas left, wearing taenia, olive wreath border. Jenkins 464 (O88/R176'), same dies.

Extremely rare. Good fine/Very fine plus

This attractive coin belongs to a special issue of tetradrachms and didrachms probably commemorating Gela's role in ending the Sicilian war of 427-424 B.C. The obverse bears the earliest numismatic rendering of the familiar horseman and fallen enemy group, and features several tantalizing details that are not usual for this motif. The reverse offers the first appearance on a major coinage of a river god depicted as a horned youth. This iconographic type was to inspire the master die engravers of late fifth century Sicily to some of their greatest masterpieces, but none surpasses the Geloan prototype.

Himera

625. c. 409 B.C., silver tetradrachm (17.39 gm). Signed by the engraver Mai... Fast quadriga right, above Nike flying left, holding wreath and small tablet signed MAI, sea serpent left in exergue, [dotted border]/Faint traces of letters IM in upper right field, nymph Himera standing facing, head left, holding patera over altar with right hand and raising left hand, to right silenus kneeling right on pedestal below water spout in form of lion's head, [ΞΙ] in exergue, linear border. F. Gutmann and W. Schwabacher, "Die Tetradrachmen- und Didrachmenprägung von Himera (472-409 v. Chr.)." MBNG XLVII (1929), 20 (Q8/H15), same dies. *A splendid example of the only signed issue of Himera.*

Exquisite miniaturist style. Superb

This coin belongs to the last tetradrachm issue of Himera, and the first to feature a quadriga in high action, manifestly based on the version of Euainetus at Syracuse. Though the design may be derivative, the execution is first rate—so much so that earlier in this century the signature was mistaken for that of Cimon.

Leontini

626. c. 475 B.C., silver tetradrachm (16.84 gm). Fast quadriga right on dotted exergual line, horses prancing, above Nike flying right to crown horses, dotted border/AEONTINON (retrograde), lion's head right surrounded by four barley grains. Norman Davis Collection 36, same dies. Rizzo pl. xxii, 4, same obverse die. ACGC 832, same obverse die. Kraay-Hirmer 14, same reverse die. Ex NFA X (1981), lot 37. *Very rare die combination. Extremely fine*

627. c. 425 B.C., silver tetradrachm (17.40 gm). Laureate head of Apollo left, dotted border/ΛEO—N—TI—N—ON, lion's head left, laurel leaf behind, three barley grains around. SNG ANS 257, same dies. *A beautiful, virile head of Apollo. Superb*

Selinus

628. c. 520 B.C., silver didrachm (8.81 gm). Selinon leaf/Square incuse subdivided into ten right triangles, alternately raised and sunk. SNG Lloyd 1205. Ex Selinus hoard, 1985. *Extremely fine plus*

Syracuse

629. c. 475-470 B.C., silver tetradrachm (17.00 gm). Slow quadriga right, above Nike flying right to crown horses, dotted border/ΣΥΡΑΚ—ΟΣΙΟ—N (retrograde), diademed head of Arethusa right, wearing hoop earring with pendant and head necklace, four dolphins around. E. Boehringer, *Die Münzen von Syrakus*, (Berlin-Leipzig, 1929), 303 (V145/R210), same dies. *Extremely fine*

630. c. 465-460 B.C., silver tetradrachm (17.24 gm). Slow quadriga right, above Nike flying left to crown charioteer, sea serpent right in exergue, dotted border/ΣΥΡΑΚΟ—ΣΙ—ON, diademed head of Arethusa right, wearing hoop earring with pendant and bead necklace with seven pendants, four dolphins around. Boehringer 440 (V233/R316), same dies. From the same obverse die as the preceding. *Fine style. Superb*

631. c. 465-460 B.C., silver tetradrachm (17.22 gm). Slow quadriga right, above Nike flying left to crown charioteer, sea serpent right in exergue, dotted border/ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙ—Ο—N, diademed head of Arethusa right, wearing hoop earring with pendant, four dolphins around. Boehringer 438 (V233/R314), same dies.

An excellent example of mid-fifth century Syracusan art.

Good extremely fine

632. c. 460-455 B.C., silver tetradrachm (17.14 gm). Slow quadriga right, above Nike flying right to crown horses, sea serpent right in exergue, dotted border/ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟ—N, diademed head of Arethusa right, wearing hoop earring with pendant and bead necklace, four dolphins around. Boehringer 483 (V257/R345), same dies. *Extremely fine*

633. c. 435 B.C., silver tetradrachm (17.20 gm). Slow quadriga right, above Nike flying right to crown horses, dotted border/ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ, head of nymph Arethusa right, wearing ampyx with olive pattern and sakkos with decorative band ornamented with zigzag and meanders, four dolphins around. Boehringer 642 (V326/R442), same dies.

A piece of great charm in the restrained high classical style.

Extremely fine/Superb



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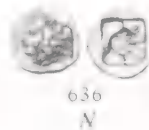
634. c. 415 B.C., silver tetradrachm (17.13 gm). Fast quadriga left with horses in parallel action, above Nike flying right to crown charioteer, two dolphins nose to nose in exergue, dotted border/ΣΥΠΑΚΟ—ΣΙΟ—N (last letter retrograde), head of Arethusa left, wearing whorl earring and bead necklace with pendant in front, four dolphins around. L.O.Th. Tudeer, *Die Tetradrachmenprägung von Syrakus in der Periode der signierende Künstler* (Berlin, 1913), I (1/1), same dies.
*An unsigned example of the artistry of Eumenes and Sosion.
Very fine*
635. c. 405 B.C., gold 20 litrae (1.16 gm). ΣΥ—P—[A], head of young Heracles left in lion skin headdress, linear border/Σ—Y—P—A in four quarters of shallow incuse square, in center deeper incuse tondo containing female head left. G.E. Rizzo, *Monete greche della Sicilia* (Rome, 1945), pl. xlviii, 7, same dies. C. Boehringer, "Zu Finanzpolitik und Münzprägung des Dionysios von Syrakus" in *Essays Thompson*, pl. 38, 13. *Extremely fine*
636. c. 405 B.C., gold 20 litrae (1.17 gm). ΣΥΠΑ, head of young Heracles left in lion skin headdress, linear border/Female head left in deep incuse tondo surrounded by shallower incuse square divided into quarters, Σ (retrograde) in upper righthand quarter. Rizzo pl. xlviii, 9. Cf. Boehringer in *Essays Thompson*, pl. 38, 13. SNG Munich 1083. *Struck from rusty dies. Good very fine*
637. c. 385 B.C., silver decadrachm (42.63 gm). Fast quadriga driven left by female charioteer, above Nike flying right to crown her, in exergue panoply of arms labelled [AΘAA]. [dotted border]/Head of Arethusa left, wearing crown of reeds, triple pendant earring and bead necklace, scallop shell behind neck, four dolphins around. [dotted border]. A. Gallatin, *Syracusan Dekadrachms of the Euainetos Type* (Cambridge, Mass., 1930), R.XVII/G.1, example 8, this coin. Ex Luneau collection (Platt sale, Paris, 26-27 March 1922, lot 255) and de Nanteuil collection 359.
Toned. About extremely fine
638. c. 380-367 B.C., gold 100 litrae (5.75 gm). Signed by Euainetos. [Σ]ΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, head of Arethusa left, wearing ampyx and sphendone ornamented with stars, triple pendant earring, and bead necklace, artist's signature EYAI behind neck, dotted border/Heracles kneeling right on rocky ground, head facing, wrestling Nemean lion. G. di Ciccio, *Gli aurei siracusani di Cimone e di Evaneto* (Rome, 1957), 23 (D.XIII/R.XV), same dies. Ex Berry collection (*Numismatic Biography* (Lucerne, 1971), 200) and Leu 20 (1978), lot 48.
*Extremely rare. One of the most charming coins of the series, exhibiting none of the usual rusting of the dies.
Extremely fine*
639. c. 344-317 B.C., silver stater (8.52 gm). Pegasus flying left/ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, head of Athena right, wearing Corinthian helmet with neck flap. SNG Munich 1120. *Good extremely fine*
640. c. 344-317 B.C., silver stater (8.37 gm). Pegasus flying left/ΣΥΠΑΚΟ[ΣΙΩΝ], head of Athena right, wearing Corinthian helmet with neck flap. SNG Munich 1120. Ex NFA IX (1980), lot 87. *Extremely fine*
641. c. 310-305 B.C., silver tetradrachm (17.09 gm). Head of Arethusa left, crowned with reeds, tiny monogram ΝΚ under neck truncation, three dolphins around, dotted border/[Σ]ΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, fast quadriga left, triskeles above, monogram [Α] in exergue under ethnic, dotted border. BMC 346. *Extremely fine*
642. Agathocles, 306-289 B.C., silver tetradrachm (16.92 gm). Struck c. 305-295 B.C. ΚΟΡΑΣ, head of Persephone right, wearing crown of grain, pendant earring and bead necklace, dotted border/[Α]ΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ, Nike standing right, inscribing trophy, Α in left field, triskeles in right field, linear border. Gulbenkian 336. *About extremely fine*
643. —, gold octobol or 80 litrae (5.66 gm). Struck c. 295-289 B.C. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet with griffin on bowl, pendant earring, and bead necklace/ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ above and below horizontal winged thunderbolt, Φ in exergue. BMC 417. *Superb*
644. c. 290 B.C., electrum 50 litrae (3.58 gm). Laureate head of Apollo left, wing symbol behind, dotted border/ΣΥΠΑΚ—ΟΣΙΩΝ, tripod-lebes with lion's feet, Π (mark of value?) between legs on left, linear border. G.K. Jenkins, "Electrum coinage at Syracuse" in *Essays Robinson*, Group C, O23/R40, same dies. Ex NFA VIII (1980), lot 51. *Extremely fine*
645. c. 290 B.C., electrum 50 litrae (3.62 gm). Laureate head of Apollo left, star symbol behind, dotted border/ΣΥΠΑΚ—ΟΣΙΩΝ, tripod-lebes with lion's feet, Π (mark of value?) between legs on left, linear border. Jenkins Group C, O30/R47, same dies. *Extremely fine*



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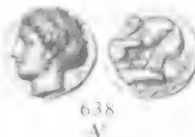
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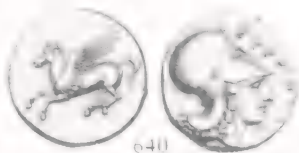
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Sicilian mint(?)

654. c. 213-210 B.C., silver hemishekel (3.44 gm). Laureate male head left, dotted border/African elephant walking right, ⚡ in exergue, linear border. A. Burnett, "The Enna hoard and the coinage of the Syracusan democracy," SNR 62 (1983), 123, same reverse die. SNG Copenhagen 383 (Agrigentum). E.S.G. Robinson, "Punic coins of Spain" in *Essays Mattingly*, 8(b). Müller III 34, 44.

Fleur de coin

The series to which this half shekel belongs has long been recognized as an issue of the Second Punic War, the elephant of the reverse representing the Carthaginian war elephants, while the head on the obverse has been interpreted as a portrait of Hannibal. The appearance of many specimens in Sicilian hoards suggests that this coinage financed the enormous Carthaginian counteroffensive of 213-210 B.C. commanded by Himilco.

NORICUM

655. First century B.C., silver tetradrachm (12.75 gm). Male head left, wearing diadem with beaded borders and central row of pellets, beaded outline to neck truncation, dotted border/ ⚡ above back of horse prancing left. H. de la Tour, *Atlas de monnaies gauloises* (London reprint, 1968), pl. li. 9913 (Boii). Cf. Allen-Nash 55. Cf. Pink 550-552.

Extremely fine

KINGDOM OF THRACE

Lysimachus 323-281 B.C.

656. Silver tetradrachm (16.45 gm). Lampsacus, 297/6-282/1 B.C. Diademed head of the deified Alexander with horn of Ammon, dotted border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ on right, ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ on left, Athena enthroned left, holding in right hand a small Nike who crowns royal name, resting left elbow on shield with lion's head device propped against throne, transverse spear propped behind figure, herm in outer left field, monogram ⚡ in inner left field. M. Thompson, "The mints of Lysimachus" in *Essays Robinson*, 50.

Toned. Exquisite style. Superb

657. Gold stater (8.52 gm). Pella, 286/5-282/1 B.C. Diademed head of the deified Alexander with horn of Ammon, dotted border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ on right, ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ on left, Athena enthroned left, holding in right hand a small Nike who crowns royal name, resting left elbow on shield with lion's head device propped against throne, transverse spear propped behind figure, monogram ⚡ in inner left field, monogram ⚡ in exergue. Cf. Thompson 249 (tetradrachm with same monograms).

Extremely fine

658. Silver tetradrachm (17.09 gm). Aenus, c. 283/2 B.C. Diademed head of the deified Alexander with horn of Ammon, dotted border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ on right, ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ on left, Athena enthroned left, holding in right hand a small Nike who crowns royal name, resting left elbow on shield with lion's head device propped against throne, transverse spear propped behind figure, lion's head, left over enthroned cult figure in inner left field, monogram ⚡ on throne. Thompson 257. Ex NFA VIII (1980), lot 87.

Rare mint. Superb



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Bisaltae

659. c. 470-465 B.C., silver octodrachm (28.33 gm). C1ΣAF—TIKΩ—X, bridled horse with brand on rump walking right on dotted exergual line, superimposed on nude herdsman wearing petasus (Hermes, Ares or Rhesus?) standing right, holding two spears, dotted border/Quadripartite incuse. Unpublished variety. Ex South Anatolia (Decadrachm) hoard, 1984.

*Variety with brand unknown before the Decadrachm hoard.
Very rare, one of five known. Extremely fine plus*

The Decadrachm hoard contains the most important body of Bisaltae coinage ever discovered, or assembled. Full revelation must await publication of the hoard by J. Kagan and J. Spier. But certain preliminary findings have already been reported (S. Fried, "The Decadrachm hoard: an introduction," and J. Kagan, "The Decadrachm hoard: chronology and consequences," in *Coinage and Administration in the Athenian and Persian Empires: The Ninth Oxford Symposium on Coinage and Monetary History*, BAR International Series 343 (Oxford, 1987), p. II and pp. 22-25). In addition the cataloguer has benefitted from the study of hoard photographs kindly made available to NFA.

Nearly thirty obverse dies are represented in the hoard, most of them new, and there is much die linkage within the series: apart from four singletons, the 68 octodrachms in the hoard can be organized into fourteen die-linked groups. All obverse dies are of the inscribed variety; only two previously known inscribed dies are not included in the hoard, and these can be identified as the latest in the series.

The hands of at least two obverse die engravers can be recognized on the hoard's octodrachms. One worked in a rather idiosyncratic late archaic style that features strange deformations of the horse's open mouth (see Fried, *art. cit.*, pl. i, 1-3.). Apparently the mint's first engraver, he also executed the earlier uninscribed obverses not represented in the hoard. The other engraver, the author of the octodrachm offered here, created fresh and attractive dies in the transitional (or "severe") style. He engraved the two die varieties with a control symbol in the right field (the helmet, on the latest Bisaltae dies represented in the Decadrachm hoard, and the satyr head, on the next die of the series, not represented in the hoard). Besides the obverse die of this octodrachm, known from five examples, the engraver in question produced one other die bearing a different brand on the horse's flank (known from only two examples). It is possible that the horse on the die with the helmet symbol bears yet a third brand. These facts suggest that the octodrachm varieties with the brand immediately precede those with the control symbols, and indeed the brands may represent the first attempt to devise a control system.

The presence of so much Bisaltae silver in this hoard, in association with Athenian decadrachms and contemporary Athenian tetradrachms, confirms the suggestion of Price and Waggoner (*Archaic Greek Silver Coins: The "Asyut" Hoard*, London-Encino, 1975, p. 39) that the coinage of the Bisaltae dates from "the time of the Athenian expedition to gain a foothold on the Thracian coast c. 475-465." Kagan hypothesizes that the Bisaltae won control of the silver mines around Lake Prasias upon the Persian withdrawal, and that their coinage was terminated around the time of the foundation of the Athenian colony at Ennea Hodoi and the subsequent disaster at Drabescus, 465/4 B.C.. This battle, in which the Athenian colonists were exterminated

by the native Thracians, may have enabled Alexander I of Macedon to take possession of the mines for himself. The Bisaltae octodrachms, like other elements in the hoard, display little wear even on the earliest specimens and must have entered the hoard *en bloc* from the treasury of the Bisaltae, perhaps as tribute to Athens or the Delian League.

MACEDONIAN CITIES

Acanthus

660. c. 475-465 B.C., silver tetradrachm (16.84 gm). Lion right attacking bull kneeling left on exergual line of dots between parallel lines, ☉ above, palmette in exergue, dotted border/Quadripartite incuse. J. Desneux, *Les tétradrachmes d'Akanthos* (Brussels, 1949), close to 53. Ex South Anatolia (Decadrachm) hoard, 1984.

Superb

The Decadrachm hoard contained 37 Acanthus tetradrachms, mostly of the "rosette" series not included in the Asyut hoard (Price and Waggoner, *Asyut*, p. 42). There is little die linkage among the Decadrachm hoard specimens, and twenty of the obverse dies were new (Fried and Kagan, *BAR International Series 343* (1987) pp. 3f, 23). The output of the Acanthus mint is still imperfectly known, but it must have been much larger than suggested by the study of Desneux.

661. c. 475-465 B.C., silver tetradrachm (16.98 gm). Panther right attacking bull kneeling left on dotted exergual line, ☉ above, palmette in exergue, dotted border/Quadripartite incuse with granulated surface. As Desneux 80-84. Ex South Anatolia (Decadrachm) hoard, 1984.

Superb

This charming variant of the Acanthine animal combat replaces the lion with a "panther" or "lioness," both traditional names for the lion when its face is viewed frontally.

662. c. 475-465 B.C., silver tetradrachm (17.47 gm). Panther right attacking bull kneeling left on dotted exergual line, ☉ above, palmette in exergue, dotted border/Quadripartite incuse with granulated surface. As Desneux 80-84. From the same obverse die as the preceding. Ex South Anatolia (Decadrachm) hoard, 1984.

Extremely fine plus

663. c. 465/2 B.C., silver tetradrachm (17.02 gm). Lion right attacking bull kneeling left on exergual line of dots between parallel lines, A above, palmette in exergue, dotted border/Quadripartite incuse with granulated surface. S. Fried, *BAR International Series 343* (1987), pl. ii, 13. As Desneux 90. The whole of softer style than the three preceding. Ex South Anatolia (Decadrachm) hoard, 1984.

Extremely rare. Fleur de coin

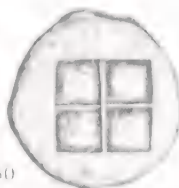
The latest Acanthus tetradrachms in the Decadrachm hoard were four specimens bearing the letter A, the penultimate variety before the adoption of the reverse inscription. Kagan has argued that reverse inscriptions were probably introduced nearly contemporaneously by Acanthus, the Bisaltae and Alexander I of Macedon, after 465, and this is the basis for his closing date of 465/2 for the non-Lycian elements of the Decadrachm hoard (*art. cit.*, pp. 22-24).



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Chalcidian League

664. c. 398-c. 395 B.C., silver tetradrachm (14.30 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right/X—A—A—K1Δ—EΩN, seven-stringed cithara. D.M. Robinson and P.A. Clement, *Excavations at Olynthus*, vol. IX: *The Chalcidic Mint and the Excavation Coins Found in 1928-1934* (Baltimore, 1938), Group J, 47 (A35/P43), same dies.

Toned. Extremely fine

Neapolis

665. c. 500-450 B.C., silver stater (9.45 gm). Gorgoneion with protruded tongue and row of tight curls/Mill sail incuse. Rosen Collection 104. BMC 7. SNG Copenhagen 223. Ex Sternberg XVII (1986), lot 96.

Very fine plus

666. c. 411-356 B.C., silver drachm (3.78 gm). Gorgoneion with protruded tongue and row of tight curls/N—E—O—[Π] around laureate head of Parthenos right, wearing bead necklace. Boston 573, this coin. Ex Warren collection 582; Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; and NFA VIII (1980), lot 101. *Scarce. Extremely fine*

Terone

667. c. 500-490 B.C., silver tetradrachm (14.51 gm). Amphora with fluted shoulder/Quadripartite incuse. Asyut 221. C.M. Kraay, "Greek coins recently acquired by the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford," NC 1954, Group B, 13. *Very rare. Extremely fine*

The tetradrachms of Terone were struck on both the Thraco-Macedonian and Attic weight standards. At the time of Kraay's article the very rare lighter tetradrachms could be attributed only conjecturally to Terone, but the presence of an inscribed piece of this weight in the Asyut hoard has settled the question. Price and Waggoner note that hoard evidence and workmanship suggest the tetradrachms of Thraco-Macedonian weight are slightly earlier than those of Attic weight.

668. After c. 490 B.C., silver tetrobol (2.55 gm). Oenochoe with grape cluster hanging from neck, dotted border/Quadripartite incuse. Rosen Collection 113. Babelon, *Traité* II/1, 1661, pl. lii, 17. *Rare. Toned. Extremely fine*

MACEDONIAN KINGDOM

Philip II 359-336 B.C.

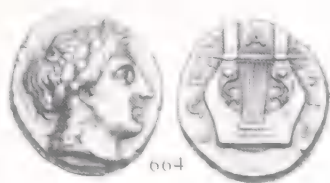
669. Silver tetradrachm (14.46 gm). Pella, c. 342/1-337/6 B.C. Laureate head of Zeus right, dotted border/ΦΙΛΙΠ—ΠΟΥ, nude jockey on horseback right, carrying palm, vertical thunderbolt under horse's belly, small N in exergue, linear border. G. Le Rider, *Le monnayage d'argent et d'or de Philippe II frappé en Macédoine de 359 à 294* (Paris, 1977), 216 (D123/R175), specimen a, this coin. Boston 648, this coin. Ex Greenwell collection; Warren collection 636; Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; and NFA VIII (1980), lot 106. *Reverse double struck. Extremely fine*

670. Gold stater (8.58 gm). Pella, c. 340/336-328 B.C. Laureate head of Apollo right/ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, fast biga right, horizontal thunderbolt under horses' forelegs. Le Rider 102 (D48/R79), same reverse die. *Superb*

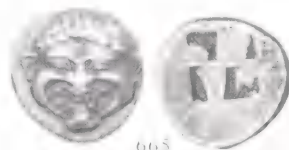
671. Posthumous silver tetradrachm (14.24 gm). Pella, c. 323/2-c. 315 B.C. Laureate head of Zeus right/ΦΙΛΙΠ—ΠΟΥ on right, nude jockey on horseback right, carrying palm, Macedonian shield in upper left field, dotted border. Le Rider 460 (D242/R379), same dies. Ex MMAG FPL 419 (February 1980), lot 17.

Very rare variety. Excellent style. Extremely fine

672. Posthumous silver tetradrachm (14.31 gm). Amphipolis, c. 323/2-c. 316/5 B.C. Laureate head of Zeus right, dotted border/ΦΙΛΙΠ—ΠΟΥ, nude jockey on horseback right, carrying palm, A under horse's belly, vertical club under its raised foreleg, dotted border. Cf. Le Rider pl. 44, 16 (1/5 tetradrachm from same issue) and pl. 44, 6 (tetradrachm from same obverse die with A and star). Ex NFA XVIII (1987), lot 110. *Fleur de coin*



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Alexander III the Great 336-323 B.C.

673. Silver tetradrachm (17.11 gm). Byblos, after c. 332 B.C. Head of young Heracles right in lion skin headdress, dotted border/AΛEΞANΔPOY on right, Zeus enthroned left, holding eagle in extended right hand and lotus sceptre in left, monogram Λ in left field, dotted border. E.T. Newell, *Alexander Hoards: Demanhur*, 1905, NNM 19 (New York, 1923), 3587ff. *Superb*
674. Silver tetradrachm (17.09 gm). Alexandria, 325 B.C. Head of young Heracles right in lion skin headdress, dotted border/AΛEΞANΔPOY on right, Zeus enthroned left, holding eagle in extended right hand and lotus sceptre in left, rose in left field, ΔI—O under throne, dotted border. Newell, Demanhur 4614ff. O.H. Zervos, "The early tetradrachms of Ptolemy I," MN 13 (1967), issue II. *Extremely fine plus*
The issues of Alexander tetradrachms from the mint of Alexandria are always of the finest style.
675. Silver tetradrachm (17.16 gm). Alexandria, 325 B.C. Head of young Heracles right in lion skin headdress, dotted border/AΛEΞANΔPOY on right, Zeus enthroned left, holding eagle in extended right hand and lotus sceptre in left, rose in left field, ΔI—O under throne, dotted border. Newell, Demanhur 4614ff. Zervos, MN 13 (1967), issue II. *Extremely fine*
676. Silver tetradrachm (17.13 gm). Ake, 319/8 B.C. Head of young Heracles right in lion skin headdress, dotted border/AΛEΞANΔPOY on right, Zeus enthroned left, holding eagle in extended right hand and lotus sceptre in left, date $\mu\mu\mu\mu$ (year 28) in left field, Σ under throne, dotted border. E.T. Newell, *The Dated Alexander Coinage of Sidon and Ake* (New Haven, 1916), 29, obverse die XXIV, pl. vii, 17. *Extremely fine*
677. Gold stater (8.53 gm). Babylon, c. 315-312 B.C. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet with griffin on bowl, pendant earring and bead necklace/AΛEΞANΔPO[Y] on right, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] on left, Nike advancing left, holding wreath in right hand and naval trophy in left, MI in outer left field, monogram Π in wreath in inner left field. Cf. M. Thompson, "The Cavalla hoard," MN 26 (1981), p. 35, 14 (tetradrachm). Cf. Müller 732 (Babylon monogram in wreath in outer left field, MI in inner left field). *Extremely fine plus*

678. Gold stater (8.54 gm). Babylon. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet with griffin on bowl, pendant earring and bead necklace/AΛEΞANΔ[POY] on right, ΒΑΣΙΛ[ΕΩΣ] on left, Nike advancing left, holding wreath in right hand and naval trophy in left, monogram Π in wreath in inner left field. Cf. Müller 732-733. Probably letters or symbol in outer left field, off flan this specimen. *Extremely fine plus*

679. Silver tetradrachm (16.96 gm). Cyrene, c. 300 B.C. Head of young Heracles left in lion skin headdress/AΛEΞANΔPOY on right, Zeus enthroned left, holding eagle on extended right hand and lotus sceptre in left, Π under throne. Müller 1468 (Joppe). BMC Cyrenaica p. 72, 2, pl. xxviii, 3, same dies.

Very rare. Very fine

Struck under Magas after his capture of Cyrenaica. Curiously, he retained the Attic weight although it was being superseded by the Rhodian weight in Egypt and even in Cyrenaica itself.

680. Silver drachm (4.21 gm). Head of young Heracles left in lion skin headdress/AΛEΞANΔPOY on right, Zeus enthroned left, holding eagle on extended right hand and lotus sceptre in left, monogram Θ in left field, monogram Δ under throne. Not in M. Thompson and A.R. Bellinger, "Greek coins in the Yale collection, IV: A hoard of Alexander drachms," *Yale Classical Studies* XIV (1955), pp. 3-45. Not in Müller. *Extremely fine plus*

Antigonos II Gonatas 277-239 B.C.

681. Silver tetradrachm (17.05 gm). Amphipolis, from c. 271 B.C. Draped bust of Pan left, lagobolon over shoulder, in center of Macedonian shield ornamented with crescents and stars/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ on right, ANTIFONOY on left, Athena Alkis, viewed from behind, advancing left, holding shield on left shoulder and brandishing thunderbolt in raised right hand, crested Macedonian helmet in inner left field, monogram β in inner right field. SNG Berry 350-352. *Superb*



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682. Silver tetradrachm (17.10 gm). Amphipolis, from c. 271 B.C. Draped bust of Pan left, lagobolon over shoulder, in center of Macedonian shield ornamented with crescents and stars/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ on right, ΑΝΤΙΦΟΝΟΥ on left, Athena Alkis, viewed from behind, advancing left, holding shield on left shoulder and brandishing thunderbolt in raised right hand, crested Macedonian helmet in inner left field, monogram BA in inner right field. SNG Berry 350-352. *Extremely fine plus*

Antigonos III Doson 229-221 B.C.

683. Silver tetradrachm (16.83 gm). Head of Poseidon right, crowned with reeds/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΦΟΝΟΥ on prow left on which nude Apollo seated left, testing bow in extended right hand and resting left hand on prow behind him, monogram BA in exergue. SNG Berry 361ff.

Very sharp—unusually well struck for this coin. Superb

Philip V 220-179 B.C.

684. Silver didrachm (8.39 gm). Pella, 184-179 B.C. Diademed head of Philip V right/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ above and below horizontal club, monogram I above, monograms ME and E below, all within oak wreath, star in left field outside wreath. Boston 718.

Very rare. About extremely fine

Perseus 179-168 B.C.

685. Silver tetradrachm (16.80 gm). Amphipolis, after 173 B.C. Diademed head of Perseus right/ΒΑΣΙ—ΛΕΩΣ ΠΕΡ—ΣΕΩΣ, eagle with spread wings standing three quarters right on thunderbolt, monogram I above, MI in right field, Φ between legs, all within oak wreath, plow in exergue. A. Mammoth, "Die Silbermünzen des Königs Perseus," ZfN 1930, 8. *Of finest style. Superb*

THESSALY

Larissa

686. c. 340 B.C., silver didrachm (11.69 gm). Head of nymph Larissa three quarters left, wearing ampyx, pendant earring and wire necklace, dotted border/ΑΠΙ—Σ—[Α]ΙΩΝ, bridled horse trotting right. SNG Berry 541. *Scarce. Extremely fine*
687. c. 340 B.C., silver didrachm (11.69 gm). Head of nymph Larissa three quarters left, wearing ampyx, pendant earring and wire necklace, dotted border/[Α]ΑΠΙ—Σ—[Α]ΙΩΝ, bridled horse trotting right. SNG Berry 541. *Scarce. Extremely fine*

Pharsalus

688. c. 420 B.C., silver hemidrachm (3.08 gm). Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet with raised cheekguard/ Φ —ΑΡ, horse's head right. Babelon, *Traité* II/4, 479, pl. cclxxxviii, 17, same reverse die. SNG Copenhagen 218. Ex MMAG 54 (1978), lot 207. *Rare and of lovely style. Superb*

ATTICA

Athens

689. c. 525 B.C., silver didrachm (7.86 gm). Strutted wheel/Square incuse divided by intersecting diagonals. C. Seltman, *Athens, Its History and Coinage before the Persian Invasion* (Cambridge, 1924), 31ff. from obverse die A24. J.H. Kroll, "Wappenmünzen, gorgoneia, owls," MN 26 (1981), pl. 1, 10. *Very rare. Very fine*



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690. c. 475-465 B.C., silver tetradrachm (17.11 gm). Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves over visor and spiral palmette on bowl/AΘE, owl standing right, head facing, olive sprig and crescent moon behind, outline of square die visible around. C.G. Starr, *Athenian Coinage 480-449 B.C.* (Oxford, 1970), Group II C (c. 467-465 B.C.). S. Fried, BAR International Series 343 (1987), pl. ii, 19, this coin. Ex South Anatolia (Decadrachm) hoard, 1984.

Obverse slightly off center. Superb

The Decadrachm hoard is of the utmost importance for the absolute chronology of the coinage of Athens in the heyday of the Delian League. The hoard contained 187 Athenian coins, nearly all belonging to the phase of the city's coinage studied by Starr, with the entire series represented down through his Group V A. Series (1) (S. Fried, *art. cit.*, pp. 4-6). This clearly contradicts Starr's *caveat* that his sub-classification of Group V was logical only, and that Group V B was contemporary with Group V A (Starr, p. 55). The Decadrachm hoard brought to light many dies unknown to Starr, including at least five new obverse dies and six new reverse dies for the decadrachms, indicating that these medallic coins were nevertheless a series produced over a period of time, rather than a single commemorative issue as previously believed. The stylistically related Group II C tetradrachms, such as this piece, must share the same dating. On the other hand Kagan's closing date for the non-Lycian elements of the Decadrachm hoard, 465/2 B.C., would imply an overall compression of the material treated by Starr. This is perhaps more consistent with Athens' vigorous imperialism than is Starr's conclusion that the state was relatively impoverished in the 470s and 460s (J. Kagan, BAR International Series 343 (1987), pp. 22, 24).

The Athena heads of Starr's Group I are characterized by the addition of four olive leaves above the visor of the helmet, but otherwise resemble the "unwreathed owls" in many details. Very significant changes are introduced with Group II: the number of olive leaves on the helmet is reduced to three; the crest is attached by a row of pellets replacing the former zigzag pattern; a spiral palmette is added to the bowl of the helmet; the hair on Athena's forehead is drawn back in waves from a central part; the olive leaves on the reverse may spread apart to form a right angle; the owl's legs are slightly separated; and the legend usually curves around the owl's body. The features which distinguish Group II C from the rest of Group II are subtle indeed: the leaves over the visor are graded in size to avoid overlapping the crest, the palmette often points lower along the left leaf, the olive sprig always forms a right angle on the tetradrachms, and the legend may run

straight along the edge of the incuse. These last features prefigure characteristics of Group III. The present tetradrachm also shares with the subsequent group a delicate and supple modelling of the smiling cheek, the relatively horizontal cant of the owl's body and the elevation of its tail off the ground line.

The Decadrachm hoard contained ten Group II tetradrachms, seven of them belonging to Group II C, to which the decadrachms also belong. Speaking aesthetically, Starr has characterized this group as "felicitous," a "rich coinage" that "show[s] with great clarity how much attention was paid to the design at this time." (pp. 31, 41)

691. c. 475-465 B.C., silver tetradrachm (17.16 gm). Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves over visor and spiral palmette on bowl/AΘE, owl standing right, head facing, olive sprig and crescent moon behind, outline of square die visible around. Starr Group III (c. 465-460 B.C.). Ex South Anatolia (Decadrachm) hoard, 1984. *Extremely fine*

The Decadrachm hoard contained 28 Group III tetradrachms from 18 obverse dies and 25 reverse dies, many not recorded by Starr. Salient features of Group III are, on the obverse, the overlapping of the crest by the top olive leaf, an increase in the size of the earring, and a palmette which often points to the base of the left leaf (but not on this specimen). Reverse characteristics of Group III are noted in connection with the preceding lot, but the difficulty of strict classification is illustrated by the fact that the owl on this tetradrachm has a slightly more vertical cant than the preceding and is smaller of body, though an increase in body size is one of the criteria of Group III.

692. c. 475-465 B.C., silver tetradrachm (17.12 gm). Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves over visor and spiral palmette on bowl/AΘE, owl standing right, head facing, olive sprig and crescent moon behind, outline of square die visible around. Starr Group IV (c. 460-455 B.C.). Ex South Anatolia (Decadrachm) hoard, 1984. *Superb*

The largest proportion of the Athenian tetradrachms in the Decadrachm hoard belong to Starr's Group IV. These 82 specimens are heavily die linked but again reveal many new dies. The diagnostic features of Group IV are, on the obverse, a partial straightening of the wavy hair; a palmette that may touch the ear or point down toward it; and a top olive leaf that protrudes far into the crest. On the reverse, the owl's wings touch the left side of the die, and its rear leg slopes backward. The leaves of the olive spray are larger and are now often arranged symmetrically; one or both may touch the owl.



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693. c. 465/2 B.C., silver tetradrachm (17.18 gm). Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves over visor and spiral palmette on bowl/AΘE, owl standing right, head facing, olive sprig and crescent moon behind, outline of square die visible around. Starr Group V A, Series (1) (c. 454-449 B.C.). Ex South Anatolia (Decadrachm) hoard, 1984. *Superb*

The latest Athenian tetradrachms in the Decadrachm hoard belong to Starr's Group V A, Series (1). As noted above, this is an important finding, for it establishes that at least some of Starr's subdivisions within Group V have chronological significance and are not mere artifacts of classification. There are 32 specimens of Group V, Series (1), from 13 obverse and 25 reverse dies, all unrecorded by Starr. Group V is characterized by a complete loss of the waves over Athena's forehead and a definite downward orientation of the palmette. Series (1) has a wide, smiling mouth and a nearly semicircular loop of hair in front of the ear. As Fried observes, "The similarity of the over-all reverse appearance to the Group IV tetradrachms places these Group V A, series (1) pieces very early in their period." (*art. cit.*, p. 5f)

694. Shortly after c. 465/2 B.C., silver tetradrachm (17.11 gm). Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves over visor and spiral palmette on bowl/AΘE, owl standing right, head facing, olive sprig and crescent moon behind, outline of square die visible around. Starr Group V B (c. 454-449 B.C.), close to 174. *Lovely style. Extremely fine*

The owls of most of Group V are decidedly stout, especially in Group V B. The criteria for distinguishing the various series are so subtle as to be elusive. For example, Starr cites four features of Group V B, Series (1), three of them variable; and the only consistent feature, an ogival eye, is manifestly not present on his 174. He interprets the variety in the dies of this phase of the coinage as evidence that proper controls had broken down under the pressure of recoinage the Delian treasury after its transfer to Athens in 454 B.C. His chronology is now suspect, and we may attribute the phenomenon rather to artistic ferment and exploration.

695. c. 454(?) - 415 B.C., silver tetradrachm (17.05 gm). Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves over visor and spiral palmette on bowl/AΘE, owl standing right, head facing, olive sprig and crescent moon behind, outline of square die visible around. As Starr Group pl. xxii, 7.

Small cut on edge of reverse. Otherwise extremely fine plus

The "mass coinage" which Starr placed after 449 B.C. (but which may begin earlier if the Decadrachm hoard is correctly dated) is characterized on the obverse by elimination of the lines suggesting a view of the hair on the other side of the forehead and by a very large palmette between the left leaf and the ear. The standardization of the reverse type is more striking: the owl usually has large, staring eyes and an elongated body, while the tail is always reduced to a simple prong; and the lettering increases in size throughout the period.

696. 107/6 B.C., silver tetradrachm (16.57 gm). Head of Athena Parthenos right in crested Attic helmet ornamented with four horse foreparts over visor, griffin on bowl, and vegetative tendril on neckpiece, also wearing pendant earring, dotted border/A—ΘE, owl standing three quarters right on fallen amphora, Tyche symbol in right field, magistrates' names EYM—ΔΟΣ (*sic*) across upper field, ΚΑΑ/ΑΙ ΦΩΝ and ΣΩ/ΤΑΣ in left field, Δ on amphora, ME below, olive wreath border. M. Thompson, *The New Style Silver Coinage of Athens*, NS 6 (New York, 1961), cf. 745b (ΣΟ or Ω in exergue) and 741c, pl. 81, same obverse die (140/39 B.C.). *About extremely fine*

The dating follows O. Mørkholm, "The chronology of the new style coinage of Athens," MN 29 (1984), pp. 29-42.

697. 105/4 B.C., silver tetradrachm (16.68 gm). Head of Athena Parthenos right in crested Attic helmet ornamented with four horse foreparts over visor, griffin on bowl, and vegetative tendril on neckpiece, also wearing pendant earring, dotted border/A—ΘE, owl standing three quarters right on fallen amphora, magistrates' names ΘOE/ΔΟ/ΤΟΣ in upper left field, ΚΑΕ/ΟΦΑ/ΝΗΣ in right field and ΣΩ/ΤΑΣ in lower left field, Δ on amphora, ME below, olive wreath border. Thompson 768a, pl. 84, same dies (138/7 B.C.). *Extremely fine*

AEGINA

698. c. 520 B.C., silver stater (12.36 gm). Sea turtle with thin collar and five buttons down center of shell/"Union Jack" incuse. As Holloway, "An archaic hoard from Crete, the early Aeginetan coinage," MN 17 (1971), pl. i. SNG Delepierre 1550-1572.

Dark tone. Extremely fine

699. c. 540-510 B.C., silver triobol (3.09 gm). Sea turtle with thin collar/"Grouped-triangle" incuse. Asyt Group IIIa. Ex Selinus hoard, 1985, and NFA XVIII (1987), lot 152.

About extremely fine.

700. c. 500 B.C., silver drachm (6.14 gm). "T-back" turtle with trefoil collar/"Skew" incuse. SNG Berry 758. Ex Desneux collection; Hess-Leu 49 (1971), lot 171; and MMAG 61 (1982), lot 125.

Very rare. Very fine plus

701. c. 340 B.C., silver stater (12.17 gm). Tortoise/A—IT and dolphin upwards in three quarters of shallow skew incuse. S.R. Milbank, *The Coinage of Aegina*, NNM 24 (New York, 1925), pl. iii, 2.

Scarce. Extremely fine



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Corinth

702. c. 400-350 B.C., silver stater (8.86 gm). ♀, Pegasus flying left/Head of Athena left in Corinthian helmet with neck flap, dolphin above visor, Σ behind neck flap. O.E. Ravel, *Les "poulains" de Corinthe*, vol. 2 (London, 1948), Series XIV, 900 (P365/T512), same dies.
Superb

Elis

703. c. 250 B.C., silver stater (12.10 gm). Minted at Olympia. Laureate head of Zeus right/F—A above Δ—I flanking eagle with closed wings standing three quarters right, thunderbolt in right field. C.T. Seltman, *The Temple Coins of Olympia* (Berlin, 1913-1914), 229 (DA/ζλ), specimen b. this coin. Ex John Ward collection 545; and Metropolitan Museum of Art (Sotheby sale, Zurich, 4-5 April 1973, lot 453).

Extremely rare. About extremely fine

In the eloquent words of the cataloguer of the Ward sale, this stater is "a fine piece of work, known to Seltman by only one other specimen, in Berlin, and the obverse linked to a different rev. die (S.230), that specimen also in Berlin: this latest series of Olympian staters copied freely from earlier, purer types, but our coin, early in the group, retains much of the original vigour and boldness."

Sicyon

704. c. 380 B.C., silver stater (12.06 gm). ΣE, chimaera walking left, wreath above back/Dove flying left. N in front, olive wreath border. ACGC 306. Ex Swiss Credit sale, Bern, 19-20 April 1985, lot 215.
Extremely fine plus

AEGEAN ISLANDS

Melos

705. c. 475-465/2 B.C., silver stater (14.46 gm). MAAICN (retrograde), oenochoe with handle on left, dotted border/Quadripartite incuse with broad dividing bands. Cf. S. Fried, BAR International Series 343, pl. iv, 30 (legend on left, oenochoe handle on right). Cf. also ACGC 124 and Babelon, *Traité* II/1, 1953, pl. lxii, 8 (broad diagonal divisions on reverse). Ex South Anatolia (Decadrachm) hoard, 1984.
Extremely rare. About extremely fine

In the second quarter of the fifth century Melos replaced its punning obverse type of a pomegranate with an oenochoe, whose significance is unknown. Melos was originally colonized from Phoenicia, and the unusual letter forms of the legend indicate that Phoenician influences remained strong despite the subsequent influx of Dorians. The form of the incuse is said to be influenced by the contemporary reverse type of Aegina's staters.

Mithradates VI the Great 120/19-63 B.C.

706. 75/4 B.C., silver tetradrachm (16.61 gm). Diademed head of Mithradates VI right, with flowing hair/BAΣΙΑΕΩΣ above, ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ/ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ below, stag drinking left, star in crescent above monogram ΣΚ in left field, date ΓΚΣ (year 223 of the Bithyno-Pontic era) over monogram ΠΠ in right field, month ΙΒ in exergue, all within Dionysiac wreath of ivy and berries. Rec. gén. 16, p. 18 (ΠΠ misdescribed as ΠΚ).
Superb

BITHYNIA

Calchedon

707. c. 400-350 B.C., silver tetradrachm (15.00 gm). ΚΑΑΧ, bull standing left on double dotted exergual line, monogram Κ in front/Quadripartite incuse with granulated surface. Rec. gén. 14e.
Extremely fine

KINGDOM OF BITHYNIA

Nicomedes IV 94-74 B.C.

708. 90 B.C., silver tetradrachm (17.18 gm). Diademed head of Nicomedes IV right/BAΣΙΑΕΩΣ on right, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ on left, draped figure of Zeus standing left, holding wreath in right hand and sceptre in left, eagle on thunderbolt above monogram ΠΔ above date ΗΣ (year 208 of the Bithynian era) in inner left field. Rec. gén. 40. Ex NFA XVIII (1987), lot 175.
Extremely fine

MYSIA

Cyzicus

709. c. 550-475 B.C., electrum twelfth (0.89 gm). Chimaera crouching left on tunny fish left/Quadripartite incuse. H. von Fritze, "Die Elektronprägung von Kyzikos," *Nomisma* VII (Berlin, 1912), cf. 97 (stater and hecte). Cf. Rosen Collection 473 (hecte).

Type possibly unrecorded for this denomination. Very fine

710. c. 410-330 B.C., electrum hecte (2.64 gm). Aphrodite, nude to waist, standing three quarters left on tunny fish left, resting left elbow on Eros/Mill sail incuse. Cf. von Fritze 203 (stater).

Extremely rare. Very fine

The type is very likely to derive from a sculptural model, as the small figure of Eros makes most sense as a statue support.



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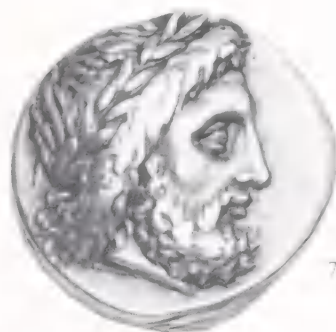
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711. c. 410-330 B.C., electrum stater (15.81 gm). Infants Heracles and Iphicles on tunny fish left, the former kneeling three quarters left and strangling snakes, the latter inclined to right in posture of supplication/Mill sail incuse. Von Fritze 208, pl. vi, 20.

Very rare. Very fine. Extremely fine.

The type illustrates the attack of snakes sent by the jealous Hera against the infant Heracles and his half-brother Iphicles. Even at this tender age Heracles was able to subdue the monsters.

712. c. 410-330 B.C., electrum stater (16.06 gm). Cow standing left, head reverted to nuzzle suckling calf who stands right, the whole group on tunny right/Mill sail incuse. Von Fritze 219, pl. vi, 31, Rosen Collection 511. Ex NFA IV (1977), lot 252.

Rare variety. Very fine.

Lampsacus

713. c. 330 B.C., gold stater (8.37 gm). Head of Aphrodite left, wearing wreath of lotus, sphendone, and pendant earring/Forepart of winged horse monster right. A. Baldwin, *Lampsakos: The Gold Staters, Silver and Bronze Coinage* (New York, 1923), 41b, pl. iii, 31, this specimen. Babelon, RN 1897, p. 318, 864, pl. vii, 8, this coin. Ex Waddington collection pl. ii, 8, a duplicate from the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Good very fine.

KINGDOM OF PERGAMUM

Attalus I 241-197 B.C.

714. Silver tetradrachm (16.90 gm). Laureate head of Philetaerus right, dotted border/ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ on left. Athena enthroned left, crowning royal name, transverse spear and shield with gorgoneion device propped against throne, grape cluster in outer left field. A in inner left field. U. Westermark, *Das Bildnis des Philetairos* (Uppsala, 1961), Group IV:B, obverse die V.LXXVI.

Extremely fine.

TROAS

Ilium

715. 188-133 B.C., silver tetradrachm (16.48 gm). Head of Athena right, wearing triple-crested helmet ornamented with laurel wreath over visor/AΘΗΝΑΣ on right, ΙΑΙΑΔΟΣ on left. Athena Ilias standing right, holding transverse, filleted spear over shoulder with right hand and distaff in left hand, monogram Σ above small star in inner left field, grain ear above owl standing three quarters right in inner right field, magistrate's name ΠΡΩΤΟΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ in exergue. A.R. Bellinger, *Troy: The Coins* (Princeton, 1961), cf. T46 (from same obverse die, but star lacking) = A.R. Bellinger, "The first civic tetradrachms of Ilium," MN 8 (1958), 11, pl. iii.

Very rare. Much superior to specimen illustrated by Bellinger.

Toned. Extremely fine.

Ilium inaugurated its coinage with the acquiescence of the Attalids, probably after the defeat of Antiochus the Great, for Ilium was one of

the cities that profited in the negotiations at Apamea in 188 B.C. Exceptionally, this coinage is issued not in the name of the city or citizens of Ilium, but in the name of Athena of Ilium. Bellinger argues that the city had no economic motive for producing "so spectacular a coinage" and that it was instead a product of *philotimia* or civic pride, subsidized by wealthy citizens whose names or monograms appear on the coinage. The majority of the coins of Ilium extant today have been found in Seleucid territory, where they were drawn presumably by the silver shortage created by the huge indemnity paid by the Seleucids to Rome.

716. 88-87 B.C., silver tetradrachm (16.66 gm). Head of Athena right, wearing triple-crested helmet ornamented with laurel wreath over visor/AΘΗΝΑΣ on right, ΙΑΙΑΔΟΣ on left. Athena Ilias standing right, holding transverse, filleted spear over shoulder with right hand and distaff in left hand, monogram Π in inner left field, Pegasus grazing left in inner right field, magistrate's name ΜΕΝΕΦΡΟΝΟΣΤΟΥ ΜΕΝΕΦΡΟΝΟΣ in exergue. Bellinger, *Troy*, T98, same dies.

Very rare. Again, superior to specimen illustrated by Bellinger.

Extremely fine.

Ilium issued a second series of tetradrachms after the creation of the Roman province of Asia, paralleled by a dated series from Alexandria Troas. This coin of Menephron, son of Menephron, is of particular interest because of its control symbol, Pegasus grazing left, the familiar device of Mithradates VI of Pontus. Mithradates was of course the archenemy of Rome, and the appearance of his symbol on the coinage of a city subject to Rome can only mean that Mithradates' partisans had gained control in Ilium and struck this coinage to help finance the Mithradatic revolt.

ISLANDS OFF TROAS

Tenedos

717. Second century B.C., silver tetradrachm (16.11 gm). Janiform head with laureate, bearded male on left and female wearing stephane on right/TΕΝΕΔΙΩΝ, double-bladed axe with grape cluster on left, monogram Δ to left of grape cluster, star in crescent in right field, laurel wreath border. BMC 31.

Rare. Superb.

AEOLIS

Cyme

718. c. 165-160 B.C., silver tetradrachm (16.65 gm). Head of Amazon Cyme right, wearing taenia/KΥΜΑΙΩΝ, bridled horse standing right, raising left foreleg over one-handed cup, magistrate's name ΚΑΛΛΙΑΣ in exergue, laurel wreath border. J.H. Oakley, "The autonomous wreathed tetradrachms of Kyme, Aeolis," MN 27 (1982), 27, same obverse die. Ex NFA VIII (1980), lot 221.

Superb.



711
II



712
II



713
V



714



715



716



717



718



711



717



719. c. 160 B.C., silver tetradrachm (16.67 gm). Head of Amazon Cyme right, wearing taenia/KYMAIΩN, bridled horse standing right, raising left foreleg over one-handled cup, magistrate's name ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝ in exergue, laurel wreath border. Oakley 39, same obverse die. *Extremely fine plus*

Myrina

720. c. 150 B.C., silver tetradrachm (16.32 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right/MYPINAIΩN on left, Apollo of Grynium standing right, holding phiale and filleted branch, omphalos and amphora at his feet, monogram Δ in outer left field, laurel wreath border. K. Sacks, "The wreathed coins of Aeolian Myrina," MN 30 (1985), issue 22, obverse die 20. *Superb*

LESBOS

Mytilene

721. 463 B.C., electrum hekte (2.52 gm). Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet and round earring/Incuse panther's head facing. F. Bodenstedt, *Die Elektronprägung von Phokaia und Mytilene* (Tübingen, 1981), 30. *Rare. Very fine plus*
722. 454 B.C., electrum hekte (2.52 gm). Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet with olive leaves over visor, and round earring/Two confronted calves' heads in shallow square incuse. Bodenstedt 35 (a/α), same dies. *Rare. About extremely fine*

IONIA

Colophon

723. c. 389-350 B.C., silver tetradrachm (14.89 gm). Laureate head of Apollo left/KOΛΟ—Φ—Ω—NION, seven-stringed cithara, ΓΟ below. Cf. J.G. Milne, *Kolophon and Its Coinage*, NNM 98 (New York, 1941), 50 (= Waddington 1485 = Babelon, *Traité* II/2, 1915, pl. clii, 15)(magistrate's signature lacking?). Cf. also Leu 13 (1975), lot 233 (magistrate TIMOΣ). *Extremely rare; perhaps only the third tetradrachm known. Toned. About extremely fine*

Milne's monographic study of the coinage of Colophon cites only one known tetradrachm, apparently without a magistrate's signature. Milne speculated that it belonged to the earliest phase of the city's fourth century coinage and indeed was probably "an exceptional denomination struck to mark the commencement of a new series." The coin is so corroded, however, that it seems possible a signature might be present, but simply illegible. The other two known specimens, the present piece and the one sold in Switzerland in 1975, each bear the name or

initials of a magistrate who is not represented on the contemporary drachm coinage. Thus from the present limited state of our knowledge, it seems that tetradrachms and minors were not issued in the same years. On stylistic grounds the Swiss tetradrachm appears the earliest, with the Paris piece and the present one somewhat later and approximately contemporary. But such differences might simply reflect the taste of several engravers, as Milne noted in connection with the drachms of Group A. The obverse die of this tetradrachm is the work of the engraver of drachms 51a, 53a and 66b, and of hemidrachms 52a, 54a, etc., all characterized by sensual beauty in tension with sobriety and restraint.

Ephesus

724. c. 387-295 B.C., silver tetradrachm (14.82 gm). E—Φ flanking bee with straight wings, dotted border/Forepart of stag running right, head reverted, date palm behind truncation, magistrate's name ΠΥΡΙΑΑΜΠΗΣ on right. As. B.V. Head. *On the Chronological Sequence of the Coinage of Ephesus* (London, 1880), pl. ii, 4. Apparently unpublished for this magistrate. *Unusually well struck for this issue. Extremely fine plus*

Lebedus

725. c. 160 B.C., silver tetradrachm (16.79 gm). Head of Athena right, wearing thunderbolt earring and crested Attic helmet ornamented with olive wreath over visor/ΛΕΒΕΔΙΩΝ, owl standing three quarters right on horizontal club between horns of filleted double cornucopiae, magistrate's name ΑΠΟΛΛ—ΟΔΟΤΟΣ across lower field, laurel wreath border. BMC 1. Ex NFA XVI (1985), lot 204. *Rare. Extremely fine*

Magnesia ad Meandrum

726. c. 150 B.C., silver tetradrachm (16.59 gm). Draped bust of Artemis right, wearing stephane, bow and quiver over far shoulder/ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ on right, Apollo standing left on meander, holding fillet and resting left elbow against tripod, magistrate's name ΕΥΦΗΜΟΣ ΠΙΑΥΣΑΝΙΟΥ in left field, laurel wreath border. N.F. Jones, "The autonomous wreathed tetradrachms of Magnesia-on-Meander," MN 24 (1979), 13c, same dies. *Extremely fine plus*
727. c. 145 B.C., silver tetradrachm (16.67 gm). Draped bust of Artemis right, wearing stephane, bow and quiver over far shoulder/ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ on right, Apollo standing left on meander, holding fillet and resting left elbow against tripod, magistrate's name ΗΡΟΓΝΗΤΟΣ/ΖΩΠΥΡΙΩΝΟΣ in left field, laurel wreath border. Jones 29c, same dies. SNG Delepierre 2642, same dies. *Slight weakness in striking. Otherwise extremely fine plus*



719



720



721
EI



722
EI



723



724



725



726



727



723



725



Phocaea

728. 625/600-522 B.C., electrum hekte (2.55 gm). Griffin's head left, small seal upwards behind/Quadripartite incuse. F. Bodensedt, *Die Elektronprägung von Phokaia und Mytilene* (Tübingen, 1981), 12. *Rare. Very fine plus*
729. 625/600-522 B.C., electrum hekte (2.54 gm). Head of androcephalic bull left with dotted truncation, small seal downwards behind/Rough square incuse. Bodensedt 16 (a/a), same dies. *Very rare. Extremely fine*

730. 504 B.C., electrum hekte (2.61 gm). Ram's head left, small seal left below/Rough square incuse. Bodensedt 37. *Rare. Extremely fine*

Smyrna

731. c. 160 B.C., silver tetradrachm (16.61 gm). Head of City Tyche right, wearing turreted crown/ΤΜΥΡ ΝΑΙΩΝ, monogram ΠΡ below, laurel wreath border. J.G. Milne, "The silver coinage of Smyrna," NC 1914, p. 274, 2, struck from obverse die A (pl. xvi, A). SNG von Aulock 2161, same obverse die. NFA XVIII (1987), lot 194, same dies. *Extremely fine plus*
732. c. 160 B.C., silver tetradrachm (16.75 gm). Head of City Tyche right, wearing turreted crown/ΤΜΥΡ ΝΑΙΩΝ, monogram ΠΡ below, laurel wreath border. Milne 2, struck from obverse die A (pl. xvi, A). SNG von Aulock 2161, same obverse die. NFA XVIII (1987), lot 194, same dies. From the same dies as the preceding. *Superb*

ISLANDS OF IONIA

Chios

733. c. 500 B.C., electrum stater (14.12 gm). Sphinx, with vine tendril scrolling from top of head, seated right on ornate exergual line, thymiaterion(?) in front/Quadripartite incuse. A. Baldwin, "The electrum and silver coins of Chios," AJN XLVIII (1914), pl. i, 1, same reverse die; cf. also 2 (vine tendril lacking, but from same reverse die). *Excessively rare. Very fine plus*

The earliest Chian staters are distinguished by stylistic elements such as the small wing of the sphinx and the depth and form of the incuse. This specimen, however, lacks certain of the diagnostic details noted by Baldwin, namely that both of the sphinx's forelegs be visible and that her head be thrown back. None of the archaic electrum staters published by Baldwin have any attribute in front of the sphinx. While it is possible that the object here is only a blob of metal thrown up in the striking, Baldwin's sample was obviously incomplete, and pieces such as this one are invaluable supplements to our knowledge of this important series.

CARIA

Uncertain mint

734. c. 460-400 B.C., silver stater (11.55 gm). Winged female figure running left, head right, holding caduceus in right hand and wreath in left/∇—Γ flanking pyramidal projection, all in incuse square. H.A. Troxell, "Winged Carians" in *Essays Thompson*, Mint A, 28, same dies. *Scarce. Fine style. Very fine plus*

DYNASTS OF CARIA

Maussollus 377-353 B.C.

735. Silver tetradrachm (15.07 gm). Halicarnassus, c. 365-353 B.C. Laureate head of Apollo three quarters right, himation clasped at neck/MAYΣΣΩΛΛΟ, Zeus of Labraunda standing right, holding double-bladed axe over right shoulder and sceptre in left hand, monogram ΜΕ under right elbow. MMAG 61 (1982), lot 145, same dies. Kraay-Hirmer 638 (= SNG von Aulock 2358), same obverse die. Ex NFA VIII (1980), lot 287 (cover coin).

*Exceptionally rare obverse die of remarkable style:
one of only five published specimens. Superb*

Maussollus patronized the arts and learning in a manner which foreshadowed the hellenistic dynasties of Alexandria and Pergamum. His proteges included the astronomer-mathematician Eudoxus and the Athenian orator Aeschines. His finest contribution was largely posthumous—the magnificent tomb for which Maussollus and later his widow Artemisia commissioned the greatest living architects and sculptors, and which gave us the English word Mausoleum. This splendid tetradrachm is vivid proof of the Carian dynast's taste and culture. Stylistically and technically it is one of the outstanding numismatic creations of the fourth century, and it too is likely to have been specially commissioned from a major artist.

The issue marked with the monogram ΜΕ employs two additional obverse dies, both derivative from the die featured here (see Garrett sale 2 (1984), lot 271, and SNG Spencer Churchill 191). There appear to be no obverse die links to other tetradrachm issues of Maussollus, the vast majority of which *are* die linked, probably in a single series. These facts tend to confirm the impression conveyed by the beauty of this piece, that it was meant to stand apart from the regular coinage. It was suggested in NFA VIII, commentary to lot 267, that the occasion of issue might have been the dedication of the Mausoleum, which was celebrated with impressive games and a great panhellenic festival involving luminaries from throughout the Greek world.



728
EI



729
EI



730
EI



731



732



733
EI



734



735



729
EI
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733
EI



735
3 1





735
6.1



736. Silver didrachm (6.97 gm). Laureate head of Apollo three quarters right, himation fastened at neck/ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟΥ, Zeus of Labraunda standing right, holding double-bladed axe over right shoulder and sceptre in left hand. Pers. ach. 417, pl. 10, 15, same obverse die. SNG von Aulock 2375-6. NFA XVI (1985), lot 219, same dies. *Splendid style. Superb*

ISLANDS OFF CARIA

Cos

737. 366-300 B.C., silver didrachm (6.87 gm). Head of bearded Heracles right in lion skin headdress/ΚΩΙΟΝ, veiled head of Artemisia(?) left. ΙΦ behind. Cf. BMC 19 (ΦΙ) and SNG Copenhagen 622 (drachm with ΙΦ). Ex NFA VIII (1980), lot 294. *Very rare variant. Superb*

Rhodes

738. c. 370-350 B.C., silver tetradrachm (14.65 gm). Head of Helios inclined slightly to right/[Π]ΟΔΙΟ[Ν], rose with grain ear on left and stalk with half-open bud on right, Ι below grain ear. D. Bérend, "Les tétradrachmes de Rhodes de la première période," SNR 51 (1972), D44/R54; cf. 55 (same obverse die) and 56 (same reverse die). *Of superb style and in high relief. Extremely fine*

This is one of the last of the Helios heads in the expressionist style of Rhodes, which depicts the solar deity as powerful, heavy featured, with a burning gaze like the sun itself. (The next issue introduces a new iconographic type, with short nose, small mouth and an expression that is rapidly gentled.) The excellent proportions of the face and the graceful patterning of the hair make this one of the most satisfying of all the Rhodian images of Helios.

739. c. 265-250 B.C., silver didrachm (6.73 gm). Head of Helios inclined slightly to right/P—O flanking rose with bud on right, magistrate's name ΑΡΙΣΤΟΒΙΟΣ above, ivy wreath on left. BMC 44. *Extremely fine*

The date is that suggested by R.J. Ashton, "Rhodian coinage and the colossus of Rhodes," paper presented at the Tenth International Numismatic Congress, London, September 1986, Series 3.

Sardes

740. Late seventh to first half of sixth century B.C., electrum trite (4.71 gm). Lion's head right with spiky protuberance on forehead/Two square incuse punch marks. L. Weidauer, *Probleme der frühen Elektronprägung*, Typos I (Fribourg, 1975), 86. Rosen Collection 656. *Extremely fine*
741. Late seventh to first half of sixth century B.C., electrum trite (4.70 gm). Lion's head right with spiky protuberance on forehead/Two square incuse punch marks. Weidauer 86. Rosen Collection 656. *Very fine plus*
742. Time of Croesus and later, c. 550-500 B.C., gold stater of the light standard (8.13 gm). Forepart of lion right confronting forepart of bull left/Two square incuse punch marks. Babelon, *Traité* II/1, 401, pl. x, 2. ACGC 78. *Extremely fine*
743. Time of Croesus and later, c. 550-500 B.C., gold stater of the light standard (8.01 gm). Forepart of lion right confronting forepart of bull left/Two square incuse punch marks. Babelon, *Traité* II/1, 401, pl. x, 2. ACGC 78. *Extremely fine*
744. Time of Croesus and later, c. 550-500 B.C., silver stater (10.59 gm). Forepart of lion right confronting forepart of bull left/Two square incuse punch marks. Babelon, *Traité* II/1, 407, pl. x, 7, same reverse punches(?). *Extremely fine*

ACHAEMENID PERSIA

745. c. 450-350 B.C., gold daric (8.24 gm). Persian hero running right, wearing candys and cidaris, holding transverse spear and bow/Oblong incuse. ACGC 82. *Extremely fine*
746. c. 350-330 B.C., gold daric (8.30 gm). Persian hero running right, wearing candys and cidaris, holding transverse spear and bow/Oblong incuse with chevron-like striations. Pers. ach. 122, pl. ii, 21. Boston 2207. *Very fine plus*



736



737



738



739



740

El



741

El



742

A'



743

A'

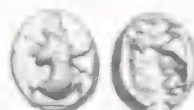


744



745

A'



746

A'



737



738



740

El



742

A'



743

A'



738
6 : 1



738
6-1

PAMPHYLIA

Aspendus

747. c. 400 B.C., silver stater (10.92 gm). Two wrestlers engaged, YMA downward between them, dotted border/ΕΣΤΦΕΔΙΗΥ on left, slinger slinging right, his chiton tucked up around his hips, triskeles in left field, Eros standing facing in right field, his head turned to the right, all in shallow incuse square with dotted square border. Countermark in left field: Couchant lion downward. SNG Copenhagen 212, same obverse die. Pozzi 2788. Ex NFA IX (1980), lot 289.

Very rare variant. Beautiful style. Extremely fine

748. c. 400-300 B.C., silver stater (10.89 gm). Two wrestlers engaged, BA between, dotted border/ΕΣΤΦΕΔΙΗΥΣ on left, slinger slinging right, his chiton tucked up around his hips, triskeles in right field, dotted square border. Not in Babelon, SNG Copenhagen, or SNG von Aulock. Ex NFA XVIII (1987), lot 220. *Fleur de coin*

CILICIA

Nagidos

749. c. 356-350 B.C., silver stater (10.06 gm). Aphrodite enthroned left, wearing polos, bead necklace, bracelets, chiton and peplos, holding phiale in right hand and resting left elbow on back of throne, in left field Eros flying right to crown her, mouse left under throne, dotted border/ΝΑΓΙΔΙΚΟΝ, bearded Dionysus standing left, wearing himation, holding vine branch with leaf, tendrils and grape cluster in right hand, thyrsus in left, monogram Ξ in upper left field, KA in lower left field, dotted border. Countermark in left field: heifer walking right. P. Lederer, *Die Staterprägung der Stadt Nagidos* (Berlin, 1952), 47, same obverse die (but eagle countermark on reverse). Cf. BMC 24 (eagle countermark) and Babelon, *Traité* II/2, 1524. Ex NFA IX (1980), lot 300.

Scarce. Choice specimen. Superb

Tarsus

750. *Datames*, d. 360 B.C., silver stater of c. 373/2-369/8 B.C. (10.64 gm). Facing female head inclined slightly to left, wearing ampyx, pendant earring and necklace with multiple pendants, dotted border/ΔΑΤΑΜΕΣ (Datames), head of Ares right, wearing crested Attic helmet with spiral palmette on bowl, drapery and clasp at neck truncation, dotted border. R. Moysey, "The silver stater issues of Phranabazus and Datames from the mint of Tarsus in Cilicia," MN 31 (1986), issue 4. SNG von Aulock 5936-5940.

Extremely fine plus

751. Fourth century B.C., silver obol (0.57 gm). H. facing head of Heracles/Wolf forepart right, star above. Cf. SNG Switzerland 226 (Baal enthroned on obverse).

Rare. Extremely fine

CYPRUS

Salamis

752. *Evagoras I*, 411-374/3 B.C., silver stater (10.93 gm). ΛΛΥΓ (EUFAGORO), head of bearded Heracles right in lion skin head-dress/ΒΑΤΡΑΝΟΣ (BASILEWOSE), goat kneeling right on dotted exergual line. BMC 55, pl. xi, 17. Ex NFA XVI (1985), lot 237.

About extremely fine

ALEXANDRINE EMPIRE OF THE EAST

Babylon under Stamenes 328-323 B.C.

753. c. 326 B.C., gold double daric (16.53 gm). Persian hero running right, wearing candys and cidaris, holding transverse spear in right hand and bow in left, satrapal bonnet behind/Oblong incuse with chevronlike striations. M. Mitchiner, *Indo-Greek and Indo-Scythian Coinage*, vol. 1: *The Early Indo-Greeks and Their Antecedents* (London, 1975), cf. 15j (= BMC 5)(monogram in upper left field above satrapal bonnet).

Good very fine

SELEUCID EMPIRE

Seleucus I 312-280 B.C.

754. Silver tetradrachm (17.04 gm). Ecbatana, c. 303-293 B.C. Head of young Heracles right in lion skin head-dress, dotted border/ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ on right, Zeus enthroned left, feet on ornate footrest, holding eagle in extended right hand and lotus sceptre in left, monograms Κ and Ξ above horizontal anchor above forepart of horse grazing left in left field, ΣΩ under throne, dotted border. Houghton, CSE 1123, this coin. Newell, ESM 475.

Scarce. Extremely fine



747



748



749



750



751



752



753

IV



754



748



749

755. Silver tetradrachm (17.14 gm). Seleucia on the Tigris, c. 296/5 B.C. Laureate head of Zeus right, dotted border/BAΣΙΑΕΩΣ on left, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ in exergue, Athena, brandishing spear and shield, standing right in quadriga of horned elephants, horizontal anchor above shield, monograms $\mathbb{N}$ and $\mathbb{A}$ in exergue, dotted border. Newell, ESM 48A.

About extremely fine

The Zeus/elephant chariot coinage is now recognized as the primary coinage of the Seleucia mint from its opening, probably in 301 B.C. The inauguration of a coinage with entirely new types was presumably intended to underline the importance of Seleucia as a Greek colony and as Seleucus' capital. Zeus appears on the obverse as the patron of kings, while the elephants of the reverse allude to Seleucus' Indian campaign and his gift of five hundred war elephants from Chandragupta. Newell divided this coinage into twenty annual issues. These do not quite fit the chronology proposed by Waggoner in MN 15 (c. 305-281), but Hadley's revised date for the foundation of Seleucia (*Historia* 27, pp. 228-230) rehabilitates Newell's hypothesis.

756. Silver drachm (4.12 gm). Seleucia on the Tigris, c. 287/6 B.C. Laureate head of Zeus right, dotted border/ $\mathbb{B}$ BAΣΙΑΕ[ΩΣ] on left, $\mathbb{C}$ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ in exergue, Athena, brandishing spear and shield, standing right in quadriga of horned elephants, anchor in upper right field, Θ under Athena's arm, pentalpha below shield, dotted border. Houghton, CSE 930, this coin. Newell, ESM 103.

About extremely fine

757. Silver tetradrachm (16.83 gm). Seleucia on the Tigris, 292-281 B.C. Head of young Heracles right in lion skin headdress, dotted border/BAΣΙΑΕΩΣ in exergue, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ on right, Zeus enthroned left, holding eagle in extended right hand and sceptre in left, monogram $\mathbb{P}$ in left field, monogram Δ under throne, dotted border. Newell, ESM 4, pl. ii, 6 (A14/P34), same obverse die.

Scarce. Superb

758. Silver tetradrachm (16.40 gm). Pergamum, c. 279-274 B.C. Head of young Heracles right in lion skin headdress/BAΣΙΑΕΩΣ in exergue, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ on right, Zeus enthroned left, holding eagle in extended right hand and sceptre in left, helmeted head of Athena right in left field, oval under throne. Newell, WSM 1535, pl. lxix, 6, same dies.

Scarce. Superb

Antiochus I 280-261 B.C.

759. Silver tetradrachm (17.06 gm). Seleucia on the Tigris, c. 265-264 B.C. Diademed head of Antiochus I right, dotted border/BAΣΙΑΕΩΣ on right, ANT—IOXOY on left, nude Apollo seated left on omphalos, drapery on right thigh, testing arrow held in right hand and resting left hand on bow, monogram $\mathbb{H}$ in outer left field, monogram $\mathbb{H}$ in outer right field, dotted border. Newell, ESM 162, pl. xv, 1, same dies.

Fine portrait in high relief. Toned. Good extremely fine

Antiochus II 261-246 B.C.

760. Gold stater (8.52 gm). Susa. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet with coiled serpent on bowl, pendant earring and bead necklace/ANTIOXO[Y] on right, BA— $\mathbb{C}$ ΣΙΑΕΩΣ on left, Nike walking left, holding wreath in right hand and stylis in left, monogram $\mathbb{E}$ in inner left field, monogram $\mathbb{Z}$ in inner right field. Houghton, CSE 1044, this coin. Houghton, "Tarik Darreh (Kangavar) hoard," MN 25 (1980), p. 34, 12, this coin.

Extremely rare. Very fine plus

761. Silver tetradrachm (17.12 gm). Myrina. Diademed head of rejuvenated Antiochus I right, dotted border/BAΣΙΑΕΩΣ on right, ANTIOXOY on left, nude Heracles seated left on rock draped with lion skin, resting right hand on club and left on rock, amphora symbol in outer left field, Φ to lower right. Houghton, CSE 629, this coin. Newell, WSM 1525α-β, same dies. Ex NFA XVIII (1987), lot 295.

Interesting and expressive reverse type. Bold very fine

The well-known iconographic type of the weary Heracles seated on a rock was first introduced to the Seleucid coinage near the end of the reign of Antiochus I. It was employed exclusively in the Aeolian district. Symbolizing an end to heroic efforts, it may allude to specific historical events in Asia Minor, where the Seleucids confronted aggression by both the Pergamene and the Ptolemaic kingdoms.

762. Gold stater (8.33 gm). Bactra, c. 261-256 B.C. Diademed head of Antiochus II right/BAΣΙΑΕΩΣ on right, ANTIOXOY on left, nude Apollo seated left on omphalos, drapery on right thigh, testing arrow held in right hand and resting left hand on bow, star above arrow, monogram $\mathbb{A}$ below, lyre before legs. Boston 2153, this coin. Newell, ESM 709o, pl. liii, 1, same dies. Ex Montagu collection (Sotheby sale, London, 23 March 1896, lot 701, pl. ix); Egger XLV (1913), lot 622, pl. xix; Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; and NFA VIII (1980), lot 332.

Rare. Extremely fine

The Bactra mint specialized in the production of gold coinage, beginning in the latter part of the reign of Antiochus I and continuing throughout the reign of Antiochus II. The explanation may lie in the need to counteract a festering discontent in the East, which eventually erupted in the revolts of the satraps of Parthia and Bactria around 250 B.C.



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3:1



Interregnum 246-244 B.C.

763. Silver tetradrachm (16.87 gm). "Apamea" (probably Antioch). Diademed head of Antiochus I right, dotted border/ΣΩΤΗΡΩ[Σ] on right, ANT—ΙΟΧΟΥ on left, nude Apollo seated left on omphalos, drapery on right thigh, testing arrow held in right hand and resting left hand on bow. Houghton, CSE 420, this coin. Newell, WSM 1144^F -0, same dies. *Rare. Extremely fine*

Following the death of Antiochus II his two surviving widows each claimed the diadem for their respective sons, precipitating civil war in Antioch. Berenice, the younger of the two queens and the sister of Ptolemy III, was killed by supporters of Antiochus' first wife Laodice. In response Ptolemy invaded, sacked Antioch and ravaged the eastern provinces of the Seleucid empire. Newell has suggested that in these difficult circumstances the mint authorities in Syria avoided taking sides by producing a late posthumous coinage of Antiochus I with the epithet Soter replacing the royal title. For Houghton's reattribution from Apamea to Antioch, and for a proposed date of issue close to 226 B.C., see the commentary in NFA XVIII (1987), lot 300.

Seleucus II 246-226 B.C.

764. Silver tetradrachm (17.13 gm). Sardes, c. 245/4 B.C. Diademed head of Seleucus II right/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ on right, ΣΕ—ΑΕΥΚΟΥ on left, Apollo standing left, testing arrow held in right hand and resting left elbow on tripod, monograms Π above Ν in inner left field. Houghton, CSE 604, this coin. Newell, WSM 1315 (Tarsus). Ex NFA XVIII (1987), lot 301. *Extremely fine*

765. Silver drachm (4.08 gm). Antioch, c. 232-228 B.C. Head of Athena right in crested Attic helmet, dotted border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] on right, ΣΕΑ—ΕΥΚΟΥ on left, nude Apollo standing left, testing arrow held in right hand and resting left hand on bow, monogram Θ in outer left field, monogram Η in outer right field. Houghton, CSE 49, this coin. Newell, WSM 1014^γ, this coin. Ex Jameson collection 1680; Superior sale, 24 September 1970, lot 96; NFA IV (1977), lot 353; NFA XVI (1985), lot 240. *Extremely rare. Very fine plus*

766. Silver tetradrachm (17.12 gm). Uncertain north central mint. Diademed head of Seleucus II right, dotted border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ on right, ΣΕ—ΑΕΥΚΟΥ on left, Apollo standing left, testing arrow held in right hand and resting left elbow on tripod, monogram Α in outer left field, monogram Ν in outer right field. Houghton, CSE 545, this coin. Cf. H. Seyrig, *Trésors monétaires Séleucides*, Trésors du Levant, anciens et nouveaux, vol. 2 (Paris, 1973), I.145. *Extremely fine*

Antiochus Hierax 246-227 B.C.

767. Silver tetradrachm (17.01 gm). Alexandria Troas. Head of the rejuvenated Antiochus I right, wearing winged diadem/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ on right, ΑΝ—ΤΙΟΧΟΥ on left, nude Apollo seated left on omphalos, testing arrow held in right hand and resting left hand on bow, monogram Π in outer right field, horse grazing left and monogram Α in exergue. Houghton, CSE 645, this coin. Newell, WSM 1590, same dies, with exergual monogram recut. *Rare. About extremely fine*

768. Silver tetradrachm (16.93 gm). Uncertain Anatolian mint. Diademed head of king right, resembling Philetaerus of Pergamum/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ on right, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ on left, nude Apollo seated left on omphalos, testing arrow held in right hand and resting left hand on bow, spearhead(?) in wreath in inner left field. Houghton, CSE 676, this coin.

Very rare. Struck from a slightly rusty obverse die.

Otherwise extremely fine

This enigmatic tetradrachm can reasonably be attributed Asia Minor because the portrait reveals a familiarity with the coinage of the Pergamene kingdom. Attribution to Antiochus Hierax is more doubtful; however the great variation in his portraiture makes him the most likely Seleucid to have issued this piece.

Antiochus III the Great 223-187 B.C.

769. Silver tetradrachm (16.70 gm). Uncertain mint in Asia Minor, c. 197-190 B.C. Diademed head of Antiochus III right/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ on right, ΑΝΤΙΟ—ΧΟΥ on left, nude Apollo seated left on omphalos, drapery on right thigh, testing arrow held in right hand and resting left hand on bow, uncertain symbol or monogram(s) in outer left field. Cf. Newell, WSM 1693, pl. lxxxiv, 2, same obverse die (but reverse type to right). Ex Ariadne Galleries sale, 9 December 1983, lot 152. *Superb*

The portrait appears younger than might be expected at this point in Antiochus' career (compare the next lot), and the workmanship is rather barbarous. The entire series to which this tetradrachm belongs displays characteristics that suggest an ad hoc mint having scant contact with the traditions of Seleucid numismatic technique and iconography.



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770. Silver drachm (3.90 gm). Nisibis, c. 196 B.C. or later. Diademed head of Antiochus III right/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ANTIOXOY above and below elephant walking right, monogram Μ in right field. A. Houghton, "The elephants of Nisibis," MN 31 (1986), p. 113, 79 (A2/P9), this coin. CSE 1185, this coin (Ecbatana). Newell, ESM 631 (Ecbatana). Ex NFA XVIII (1987), lot 322.

Outstanding example. Extremely fine

Houghton has demonstrated (*art. cit.*) that the bulk of the rare Antiochus III tetradrachms with the elephant reverse, attributed by Newell to four eastern mints, in fact are part of a single series. Shared controls, and findspots mostly in Asia Minor, point to Nisibis as the mint. The series was probably inaugurated c. 204 B.C., when Antiochus would have passed through Nisibis on the homeward journey from his eastern campaign, with one hundred fifty war elephants in his retinue. The associated drachms of Houghton's Group 7 constitute a very extensive issue, judging from the ratio of reverse to obverse dies.

Seleucus IV 187-175 B.C.

771. Silver tetradrachm (16.89 gm). Antioch. Diademed head of Seleucus IV right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ on right, ΣΕΛΕ—ΥΚΟY on left, nude Apollo seated left on omphalos, drapery on right thigh, testing arrow held in right hand and resting left hand on bow, filleted palm branch in outer left field, Φ in exergue. Newell, SMA 38.

Scarce. Very fine

Antiochus IV 175-164 B.C.

772. Silver tetradrachm (17.03 gm). Antioch. 175-c. 173/2 B.C. Diademed head of Antiochus IV right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ on right, ANT—IOXOY on left, nude Apollo seated left on omphalos, drapery on right thigh, testing arrow held in right hand and resting left hand on bow, lyre in outer left field, monogram Δ in exergue. O. Morkholm, *Studies in the Coinage of Antiochus IV of Syria* (Copenhagen, 1963), 5 (A3/P9), same dies. Babelon, *Rois de Syrie*, 514, pl. xii, 1, same dies. Newell, SMA 42.

Rare. Unusually realistic portrait in high relief.

Extremely fine plus

This balding, middle-aged portrait, with rather aquiline features, probably reflects the actual appearance of Antiochus IV. It was soon superseded at Antioch and Ake by an idealized, rejuvenated portrait (see below).

773. Silver tetradrachm (16.64 gm). Antioch, c. 173/2-169 B.C.. Diademed head of Antiochus IV right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ANTIOXOY on right, ΘΕΟY/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟYΣ on left. Zeus enthroned left, holding in extended right hand a small Nike who offers him a wreath, and in left hand a sceptre, monogram Δ in exergue. Morkholm, *Studies*, 6, obverse die A6. Newell, SMA 54, pl. iii, same obverse die. Houghton, CSE 104. *About extremely fine*

774. Silver tetradrachm (16.79 gm). Antioch, 169/8-164 B.C. Laureate head of Zeus right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ANTIOXOY on right, ΘΕΟY/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟYΣ on left, ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟY in exergue, Zeus enthroned left, holding in extended right hand a small Nike who offers him a wreath, lotus sceptre in god's left hand. Morkholm, *Studies* 14 (A21), same obverse die. Newell, SMA 63. Ex Leu 36 (1985), lot 183. *Very rare. Of the finest style. Broad flan.*

Extremely fine plus

Newell identified the tetradrachms with the head of Zeus as a special issue for the great panhellenic festival of Daphne, celebrated by Antiochus IV in 166 B.C. to commemorate his Egyptian "victories." The Zeus head is supposedly inspired by a copy of the cult statue of Olympian Zeus by Phidias, erected within the temple of Apollo at Daphne. Morkholm's die study, however, suggests that the coinage was too voluminous for a special issue, and his dating shows that he rejected the association with the festival of Daphne. Even without spurious historical associations, this coinage remains one of the most majestically beautiful of the entire Seleucid series.

775. Silver tetradrachm (16.79 gm). Antioch, 169/8-164 B.C. Laureate head of Zeus right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ANTIOXOY on right, ΘΕΟY/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟYΣ on left, ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟY in exergue, Zeus enthroned left, holding in extended right hand a small Nike who extends a wreath into the royal epithets, lotus sceptre in god's left hand. Morkholm, *Studies*, 14 (A21). Newell, SMA 63.

Very rare. Extremely fine

Antiochus V 164-162 B.C.

776. Silver tetradrachm (16.67 gm). Antioch. Diademed head of Antiochus V right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ on right, ANTIOXOY on left, ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ in exergue, Zeus enthroned left, holding in extended right hand a small Nike who crowns royal name, sceptre in god's left hand. Houghton, CSE 134, but cf. also CSE 141 and 142 (tetradrachms from same obverse die, with diverse monograms on reverse).

Scarce. Extremely fine plus

777. Silver tetradrachm (16.44 gm). Antioch. Diademed head of Antiochus V right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ on right, ANTIOXOY on left, ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ in exergue, Zeus enthroned left, holding in extended right hand a small Nike who crowns royal name, sceptre in god's left hand, monogram Δ in outer left field, monogram Α in exergue. Houghton, CSE 140, same dies.

Scarce. Extremely fine plus



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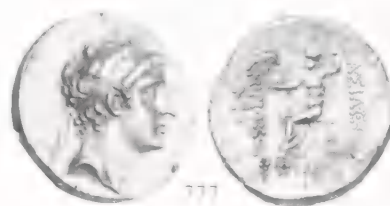
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778. Silver tetradrachm (16.46 gm). Seleucia Pieria, special marriage issue, c. 151/0(?) B.C. Jugate busts right of Cleopatra Thea as Tyche, diademed, veiled and wearing kalathos, with cornucopiae over far shoulder, and Alexander I, diademed, Δ in left field, [fillet border]/BAΣΙΑΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ on right, [Θ]ΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ [ΕΥ]ΕΡΓΕΤΟ[Υ] on left, Zeus enthroned left, holding in extended right hand a facing Nike bearing thunderbolt, sceptre in left hand. A. Houghton, "The double portrait coins of Alexander I Balas and Cleopatra Thea," (forthcoming), 12 (A2/P6), this coin. Houghton, CSE 407. Ex Tartous hoard, 1987.

Extremely rare: one of nineteen known.

An outstanding specimen. Superb

Seleucia Pieria enjoyed a kind of preeminence among the mints of Alexander Balas, at least insofar as special issues were concerned, probably because Seleucia was the first city in northern Syria to recognize him. This special tetradrachm issue for the marriage of Alexander and Cleopatra Thea graphically illustrates the pretender's dependence upon Ptolemaic support. The Egyptian princess occupies the position of precedence on the obverse. Her divine attributes and the absence of her name from the reverse inscription suggest that she is to be identified not as a mere queen, but as the goddess Tyche (Fortune), probably invoked in response to the numismatic propaganda of the Seleucid incumbent Demetrius I, who employed Tyche as his regular reverse type and made her the obverse type of gold multiples issued in the crisis precipitated by Alexander's invasion. Alexander's Zeus Niecephorus reverse is borrowed from the coinage of Antiochus IV, his alleged father, while the variant on the marriage tetradrachms, in which the Nike holds a thunderbolt, alludes to the thunderbolt cult of Seleucia Pieria (see lot 808 below).

779. Silver didrachm (6.98 gm). Tyre, 151/0 B.C. Diademed and draped bust of Alexander I right, dotted border/ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ around, eagle with closed wings standing left on prow, club surmounted by Tyre monogram in left field, date ΓΞΡ (162 S.E.) above AC in right field, dotted border. E.T. Newell, *The Seleucid Coinages of Tyre*, NNM 73 (New York, 1936), cf. 59 (monogram Π for AC). *Rare. Superb*

780. Silver tetradrachm (16.57 gm). Sidon, 148/7 B.C. Diademed head of Alexander I right, filled border/BAΣΙΑΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ on right, ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ on left, Zeus enthroned left, holding thunderbolt in right hand and sceptre in left, aphlaston under throne, date ΕΞΡ (165 S.E.) and ΣΙΔΩ in exergue. Houghton, CSE 714, this coin. Rouvier, "Numismatique des villes de la Phénicie: Sidon," JIAN 5 (1902), p. 125, 1233. Ex NFA XVIII (1987), lot 358.

Extremely rare: perhaps four known. Outstanding condition.

Superb

781. Silver tetradrachm (13.97 gm). Tyre, 148/7 B.C. Diademed and draped bust of Alexander I right, dotted border/ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ—ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ around, eagle with closed wings standing three quarters left on prow, palm branch over far shoulder, club surmounted by Tyre monogram in left field, date ΕΞΡ (165 S.E.) above monogram $\boxtimes$ in right field, dotted border. Newell, *Tyre* 66. Houghton, CSE 746. *Superb*

782. Silver tetradrachm (14.12 gm). Berytus, 147/6 B.C. Diademed head of Alexander I right, dotted border/ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ—[ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ around, eagle with closed wings standing three quarters left on palm branch, date CΞΡ (166 S.E.) above monogram Δ in left field, trident in right field, dotted border. Cf. Houghton, CSE 706-707 (dated 163 and 164 S.E.). Ex NFA FPL 32 (1986), lot 22. *Extremely fine*

783. Silver tetradrachm (14.08 gm). Tyre, 146/5 B.C. Diademed and draped bust of Alexander I right, dotted border/ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ—ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ around, eagle with closed wings standing three quarters left on prow, palm branch over far shoulder, club surmounted by Tyre monogram in left field, date ΙΞΡ (167 S.E.) above monogram $\overline{\Pi}$ in right field, dotted border. Newell, *Tyre* 79. Houghton, CSE 749. *Superb*

Demetrius II first reign, 146-139 B.C.

784. Silver tetradrachm (16.28 gm). Seleucia on the Tigris, 146-c.140 B.C. Diademed head of beardless Demetrius II right, fillet border/[ΒΙ]ΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ[Σ]/ΔΗΜΑΤΡΙΟΥ on right, ΦΙΛΑΔΕ—ΛΦΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ on left, Tyche enthroned left, holding sceptre and cornucopiae, monogram $\boxtimes$ in exergue. Houghton, CSE 1013, this coin. A. Houghton and G. Le Rider, "Un trésor de monnaies hellénistiques trouvé près de Suse," RN 1966, p. 120, 134, this coin. Le Rider, *Suse*, pl. 30, F-I. *Rare. About extremely fine*

Antiochus VI 144-142 B.C.

785. Silver tetradrachm (16.73 gm). Antioch, October 143-October 142 B.C. Diademed and radiate head of Antiochus VI right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ/ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ above, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ below, Dioscuri rearing left on horseback, each holding spear, date OP (170 S.E.) under horses, ΤΡΥ above monogram $\overline{\Pi}$ above ΣΤΑ in right field, all within wreath of laurel leaves, lotus blossoms, ivy leaves and grain ears. Newell, SMA 241.

Scarce. Extremely fine plus



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786. Silver tetradrachm (15.89 gm). Antioch. October 143-October 142 B.C. Diademed and radiate head of Antiochus VI right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY above, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ below, Dioscuri rearing left on horseback, each holding spear, date OP (170 S.E.) under horses, ΤΡΥ above monogram Π above ΣΤΑ in right field, all within wreath of laurel leaves, lotus blossoms, ivy leaves and grain ears. Newell, SMA 240. Houghton, CSE 234.

Scarce. Extremely fine

Tryphon 142-138 B.C.

787. Silver tetradrachm (16.29 gm). Antioch. Diademed head of Tryphon right with flowing hair/[B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [T]ΡΥΦΩΝΟΣ on right, ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ on left, Macedonian helmet with spike, cheek guards and ibex horn, oak wreath border. Houghton, CSE 255, this coin. H. Seyrig, *Notes on Syrian Coins*, NNM 119 (New York, 1950), I. Newell, SMA 263 (= BMC 1). Ex Leu 38 (1986), lot 146.

Rare. Portrait of splendid baroque style. Toned. Extremely fine

Tryphon's assumption of the title autocrat (ruler by virtue of his own authority), like his use of regnal rather than Seleucid dates on his Phoenician coinage, indicates that he considered the Seleucid line extinguished with the death of Antiochus VI. The helmet reverse had already been employed on undated drachms issued near the end of the boy king's reign before its adoption by Tryphon. This type has been variously interpreted as the personal badge of Tryphon; a canting pun on his name; an invocation of the military basis of his power; an allusion to the cult of Zeus at his birthplace Apamea; or part of an iconographic program identifying Antiochus VI with the infant Dionysus and Tryphon with his father and protector Zeus. The flamboyant portrait, the bizarre ornamentation of the helmet and the assumed name Tryphon (extravagant) give a vivid sense of his megalomania.

788. Silver drachm (4.20 gm). Antioch. Diademed head of Tryphon right with flowing hair, dotted border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [Σ] ΤΡΥΦΩΝΟΣ on right, [Α]ΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ on left, Macedonian helmet with spike, cheek guards and ibex horn, ΠΑ in inner left field. Cf. Newell, SMA 268 (ΠΡ). Ex Leu 18 (1977), lot 251.

Very rare. Toned. Extremely fine

Demetrius II second reign, 129-125 B.C.

789. Silver tetradrachm (16.52 gm). Sidon, 128/7 B.C. Diademed and horned head of bearded Demetrius II right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ[Σ]/ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ on right, ΘΕΟΥ/ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟ[Σ] on left, Zeus enthroned left, holding in extended right hand a small Nike who offers him a wreath, sceptre in god's left hand, ΣΙ under throne, date ΕΠ (185 S.E.) and Μ in exergue. Houghton, CSE 720, this coin. Rouvier, "Numismatique des villes de la Phénicie: Sidon," JIAN 5 (1902), p. 128, 1265. Ex NFA XVIII (1987), lot 374.

Excellent example. Superb

790. Silver drachm (3.98 gm). Antioch. Diademed and horned head of bearded Demetrius II right/[B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ[Σ]/ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ on right, ΘΕΟΥ/[ΝΙ]ΚΑΤΟΡΟ[Σ] on left, Zeus enthroned left, holding in extended right hand a small Nike who offers him a wreath, sceptre in god's left hand, Ξ in outer left field, Δ under throne. Newell, SMA 323.

Scarce. Very fine plus

Cleopatra Thea and Antiochus VIII 125-121/0 B.C.

791. Silver tetradrachm (16.51 gm). Ake-Ptolemais, 125 B.C. Jugate busts right of Cleopatra Thea, wearing stephane, veil and pendant earring, and Antiochus VIII, diademed, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣ ΣΗ[Σ]/ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΘΕΑΣ on right, ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙ—ΛΕΩΣ [Α]ΝΤ—ΙΟΧΟΥ on left, Zeus enthroned left, holding in extended right hand a small Nike with wreath who leans beyond the royal name, lotus sceptre in god's left hand, monogram Π^Α above Σ in outer left field. Newell, LSM, p. 13, 8. Houghton, CSE 304.

Toned. Extremely fine

792. Silver tetradrachm (16.48 gm). Ake-Ptolemais, 124/3 B.C. Jugate busts right of Cleopatra Thea, wearing stephane, veil and pendant earring, and Antiochus VIII, diademed, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣ ΣΗ[Σ]/ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΘΕΑΣ on right, ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙ—ΛΕ—ΩΣ/ΑΝ—ΤΙΟΧΟΥ on left, Zeus enthroned left, holding in extended right hand a small Nike with wreath who leans beyond the royal name, lotus sceptre in god's left hand, monogram Σ^Α in outer left field, date ΘΠ (189 S.E.) in exergue. Houghton, CSE 806, this coin. Newell, LSM 16a.

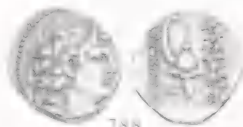
Toned. Extremely fine plus



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Antiochus VIII 121/0-98/96 B.C.

793. Silver tetradrachm (16.34 gm). Antioch, first reign, 121/0-113 B.C. Diademed head of Antiochus VIII right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY on right, ΕΠΙ—ΦΑΝΟΥΣ on left, Zeus Ouranios standing left, holding star on extended right hand and lotus sceptre in left, IE over A in outer left field, N in inner right field, laurel wreath border. Newell, SMA 367. Houghton, CSE 322. *Extremely fine*

794. Silver tetradrachm (16.52 gm). Ake-Ptolemais, c. 120-118/7 B.C. Diademed head of Antiochus VIII right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY on right, ΕΠΙ—ΦΑΝΟΥΣ on left, Zeus Ouranios standing left, holding star on extended right hand and lotus sceptre in left, M in outer left field, laurel wreath border. Newell, LSM, p. 25, 28. Houghton, CSE 812.

About extremely fine

795. Silver tetradrachm (15.95 gm). Antioch, fourth reign, 108-98/96 B.C. Diademed head of Antiochus VIII right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY on right, ΕΠΙ—ΦΑΝΟΥΣ on left, Zeus enthroned left, holding in extended right hand a small Nike who offers him a wreath, lotus sceptre in god's left hand, monogram Ε over A in outer left field, monogram Δ under throne, laurel wreath border. Newell, SMA 405. Houghton, CSE 346. *Superb*

796. Silver tetradrachm (15.55 gm). Antioch, fourth reign, 108-98/96 B.C. Diademed head of Antiochus VIII right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ANTIOXO[Y] on right, ΕΠΙ—ΦΑΝΟΥ[Σ] on left, Zeus enthroned left, holding in extended right hand a small Nike who offers him a wreath, lotus sceptre in god's left hand, monogram Ε over A in outer left field, monogram Δ under throne, laurel wreath border. Newell, SMA 405. Houghton, CSE 346.

Extremely fine plus

Antiochus IX 114/3-95 B.C.

797. Silver tetradrachm (16.38 gm). Tarsus. Diademed head of bearded Antiochus IX right, fillet border/[Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ]/ ANTIOXOY on right, ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ on left, garlanded altar with pyramidal baldachin under which Sandan stands right on back of horned and winged lion right, monograms Α over ΜΕ in outer left field. Cf. Houghton, CSE 489, 490 (tetradrachms of Antiochus VIII with monogram ΜΕ). *Extremely rare. About extremely fine*

Antiochus IX held Tarsus three times, 114/3-111, 110/09-109/8 and 98-c. 96/5 B.C. It is urged in NFA XVIII (1987), commentary to lots 390 and 384, that in the first of these periods Antiochus IX com-

missioned his inaugural obverse die from an artist of great distinction, who went on to execute the obverse die for the tetradrachms of Antiochus VIII cited here, which share a monogram with the present lot. Although this portrait is not by the same artist, the monogram links suggest a likely date of 110/09-109/8 B.C. The reverse depicts the chief god of the Cilician pantheon, Sandan, in a pyramidal shrine also illustrated on terracotta votive plaques found in the Tarsus excavations.

798. Silver tetradrachm (16.54 gm). Sidon, 113/2 B.C. Diademed head of Antiochus IX right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ANTIOXOY on right, ΦΙΛΟ—ΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ on left, Athena standing left, holding small Nike on extended right hand and spear in crook of left elbow, resting left hand on shield, ΣΙΔΩ/ΙΕΡ/ΑΣΥ above monogram Ε in outer left field, date Σ (200 S.E.) in exergue, laurel wreath border. Houghton, CSE 725, this coin. J. Rouvier, "Numismatique des villes de la Phénicie: Sidon," JIAN 5 (1902), p. 132, 1281. *Very rare. Superb*

799. Silver tetradrachm (16.02 gm). Ake-Ptolemais, 114/3-104/3 B.C. Diademed head of Antiochus IX right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ANTIOXOY on right, ΦΙΛΟ—ΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ on left, Athena standing left, holding small Nike on extended right hand and spear in crook of left elbow, resting left hand on shield, monogram ΑΡ in outer left field, laurel wreath border. Newell, LSM 42, pl. vi, same dies. *Rare. Extremely fine*

800. Silver tetradrachm (16.38 gm). Ake-Ptolemais, 111/0 B.C. Diademed head of Antiochus IX right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ]/ANTIOXOY on right, ΦΙΛΟΠ—ΑΤΟΡΟΣ on left, Athena standing left, holding small Nike on extended right hand and spear in crook of left elbow, resting left hand on shield, Δ in outer left field, laurel wreath border. Newell, LSM 47, pl. vi.

Rare. Extremely fine plus

Seleucus VI 98/c. 96-94 B.C.

801. Silver tetradrachm (15.24 gm). Antioch. Diademed and horned head of Seleucus VI right, fillet border/[Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ]/[Σ]ΙΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ on right, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/[Ν]ΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ on left, Zeus enthroned left, holding in extended right hand a small Nike who offers him a wreath, lotus sceptre in god's left hand, A over N over A in outer left field, A under throne, laurel wreath border. Newell, SMA 422. Houghton, CSE 362-363.

Rare. Very fine plus



793



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Antiochus X 94-92 B.C.

802. Silver tetradrachm (16.07 gm). Antioch. Drademed head of Antiochus X right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ]/ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟ[Υ] on right, ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥ[Σ]/[ΦΙΛΑΟΠΙΑΤΟΡ]Ο[Σ] on left, Zeus enthroned left, holding in extended right hand a small Nike who offers him a wreath, lotus sceptre in god's left hand, uncertain letter or monogram in outer left field, monogram Δ under throne, laurel wreath border. As Newell, SMA 430. As Houghton, CSE 381.

Superb

Demetrius III 96/5-88/7 B.C.

803. Silver tetradrachm (15.38 gm). Damascus, 91/0 B.C. Diademed head of Demetrius III right/[Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ on right, ΦΙΛΑΟΠΙΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ on left, cult statue of Atargatis standing facing, holding flower in left hand, barley stalk behind each shoulder, N above monogram Ε in outer left field, date BKC (222 S.E.) in exergue, laurel wreath border. Cf. Newell, LSM 127 (same date, but A over E). Cf. Houghton, CSE 861 (same date, but N above A).

Rare. Extremely fine

Demetrius III held Damascus from 96/5 until 88/7 B.C. and reopened its mint, inactive since 104/3 B.C. He not only retained the local tradition of dating the coinage but also introduced a reverse type of local, rather than Seleucid, significance. The great Syrian fertility goddess Atargatis is represented mummiform, covered with leaves or petals as befits a vegetation deity. On some exceptionally well preserved tetradrachms there is visible on her breast a facing head, perhaps an anthropomorphic solar symbol.

Philip I c. 94-83 B.C.

804. Silver tetradrachm (15.12 gm). Antioch, posthumous issue struck by the Roman proconsul Aulus Gabinius, 57-55 B.C. Diademed head of Philip I right, fillet border/[Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ]/ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟ[Υ] on right, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ[Σ] ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ on left, Zeus enthroned left, holding in extended right hand a small Nike who offers him a wreath, monogram ΑΒ in inner left field, monogram Δ under throne, laurel wreath border. MN V, p. 55f, pl. xii, 5-6. BMC 5.

Superb

805. Silver tetradrachm (15.36 gm). Antioch, posthumous issue struck by the Roman proconsul Aulus Gabinius, 57-55 B.C. Diademed head of Philip I right, fillet border/[Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ]/ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟ[Υ] on right, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ[Σ] ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ on left, Zeus enthroned left, holding in extended right hand a small Nike who offers him a wreath, monogram ΑΒ in inner left field, monogram Δ under throne, laurel wreath border. MN V, p. 55f, pl. xii, 5-6. BMC 5.

Extremely fine plus

PARTHIA

Mithradates II c. 123-88 B.C.

806. Silver tetradrachm (16.32 gm). Seleucia. Diademed and jacketed bust of Mithradates II left, wearing round earring and torque, dotted border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ]/ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ/ΑΡΣ—ΑΚΟΥ/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ[Σ] in square around Parthian archer seated right on omphalos, testing bow, monogram Α in inner left field, vertical palm branch in outer right field, TV and monogram Π in exergue. D. Sellwood, *The Coinage of Parthia* (London, 2nd ed., 1980), 24.7. Ex NFA XVIII (1987), lot 247.

A lovely specimen. Superb

NORTH ARABIA

The Agraean

807. Third century B.C., silver tetradrachm (16.68 gm). Head of young Heracles right in lion skin headdress, of barbarous style/𐤏𐤃𐤕 𐤇𐤓𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕. Zeus enthroned left, holding forepart of hippocamp in extended right hand and lotus sceptre in left, palm tree in left field, dotted vertical line in outer right field. G. Le Rider, *Suse sous les Séleucides et les Parthes* (Paris, 1966), 498.1-2, pl. xlv. J.M. Unvala, "Notes de numismatique (Fouilles de Suse, 1934)," RN 1935, p. 156f and pl. v, 1.

A coin of excessive rarity: possibly only the third recorded specimen and the best preserved. About extremely fine

This unusual and interesting imitation of the tetradrachms of Alexander the Great has been attributed to a tribe that inhabited North Arabia in the region of present-day Djof el-Sirhan. The Aramaic legend has been read variously, as "Abaz, son of TZS" and "Aban, son of Tanshin." The two specimens previously recorded came from a pot hoard discovered in the 1933/34 excavations of Susa (Le Rider, *Suse*, hoard 5); one is now in Paris and the other in Tehran. The hoard also yielded tetradrachms of similar appearance, with the same control symbol, and a Himyarite legend naming Harithat, king of HGR. These are almost certainly products of the same mint.



802



803



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SYRIA

Seleucia Pieria

808. 98/7 B.C., silver tetradrachm (14.62 gm). Turreted, veiled and draped bust of City Tyche right, fillet border/ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕ[ΩΝ]/ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ—ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟ[Υ] above and below filleted, winged thunderbolt on cushion placed on stool, date BI (year 12 of the era of Seleucia) between legs of stool, monogram Δ in lower right field, laurel wreath border. Cf. BMC 19 (Γ in right field).

Scarce. Extremely fine

The era of Seleucia is reckoned from 109/8 B.C., when the city obtained a grant of autonomy from Seleucid rule in the course of the fratricidal war between Antiochus VIII and Antiochus IX. The reverse type bears witness to the thunderbolt cult at Seleucia, actually an ancient Semitic cult appropriated by the Seleucids through a foundation legend that had Seleucus I found his colony at a site indicated by Zeus by means of a clap of thunder.

PHOENICIA

Byblus

809. *Azbah*, c. 350 B.C., silver double shekel or stater (13.13 gm). War galley left with lion's head figurehead and three hoplites within, on zigzag line of waves, below hippocamp left and seashell, Ν/Ο above back of horned hippocamp left, dotted border/ΛΥΓΥΛΥΛΟΝΟ (King *Azbah*), lion left attacking bull left, dotted border. Cf. BMC 4-5 and Pers. ach. 1356-1357 (inscription lacking from obverse).

Rare. About extremely fine

Sidon

810. *Ba'alshallim II*, 386/5-372 B.C., silver quadruple shekel (27.68 gm). ☽ above, war galley left with row of shields along bulwark, ornament over stern, two double zigzag rows of waves below, cable border/Chariot left containing driver and king of Persia, king of Sidon following on foot, double exergual line, cable border, outline of circular die visible around. J.W. Betlyon, "A new chronology for the pre-Alexandrine coinage of Sidon," MN 21 (1976), 16.

About extremely fine

Tripolis

811. c. 103-93 B.C., silver tetradrachm (15.11 gm). Jugate busts right of the Dioscuri, laureate, draped, with a star over each head, fillet border/ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ/ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ on right, ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ on left, turreted City Tyche standing three quarters left, holding rudder in right and hand cornucopiae in left, date Γ (year 3 of the era of Tripolis) in outer left field, Η over Ι in inner right field, ΘΕ in exergue, laurel wreath border. BMC 3. Rouvier 1653. Ex Hess-Leu 49 (1971), lot 266, and NFA XVIII (1987), lot 230.

Rare. About extremely fine

The era of Tripolis dates from a grant of civic autonomy by Antiochus IX sometime between 105/4 and 95 B.C. (Seyrig, "Eres de quelques villes de Syrie," Syria 27 (1950), p. 42). The Dioscuri may have been assimilated to the Cabiri at Tripolis, for the cult of the latter was promoted by the Ptolemies. Both pairs of divine twins were patrons of sailors, honored for their power to rescue worshippers from storms at sea.

Tyre

812. c. 300 B.C., silver shekel (8.61 gm). Melqart on hippocamp right above double zigzag line of waves, dolphin right in water, dot and cable border/Owl standing three quarters right, crook and flail over shoulder, date Ο/ΙΙΙ (year 33) in right field, cable border. BMC 38.

Extremely fine

813. 92/1 B.C., silver tetradrachm or "shekel" (14.21 gm). Laureate head of Melqart right, dotted border/ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ—ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, eagle with closed wings standing three quarters left on prow, palm branch over far shoulder, date ΕΑ (year 35) above club in left field, ☽ between eagle's legs, Δ in right field, dotted border. BMC 126.

Extremely fine

PALESTINE

Gaza

814. Fourth century B.C., silver obol (0.62 gm). Female head inclined slightly to left, wearing pendant earrings and bead necklace, dotted border/Facing head of Bes. SNG ANS 48-50. BMC 1-3.

Extremely fine plus



808



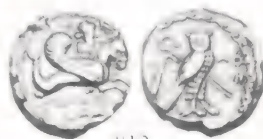
809



810



811



812



813



814



809



814
511

Ptolemy I 305-283 B.C.

815. As satrap, 323-305 B.C., silver tetradrachm (17.04 gm). Alexandria, 318 B.C. Head of the deified Alexander right, wearing elephant scalp headdress, dotted border/ΑΑΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ on right, Zeus enthroned left, feet on ornate footstool, holding eagle in extended right hand and lotus sceptre in left, vertical thunderbolt in left field, monogram Π under throne, dotted border. O.H. Zervos, "The early tetradrachms of Ptolemy I," MN 13 (1967), Series B-IX. J.N. Svoronos, *Ta Nomismata tou Kratous tou Ptolemaion* (Athens, 1904-08), 22. *Rare. Very fine*

816. As king, silver tetradrachm (14.21 gm). Alexandria. Diademed head of Ptolemy I right, wearing aegis, tiny Δ behind ear, dotted border/ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, eagle with closed wings standing three quarters left on thunderbolt, P over monogram Π in left field, dotted border. SNG Copenhagen 69. Svoronos 252. *Extremely fine*

Ptolemy II 285-246 B.C.

817. Gold pentadrachm (17.76 gm). Alexandria. Diademed head of Ptolemy I right, wearing aegis, dotted border/ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, eagle with closed wings standing three quarters left on thunderbolt, monogram Σ dotted border. SNG Copenhagen 106. Svoronos 547. *Extremely fine plus*

Theon Adelphon

818. Gold mnaieion or octodrachm (27.69 gm). Alexandria, 270/60 B.C. or later. Δ ΕΛΦΩΝ, jugate busts right of Ptolemy II, diademed and draped, and Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled, Gallic shield with thunderbolt device behind heads, dotted border/ΘΕΩΝ, jugate busts right of Ptolemy I, diademed and draped, and Berenice I, diademed and veiled, dotted border. Svoronos 603, pl. xiv, 15-17. *Extremely fine*

Arsinoe II wife of Ptolemy II

819. Gold mnaieion or octodrachm (27.63 gm). Alexandria, c. 253/2-246(?) B.C. Horned head of the deified Arsinoe II right, wearing stephane and veil, lotus sceptre over far shoulder, I behind head, dotted border/ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ—ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, filleted double cornucopiae, dotted border. Svoronos 471, pl. xv, 13, same obverse die. H.A. Troxell, "Arsinoe's non-era," MN 28 (1983), pl. 7, 2, same obverse die. *Extremely fine*

Troxell's careful stylistic analysis of the posthumous coinage in the name of Arsinoe II has demonstrated that the letters on the gold and silver are not concurrent and therefore cannot represent dates as Svoronos believed. The silver decadrachm series began perhaps a decade earlier than the gold octodrachm series, and in each case the letters are merely control marks.

820. Gold mnaieion or octodrachm (27.74 gm). Alexandria, c. 253/2-246(?) B.C. Horned head of the deified Arsinoe II right, wearing stephane and veil, lotus sceptre over far shoulder, Λ behind head, dotted border/ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ—ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, filleted double cornucopiae, dotted border. Svoronos 476. *Extremely fine plus*

821. Silver decadrachm (35.51 gm). Alexandria, c. 253/2-246(?) B.C. Horned head of the deified Arsinoe II right, wearing stephane and veil, lotus sceptre over far shoulder, HH behind head, dotted border/ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ—ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, filleted double cornucopiae, dotted border. Svoronos 942. *Rare. Extremely fine*

Ptolemy III 246-221/0 B.C.

822. Gold mnaieion or octodrachm (27.65 gm). Alexandria, posthumous issue under Ptolemy IV, 221/0-205 B.C. Bust of Ptolemy III right, wearing radiate diadem and aegis, ornate trident over far shoulder, dotted border/ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, radiate, filleted cornucopiae, dotted border. Svoronos 1131, pl. xxxvi, 4. *Very rare. Extremely fine*

Ptolemy is here depicted with the attributes of three great Greek gods, the aegis of Zeus, the radiate crown of Helios and the trident of Poseidon. The aegis was of course also a familiar attribute of Ptolemy I, and in the context of the Ptolemaic ancestor cult it must have suggested the continuity of the dynasty if not an actual assimilation of Ptolemy III to the dynastic founder. The radiate crown may allude to Ptolemy's eastern campaign, but more fundamentally it is a hellenized expression of the Egyptian concept that the divine king is responsible for the fertility of his kingdom; hence the radiate cornucopiae. The trident symbolizes the Ptolemaic sea power, at its height under Ptolemy III.

Ptolemy IV 221/0-205 B.C.

823. Silver tetradrachm (14.06 gm). Alexandria. Draped, jugate busts right of Zeus Sarapis, laureate and wearing cap of Osiris, and Isis, wearing wreath of grain, globe and horns, dotted border/ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, eagle with closed wings standing three quarters left on thunderbolt, head right, filleted cornucopiae over far shoulder, Δ between legs, dotted border. Svoronos 1123, pl. xxxvi, 13. SNG Copenhagen 197-198. Ex NFA XVIII (1987), lot 265. *Rare. Good extremely fine*



815



816



817
A



818
A



819
A



820
A



821



822
A



823



818
A



817
A



819
A



822
A

824. Silver tetradrachm (14.21 gm). Alexandria. Draped, jugate busts right of Zeus Sarapis, laureate and wearing cap of Osiris, and Isis, wearing wreath of grain, globe and horns, dotted border/ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, eagle with closed wings standing three quarters left on thunderbolt, head right, filleted cornucopiae over far shoulder, Δ between legs, dotted border. Svoronos 1123, pl. xxxvi, 13. SNG Copenhagen 197-198. *Extremely fine*

Ptolemy V 205/4-180 B.C.

825. Silver tetradrachm (13.91 gm). Phoenician mint, c. 202-200 B.C. Diademed and draped bust of Ptolemy V right, dotted border/ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, eagle with closed wings standing three quarters left on thunderbolt, dotted border. O. Morkholm, "Portrait coinage of Ptolemy V" in *Essays Thompson*, cf. XIII, pl. 23, A5, same obverse die, and pl. 24, 10-11 for reverse type. Not in Svoronos. Ex NFA X (1981), lot 257.

Rare variant. Superb

Ptolemy VI 180-145 B.C.

826. Silver tetradrachm (14.19 gm). Alexandria, c. 180-170 B.C. Diademed head of the deified Ptolemy I right, with aegis at neck, dotted border/ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, eagle with closed wings standing three quarters left on thunderbolt, dotted border. SNG Copenhagen 265, same obverse die. Svoronos 1489, pl. li, 1. Ex NFA X (1981), lot 258. *Extremely fine*

Ptolemy VI or VIII 180-116 B.C.

827. Posthumous gold mnaieion or octodrachm in the name of Arsinoe II (27.23 gm). Alexandria. Head of the deified Arsinoe II right, wearing diadem, stephane and veil, tip of horn visible under ear, lotus sceptre over far shoulder, Κ behind neck, dotted border/ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ—ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ around, filleted double cornucopiae, dotted border. Svoronos 1498-1499. SNG Copenhagen 321-322.

Superb

828. Posthumous gold tetradrachm in the name of Arsinoe II (13.86 gm). Alexandria. Head of the deified Arsinoe II right, wearing diadem, stephane and veil, tip of horn visible under ear, lotus sceptre over far shoulder, Κ behind neck, dotted border/ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ—ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ around, filleted double cornucopiae, dotted border. Svoronos 1500, pl. li, 22-23. Ex Vinchon sale, Montecarlo, 13 April 1985, lot 425.

Extremely rare. Extremely fine plus

CYRENAICA

Cyrene

829. *Magas, viceroy for Ptolemy I*, 308-277 B.C., silver didrachm (7.06 gm). Horned head of Apollo Carneius right/Silphium plant, apple branch with fruit in left field, BA—ΣΙ across field. BMC 260, pl. xxiv, 7, same dies. L. Müller, C.T. Falbe and J.C. Lindberg, *Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique*, vol. 1: *Les monnaies de La Cyrénaïque* (Copenhagen, 1860), 364. Ex NFA IX (1980), lot 357. *Very scarce. About extremely fine*



824



825



826



827
A



828
A



829



824



828
A



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Pers. ach.	E. Babelon, <i>Les perses achéménides. les satrapes et les dynastes tributaires de leur empire, Cypre et Phénicie</i> . Paris, 1893.
Pink	K. Pink, <i>Die Münzprägung der Ostkelten und ihrer Nachbarn</i> . Budapest, 1939.
Pozzi	<i>Monnaies grecques antiques provenant de la collection de feu le Prof. S. Pozzi</i> . Naville auction I. Geneva, 4 April 1921.
Rec. gen.	W.H. Waddington, E. Babelon and Th. Reinach, <i>Recueil général des monnaies grecques d'Asie Mineure</i> . Paris, 1904-1910. 3 fascicules.
Rizzo	G.E. Rizzo, <i>Monete greche della Sicilia</i> . Rome, 1945.
Rosen Collection	N.M. Waggoner, <i>Early Greek Coins from the Collection of Jonathan P. Rosen</i> , <i>Ancient Coins in North American Collections</i> 5. New York, 1983.
SNG ANS	<i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum: The Collection of the American Numismatic Society</i> . New York, 1969+. 5 fascicules.
SNG Berry	<i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum: The Burton Y. Berry Collection</i> . New York, 1961. 2 fascicules.
SNG Copenhagen	<i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Danish National Museum</i> . Copenhagen, 1942+. 42 fascicules.
SNG Delepierre	<i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, France: Bibliothèque Nationale, Cabinet des Médailles, Collection Jean et Marie Delepierre</i> . Paris, 1983.

SNG Lloyd	<i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Vol. II: The Lloyd Collection</i> , London, 1933. 8 fascicules.
SNG Munich	<i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Deutschland: Staatliche Münzsammlung Munich</i> , Berlin, 1969+. 7 fascicules.
SNG Switzerland I	<i>Sylloge Summorum Graecorum, Switzerland, Vol. I: Levante-Cilicia</i> , Bern, 1986.
SNG von Aulock	<i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Deutschland: Sammlung von Aulock</i> , Berlin, 1957+. 18 fascicules.
Ward Collection	G.F. Hill, <i>Descriptive Catalogue of Greek Coins Belonging to John Ward</i> , London, 1901.
Warren Collection	K. Regling, <i>Die griechischen Münzen der Sammlung Warren</i> , Berlin, 1906. L. Forrer, <i>The Weber Collection, Vol. I: Greek Coins</i> , New York reprint of London, 1922-1929 original. 3 vols.

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Aufbau	R. Göbl and K. Pink, <i>Der Aufbau der römischen Münzprägung in der Kaiserzeit</i> , a series of articles in <i>Numismatische Zeitschrift</i> .
Bahrfeldt	M. von Bahrfeldt, <i>Die römische Goldmünzprägung während der Republik und unter Augustus</i> , Halle, 1923.
Bastien, <i>Lyon</i>	P. Bastien, <i>Le monnayage de l'atelier de Lyon</i> , Numismatique Romaine, Essais, Recherches et Documents VII, IX, XI, XIII, XV and XVI, Wetteren, 1972-1987.
Bastien, <i>Magnence</i>	P. Bastien, <i>Le monnayage de Magnence</i> , Numismatique Romaine, Essais, Recherches et Documents I, 2nd ed., Wetteren, 1983.
Bellinger	A.R. Bellinger, <i>The Syrian Tetradrachms of Caracalla and Macrinus</i> , Numismatic Studies 3, New York, 1940.
BMC	<i>A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum</i> , London, 1873-1927. 29 vols. W. Wroth, <i>Catalogue of the Imperial Byzantine Coins in the British Museum</i> , Chicago, 1966 reprint of London, 1908 original.
BMCRE	H. Mattingly et al., <i>Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum</i> , London, 1923-1962. 6 vols. in 8 parts. Reprinted, with revised 2nd ed. of vol. V, London, 1965-1975.
BMCRR	H.A. Grueber, <i>Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum</i> , London, 1910. 3 vols. Reprinted, London, 1970.
CBN	J.-B. Giard, <i>Bibliothèque Nationale: Catalogue des monnaies de l'empire romain</i> , vol. 1, Paris, 1976.
CNR	A. Banti and L. Simonetta, <i>Corpus Nummorum Romanorum</i> , Florence, 1972+. 19 vols.
Cohen	H. Cohen, <i>Description historique des monnaies frappées sous l'empire romain</i> , 2nd ed., Paris, 1880-1892. 8 vols. Graz reprint, 1955.
Crawford	M. Crawford, <i>Roman Republican Coinage</i> , London, 1974. 2 vols.
Elmer	G. Elmer, "Die Münzprägung der gallischen Kaiser in Köln, Trier und Mailand," <i>Bonner Jahrbücher</i> 146 (1941).
Giard, <i>Lyon</i>	J.-B. Giard, <i>Le monnayage de l'atelier de Lyon des origines au règne de Caligula (43 avant J.-C.—41 après J.-C.)</i> , Numismatique Romaine, Essais, Recherches et Documents XIV, Wetteren, 1983.
Gnecchi	F. Gnecchi, <i>I medaglioni romani</i> , Milan, 1912. 3 vols.
Goodacre	H. Goodacre, <i>A Handbook of the Coinage of the Byzantine Empire</i> , London, 1955.
Hill	P.V. Hill, <i>The Coinage of Septimius Severus and His Family of the Mint of Rome, A.D. 193-217</i> , 2nd. ed., London, 1977. P.V. Hill, <i>The Undated Coins of Rome, A.D. 98-148</i> , London, 1970.
Jameson	<i>Collection R. Jameson</i> , Paris, 1914+. 4 vols.
Kaenel	M. von Kaenel, <i>Münzprägung und Münzbildnis des Claudius</i> , Antike Münzen und Geschnittene Steine IX, Berlin, 1986.

Kent-Hirmer Kraay, ACG	J.P.C. Kent, M. Hirmer, and A. Hirmer, <i>Roman Coins</i> . London, 1978. C.M. Kraay, <i>The Aes Coinage of Galba</i> , Numismatic Notes and Monographs 133. New York, 1956.
LRBC	R.A.G. Carson, P.V. Hill, and J.P.C. Kent, <i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage, A.D. 324-498</i> . London, 1960.
MacDowall	D.W. MacDowall, <i>The Western Coinages of Nero</i> , Numismatic Notes and Monographs 161. New York, 1979.
Mazzini	G. Mazzini, <i>Monete imperiali romane</i> . Milan, 1957-1958. 5 vols.
MIR	W. Szaivert, <i>Moneta Imperii Romani</i> , Vol. 18: <i>Die Münzprägung der Kaiser Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus and Commodus (161/192)</i> . Vienna, 1986.
PCR vol. 3	R.A.G. Carson, <i>Principal Coins of the Romans</i> , vol. 3: <i>The Dominate, A.D. 294-498</i> . London, 1981.
Rec. gén.	W.H. Waddington, E. Babelon and Th. Reinach, <i>Recueil général des monnaies grecques d'Asie Mineur</i> . Paris, 1904-1910. 3 fascicules.
RIC	<i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , eds. H.A. Mattingly, E.A. Sydenham, and R.A. G. Carson. London, 1923-1981. 9 vols. in 12 parts. Vol. I in revised 2nd. ed., London, 1984.
Sabatier	J. Sabatier, <i>Description générale des monnaies byzantines frappées sous les empereurs d'Orient</i> . Paris, 1862. 2 vols. Graz reprint, 1955.
Sambon	A. Sambon, <i>Les monnaies antiques de l'Italie</i> , vol. 1. Paris, 1903.
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Sydenham, Caesarea	E.A. Sydenham, <i>The Coinage of Caesarea in Cappadocia</i> . London, 1933. Reprinted with supplement by A.D. Malloy, New York, 1978.
Ulrich-Bansa	O. Ulrich-Bansa, <i>Moneta Mediolanensis</i> . Venice, 1949.

PERIODICAL AND OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

AIIN	<i>Annali dell'Istituto Italiano di Numismatica</i> . Rome
AJN	<i>American Journal of Numismatics</i> . American Numismatic Society, New York.
AMuGS	Series: Antike Münzen und Geschnittene Steine. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Berlin.
BAR	Series: British Archaeological Reports. Oxford.
FPL	Fixed price list
JIAN	<i>Journal International d'Archéologie Numismatique</i> . Paris and Athens.
JNG	<i>Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte</i> . Kallmünz.
MBNG	<i>Mitteilungen der Bayerischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft</i> . Munich.
MMAG	Dealer: Münzen und Medaillen A.G., Basel.
MN	<i>Museum Notes</i> . American Numismatic Society, New York.
NC	<i>Numismatic Chronicle</i> . Royal Numismatic Society, London.
NNM	Series: Numismatic Notes and Monographs. American Numismatic Society, New York.
NR	Series: Numismatique Romaine. Essais, Recherches et Documents. Wetteren.
NS	Series: Numismatic Studies. American Numismatic Society, New York.
NZ	<i>Numismatische Zeitschrift</i> . Numismatische Gesellschaft, Vienna.
QT	<i>Numismatica e Antichità Classiche. Quaderni Ticinesi</i> . Lugano.
RBN	<i>Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie</i> . Brussels.
RN	<i>Revue Numismatique</i> . Paris.
RNS	Royal Numismatic Society, London.
SNR	<i>Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau/Revue Suisse de Numismatique</i> . Swiss Numismatic Society, Bern.
YCS	<i>Yale Classical Studies</i> . New Haven.
ZfN	<i>Zeitschrift für Numismatik</i> .

NUMISMATIC FINE ARTS

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